34 PAGES

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIRST PART 1-12

VOL. XXVIII — ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1895. — PRICE FIVE CENTS

FIFTY-SIX STRONG TEMPTATIONS

For the Bargain-loving Public. Evidence of the Cheapness that Pervades Our Every Department.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

Brocaded SILKS. 73 Pieces Brocaded Evening Silks, all the newest shading worth 75c anywhere and everywhere, with us now **59c.**

PLAIDS 56 Pieces Clan and Tartan Plaids, Cashmere and Panama weaves, all the desirable styles, nearly all wool, 38 inches wide, at **25c.**

Black Goods. 25 Pieces Black Figure and Plain Mohairs, worth 85c, a grand bargain for you at **59c.**

SILKS 29 pieces Black ground colored Satin stripe and iridescent figured Silks, very pretty and stylish for waists, worth $1.00 truly, going at **63c.**

MOHAIR CHEVIOTS. 47 pieces all wool Mohair Cheviots, 40 inches wide, worth 65c, sold in colored Dress Goods Department, at **39c.**

Black Diagonal Serges. 21 Pieces 54-inch wide Wale Black Diagonal Serge Dress Suitings, never offered before for less than $1.25, are to go at **89c.**

Fancy Mohairs. 39 Pieces 40-inch Mohair Cheviots; new combination of shadings, shouldn't be sold for less than 75c, yet are one of the leading Dress Goods Temptations at **58c.**

PLAIDS B. Priestley's Grey and Black and White Plaid Dress Suitings, worth from $1.00 to $1.50, are to be closed out at **58c**

LADIES' CAPES 89 Ladies' fine Plush Capes, Marten and Thibet fur trimmed, full 50-inch sweep, worth $18.00, will be attractive to-morrow, when the price is only **$10.00**

TABLE DAMASK 12 pieces 68-inch Bleached Double Satin Damask, can't be matched anywhere in the ality for less than $1.00, only for Monday at **75c**

LADIES' JACKETS 160 Ladies' rough Boucle Box Coats, ripple back, three piece Melon sleeves, silk lined, never offered for less than $15.00, Monday **$9.00**

TOWELS 180 doz. extra large size Hemmed and Fringed Linen Huck Towels, usually 22 1-2c, will be yours at **15c**

Ladies' Capes. 71 ladies' nail head Astrachan Capes, $10 is what they are worth truly, Monday will be sold **At $5.00**

Lamps 250 Decorated Vase Lamps, sold everywhere else at $1.50 each, our price **89c**

100 Decorated Lamps, Central Draft Burner, fancy shade, worth $2.50, at **$1.50**

Misses' Jackets 110 misses' Boucle Cloth Box Coat Jackets, best style, 4-piece melon sleeves, half silk lined, strictly $10 value, selling **At $5.00**

Dolls AND TOYS We imported them direct from the makers, no middle man's profit, cheaper than anybody; we expect to sell them; our basement has a magnificent and varied display.

Bric-a-Brac A surprise is in store for you if you have not paid our beautiful basement a visit. Rich Cut Glass and fancy Bric-a-Brac for wedding and anniversary gifts. A special display of fine Bohemian Glass tomorrow.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS! 59 rolls new designs, fine Body Brussels Carpets, patterns exclusively seen here, worth regularly $1.35; made, laid and lined, at **$1.00**

Rugs 300 Double Fringed Chenille Hearth Rugs, worth $1.00 all over town, selling Monday at **50c**

Portieres. 39 pairs Tapestry Portieres, the latest and newest shading, easily $8.00 value, will sell this week at **$5.00**

INGRAIN CARPETS 197 rolls best quality all wool Ingrain Carpets, made, laid and lined at **60c**

Blankets 300 pairs fine 11-4 all wool California Mills Blankets, a regular $7.50 blanket, for **$4.50**

100 pairs all wool Gray Blankets, extra size, worth $3.50 if anything, are to go at **$2.25**

Comforts 10 bales good size Bed Comforts, Satine covered, worth $1.00, will be sold Monday at **75c each**

Eiderdown Quilts. 47 fine genuine Eiderdown Quilts, Satine covering, sold heretofore at $5.50, are to go at **$3.50**

DRESS GINGHAMS 7,000 yards regular 10c quality fine French pattern Dress Ginghams, we bought cheap, and will sell cheap; tomorrow only **5 7-8c**

LADIES' SUITS A lot of Ladies' English Box Coat Walking Suits, full skirts, rough effects, secured at a price from one of the best manufacturers in this country, and should bring $30.00 and $35.00, will be sold at **$17.50**

Umbrellas About 350 Fine 26-inch Silk Gloria Umbrellas, natural crook stick handles, a $1.75 value, for **98c**

Gents' Underwear. 47 dozen Gents' Natural Gray and Heavy Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. $1.00 is their regular worth; selling at **48c**

NIGHT GOWNS 41 dozen Ladies' Muslin Night Gowns, full sleeves, nicely trimmed and well made, never offered by anybody for less than $1.50, selling tomorrow at **89c**

CURTAIN SWISS. 40-inch Dotted Curtain Swiss, regular value 35c yard, will tempt you Monday at **19c**

Ladies' Underwear. 40 dozen Ladies' heavy ribbed, fleeced-lined combination Suits, usually $2.00, now to go at **$1.00**

TOILET SOAP. 10 Gross Latherine Toilet Soap; nothing to equal it for less than 10c cake. We will sell a box of 3 cakes for **10c**

LADIES' UNDERWEAR 60 dozen Ladies' White Lambs Wool and Natural Wool Vests and Pants, worth easily 89c a garment, will go at **50c**

COMBS A lot of extra heavy Hard Rubber Dressing Combs, the kind you usually pay 25c for, will be sold at **10c**

Jaeger's We are the Atlanta agents for Dr. Jaeger's celebrated Sanitary Woolen Underwear for Men, Ladies and Children.

Crockery Haviland China Dinner Sets, latest import arrival. Sets made up any way you want, latest decoration.

Special—50 dozen decorated Bread and Butter Plates, always sold at $1.25 dozen, Monday each **5c**

Special—30 dozen Decorated Ice Cream Dishes, worth $1.20 a dozen, to go at per dozen, **60c**

Kid Gloves Our Kid Glove selling has been phenomenal. A new lot of 4-button fancy stitched "Adelaide" Kid Gloves, match any shade of dress, a $2 value **For $1.25**

Handkerchiefs A lot of about 60 dozen gents' and ladies' white and colored bordered Handkerchiefs, worth 20c and 25c will create a sensation tomorrow **At 10c**

Ladies' Capes. 60 Ladies' real Astrachan Capes, full silk lined, 120-inch sweep, high storm collars, a $35.00 garment. **$17.50**

Hosiery. 200 dozen "J. M. High & Co's" 3-for-a-dollar Fast Black Hose for ladies will go on sale Monday at **25c pair**

Men's Neckwear. 73 dozen fine Teck, Four-in-Hand and De Joinville Ties and Scarfs. You will own that they are worth 50c. Selling each tomorrow. **25c**

Gents' Underwear. 63 dozen Gents' Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, medium weight, worth $2.25 per suit; are yours tomorrow at, per garment, **72c**

MEN'S SHOES. 500 pairs Men's Genuine Calf, Hand-sewed Shoes, Congress and Bals, all the new style toes, truly a $5.00 value, selling at **$3.00.**

Boys' Clothing Boys' All-Wool Double-Breasted Suits, were $6.00 and $7.00, are being closed out at **$2.63.**

Boys' Fine Kersey Cloth Overcoats, worth $6.00, just a few sizes left, at **$2.75.**

LADIES' SHOES. 1,000 Pairs Ladies' Heavy Sole Bright Dongola Kid Button Boots, opera and common sense opera, worth $3.00 and $3.50, a temptation to shoe purchasers tomorrow at **$2.00.**

ART Department. Linen center pieces, new stamped designs, at 25c each. Stamped linen Splashers 10c. Saxony Yarn 5c hank. Fancy Japanese Drapery 19c yard. Fancy covered Sofa Pillows 35c each.

Millinery Cut prices on all our Fine French Pattern Hats. $25.00 Pattern Hats now $15.00. $20.00 Pattern Hats now $12.50, $15.00 Pattern Hats now $10.00. Just received a most elegant line of Ladies' Fine Felt Sailors, 75c to $2.50.

Embroideries 5,000 yards Hamburg Cambric and Mull Embroideries, never a yard of this kind offered before for less than 25c and on up to 45c, selling Monday **At 15c**

Axminster Carpets 32 rolls fine Axminster Carpets, new and choice patterns, worth $1.50, we will make, lay and line them this week **At $1.10**

Handkerchiefs 100 doz. ladies' and children's white hemstitched and colored bordered Handkerchiefs, would be cheap at 10c, selling Monday **At 5c**

FIG'D DUCK 50 pieces Figured and Striped Duck Suitings, a splendid wash fabric, new and choice patterns, at **12 1-2c**

COTTON OUTINGS A lot of figured and striped Outing Flannels, regular 12½c kind, to go Monday at **8 1-2c**

Percales 47 pieces striped French Percales, the usual 12 1-2c kind, will be on sale at **9c**

CANTON FLANNELS 3,000 yards Remnants and short lengths Unbleached Canton Flannels, 10c and 12½c goods, at **7 1-2c**

FRUIT OF THE LOOM 3,000 yards this celebrated yard wide Bleached Domestic, selling on Monday at **7 1-2c**

J. M. HIGH & CO.:

Regulators and Controllers of Low Prices.

EIDERDOWN FLANNELS 33 pieces solid colored Eiderdown Flannels, the 40c sort with other stores, Monday with us at **29c**

TO MEET TOMORROW

The General Council Will Convene in Regular Session Monday Afternoon.

SESSION WILL BE INTERESTING

It May Not Be Long Unless Some New Features Are Presented—Only Two Papers So Far.

The meeting of the general council tomorrow will present some of the most interesting features that have been brought before the municipal body for several months.

But unless there is a long discussion on some of the matters presented the session just now does not promise to be a long one.

So far only two papers have been filed with the city clerk for tomorrow, and both of these are petitions which will not cause any discussion but will take a quick reference to one of the many committees of the general council.

However, several interesting papers will be presented to the general council by the committees and these papers with the reports made upon them will form the interesting feature of the general council.

Mr. Bell, chairman of the bridge committee, will hand in a paper showing what work has been accomplished by the members of the bridge committee relative to the Jones avenue bridge. The paper will show that the members of the committee have had two conferences with the officials of the railways which pass under the bridge and that the companies represented by those officials are willing to stand two-thirds of the cost of the bridge. Mr. Bell's paper will show that the city will be able to stand the temporary outlay for the other third, as the street car companies now crossing the bridge will have to pay that amount for the right to run cars over the bridge. It will be shown that the bridge can be built without any cost to the city, and when Mr. Bell presents the report he will have with it a resolution providing that the bridge committee be given authority to advertise for bids for the work.

It will not take Captain Clayton, chief engineer of the city, long to mature his plans, and if everything works well work on the new bridge will be under way before the end of the year.

President Hillyer, of the water board, will present a report showing what progress has been made with the work on the new pipe line to the city and will give the line for the pipe ascertained by Captain Clayton's survey. The paper will show how the water system of the city will be made as near perfect as it is possible to make anything by the new pipe. It will show the approximate cost of the pipe and all the work to the city.

There is a bare possibility, however little probability, that an attempt will be made to override Mayor King's veto on the extension of hours for the sale of wines, beers and whisky.

Since the mayor sent in his last veto there has been some talk of a motion, or resolution, to override it, but no one appears able to tell who will take the initial step in the matter. Some of the members of the general council have never been thoroughly satisfied with the veto of Mayor King, but up to the present there has been very little talk of an attempt to override the veto power of the mayor.

Should the attempt be made tomorrow the indications are that the attempt to override the veto would fail, for the reason that the requisite vote to carry the ordinance over the mayor's head could not be secured.

The ordinance presented by Mr. Mayson at the last meeting of the general council, placing the election of the chief sanitary inspector in the hands of the general council instead of by the board of health, as it now stands, will be brought up, but the indications are that there will be an adverse report on the ordinance, as the members of the general council are of the opinion that the chief sanitary inspector should be elected either by the board of health or by the people of Atlanta.

The finance committee, Mr. Inman chairman, will submit the usual budget showing the actual condition of Atlanta's finances. The report will show the special appropriation of $50,000 for the new water pipe and may show some slight changes in the appointments to the other departments of the city government.

O, Promise Me!

O, promise me when shadowy sorrow
Glooms dark upon life's leaden skies
On some forlorn and cheerless morrow
The light of promise dawns and dies;
That though the world may all forsake me,
Upon time's somber, sunless sea,
Whatever grief may overtake me,
I still may put my trust in thee!

O, promise me, when tears are falling
Like rain upon life's sodden lea,
With waves of wold regret recalling
The dreams of all I longed to be;
That thy sweet spirit may unhold me
While saddening surges sweep the shore,
Thy constancy will still enfold me
In loving kindness evermore!

Oh, promise me when faith is failing
And shades of doubt are gathering fast,
And I can hear the woeful wailing
Of dismal death's soul chilling blast,
That thy dear eyes will shine upon me,
Thy gentle hand wilt clasp my own,
And in the strength thy love hath won me
That dark path I may tread alone!

O, promise me when all have perished,
Ambition and its dazzling dreams,
Wild aspirations I have cherished,
High hope and all its thousand themes;
That thou wilt keep thy pledge unbroken,
Remembering through grief or glee,
With every tender tie and token—
O, promise me, O, promise me!

MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM.

LELAND'S WINDSOR HOTEL,

Jacksonville, Fla.

Will open for the season of 1895-1896 on December 16th. The Windsor so long and favorably known to the tourist has been remodeled, refurnished and an electric plant been put in and sanitary plumbing throughout, and will be run by Mr. Warren F. Leland, so well known to the traveling public.

Mr. Leland will also take possession of the Windsor hotel in New York on May 1, 1896.

Atlanta and the Old Plantation.

The Atlantians gave the Old Plantation a royal patronage on Thursday. The auditorium of the cabin was packed the whole day with an appreciative house. They were entertained also by a royal show. Atlanta people had learned from the whispers of the winds, the way genuineness and fake are soon discovered in their true character, that the Plantation is the best attraction of the grounds. Besides being a faithful production of the Old Plantation this attraction presents all the life and fun of the best minstrel show we have lately seen. We doubt the possibility of a more entirely natural and more life-stirring scene than the cake walk. It gets the music, dance, wit, life and motion of the negro race in one compact conglomeration. It is the most complete all round representation of the colored race possible to conceive. President Cleveland could well say "It is all right."

Old and New School Books

Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

A DEMENTED INDIAN

Yellow Robe Is Still Locked Up for Safe Keeping.

HIS CONDITION IS PITIFUL

The Third Ranking Sioux Chief Is a Mental and Physical Wreck.

Yellow Robe, the demented Indian chief, is still at police headquarters, being held there for safekeeping. He is considered dangerous by the Indian village concessionaires at the exposition.

The Indian was locked up several days ago, his brother Indians at the exposition fearing that he would do harm if left at the Indian village. He showed unmistakable signs of being demented and irresponsible and it was thought best to deprive him of his liberty.

The Indian in his right mind was a fellow absolutely harmless, the march of civilization having long since subdued the savageness of his nature. He looked upon the white man as his friend and protector and even now extends his hand in friendly greeting to whites while he raves at the sight of his own countrymen. His nature is kindly and he is one exception to the proverbial saying that the only good Indian is a dead Indian.

Yellow Robe's condition is pitiful in the extreme. Behind the iron bars of his cell at police headquarters he peers at a visitor in the most pathetic manner. His eyes are sunken and the unmistakable signs of time and care are depicted in the lines on his face. His features are expressive of the sadness that must be in his once proud heart. His mind wanders and he passes the time in restless pace to and fro in his cell. The Indian is almost a physical wreck, which adds to the hopeless condition which he is in.

Yellow Robe is a famous Sioux Indian chief. He is the third ranking chief of the Sioux tribes located on one of the government reservations. He stands high in the councils of his native countrymen, and on the prairies he is known far and wide. He took part in many western campaigns and won for himself among the redskin braves an illustrious reputation for bravery and daring. In his younger days he was foremost in the war campaigns of his tribe and there was no more braver man who roamed the prairies.

Yellow Robe is about sixty-five years old. He is bent with the troubles of time and his life is drawing to a close. He has a family, a wife and several sons in the far west. He has two young daughters in the Indian village on the Midway, and it is said that his present mental condition is partly due to worry about his children.

One of his sons in the west came near losing his life by accident two or three weeks ago and is now dangerously ill. It is said that when Yellow Robe heard of the accident and his son's condition he at once lost control of his mind, the news giving him much trouble. He is said to be an Indian of exceptionable regard for his family. And it is said that his daughters at the Indian village have given him cause for worry.

Yellow Robe and his tribe of Indians have a vast tract of country set apart for them in South Dakota. The tribe is located at what is known as the Rosebud agency in that state. The reservation is said to be one of the finest in the country. All of the Indians at the village on the Mid came from the Rosebud agency.

As stated, Yellow Robe is the third ranking chief among his tribe. The first and second chiefs in rank are at the village on the Mid. The tribe is commanded by Two Strike, one of the most famous Indians in the Sioux nation. The second ranking chief is Stands and Looks Back. He is also at the village.

Yellow Robe was conspicuous in the ghost dance war, one of the most cruel in the history of the country. He took a leading part in that war and also in the great war against the Crow Indians. He was a brave fighter and until age broke him down he stood as one of the leading redskin braves in the country.

The Indian chiefs rank according to bravery and record. Two Strike is seventy-eight years old and Stands and Looks Back is fifty-five years old.

It is the intention of the Indians at the Midway village to send Yellow Robe back to his western home, there to end his days. Just when he will be sent west is not known. His mental and physical condition would make a trip to the west dangerous for him now. He is under the treatment of Dr. N. O. Harris.

To My Joy

Hood's Sarsaparilla overcame the effects of the grip, cured me of dyspepsia and nervous prostration. I treated with three different doctors without realizing relief. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and shortly my appetite was improved and my rest was not so much broken at night, getting up in the morning greatly refreshed. After taking three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was entirely cured and today feel as well as ever in my life."
R. B. SANGSTER, Kensett, Arkansas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

EXPOSITION CREOLE KITCHEN.

Near Woman's Annex Building.

Menu.

OYSTERS ALL STYLES.

SOUPS.

Creole Gumbo, Huckin's Soups, Tomato, Chicken, Consomme, Ox Tail.

RELEVES.

Celery, Sliced Tomatoes, Apricot Fritters, Heinz's Keystone Pickles and Preserves.

FISH.

Broiled Lobster, Spanish Mackerel, Pompano, Deviled or Soft-Shell Crabs.

ENTREES.

Huckin's Sandwiched Meats, Salmon Croquettes, Stuffed Peppers, Red French Kidney Beans with Cream Sauce, Corn Pone, Beaten Biscuits, Eggs all ways, Knox Gelatine, Bread from Postell's Elegant, Roast Meats a la Creole.

Hammond's Coin Special Hams used TO ORDER.

Smith Bros.'s Cobana Coffee, Walter Baker's Chocolate, Tetley's Ceylon Tea, Quaker Oats, California Breakfast Food, Fleckinger's California Fruit in Syrup.

Old School Books

Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sept1-tf

Free Exposition Tickets For Thanksgiving Day The New Atlanta Day.

To each cash purchaser of TEN DOLLARS OR MORE at one time between now and Thanksgiving we will present at time of purchase one Exposition ticket, good on that date, and in any of our 35 departments.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison.

POOR, BUT HONEST.

A Bishop Accused of Absent Mindedness Makes a Happy Reply.

From The Newcastle Chronicle.

A well known bishop recently visited a very wealthy lady, who prepared to do honor to his lordship in every possible way. It occurred to her that a delicate attention woud be to strew his dressing table with solid silver toilet implements of every available sort. The incense was accordingly burned before him.

After the bishop had departed a maid reported to the hostess that this collection of silverware was nowhere to be found. "The poor, dear, absent minded bishop has packed them in his portmanteau, thinking them to be his own," said the lady Accordingly she wired to the ecclesiastic, asking him if he had made this mistake. Back came the terse message: "Poor but honest; look in the upper bureau drawer." And there they were, where the bishop, having no use for such gauds and pomps, had thrust them out of his way while he shaved himself.

Atlanta Inn.

Sixty-two Peachtree street, two blocks from union passenger depot, on main car line to exposition, accommodation for 200 guests. Low rates to schools and military companies. Ladies and gents' restaurant on first floor. Meals 25 cents.

North Carolina Mormons.

Raleigh, N. C., October 30.—Attention has been attracted this week to a letter sent by a "committee of twenty," which included one or more Protestant clergymen, to three Mormon elders (very young and respectable appearing people they are), who recently announced their intention of organizing a church at New Hill, in this county, and of subsequently building a house of worship. The letter, which the Mormons carried to Governor Carr, was turned over by him to the prosecutor of this district, who says that he is not called on to indict the writers, as they have committed no statutory offense; that there is nothing to show that a conspiracy has be formed to run the elders out of the country. He thinks the Mormons are unduly sensitive. But they probably have in view the summary punishment some of their brethren received at the end of the lash in a western county last year, after they had induced a number of girls to go to Utah with them. The Mormons, however, in this case do not seek to form emigration parties for Utah, but propose to establish their church here, with the features of polygamy eliminated This feature they declare is not practiced any more in this country and is no longer an essential part of their faith.

MAYER, STROUSE & CO., 412 B'way, N.Y., Mfrs.
sept22-3m sun wed d g a

SILKS.

Scotch Plaid Taffetas in large bright colors—very scarce and in great demand, 75c and 98c Yd

Black Satin Duchesse, a very superior quality At 75c yd

Brocaded Silks with colored figures, full line of colors, 39c yd

VELVETS.

High grade fancy stripe vari-color Silk Velvets At $1.50 yd

Complete line of fine 18-inch Silk Velvets At 75c yd

14-inch Silk Velvets, 25c yd

Black and colored Velveteens, 25c and 50c

DRESS GOODS.

The new arrivals are:

54-inch all-wool Storm Serge, in black and navy, 39c Yd

An elegant line of new black silk and wool Mohair Mixtures in self color figures and stripes, 89c Yd

Scotch Plaids in the cheaper varieties in choice styles, 10c, 15c, 25c

36-inch all wool fine Serges, black and colors, 25c Yd

36-inch Knickerbocker Suitings, 10c Yd

A new line of Broadcloths, 56 inches, At 75c and 95c

FLANNELS.

Eiderdowns At 29c and 39c

All-wool Scarlet, 15c, 20c, 25c

Grey Twilled Flannel, 10c, 15c, 25c

Outing Flannels, 5c, 8c and 10c, in light or dark colors.

White wool Flannels, 12½c to 50c

Cassimeres, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c

Waterproofs, 25c, 35c, 50c

Jeans, all-wool fillings, 25c and 35c

BLANKETS.

Cotton Blankets, 10 4 large, 65c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50

All-wool Blankets, $2.68, $3.98, $4.98

DOMESTICS.

4-4 fine Sea Island, 5c Yd

4-4 heavy Sheetings, 6c Yd

10-4 bleached and brown Sheetings, 17c Yd

Cotton Flannels, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12½c

Taylor & Galphin.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests and Pants At 12½, 19 and 25c.

Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests and Pants in White and Natural Grey, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

Ladies' Natural Grey and White Wool Union Suits, $1.00 to $1.50.

Ladies' Scarlet All Wool Shirts and Pants, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

Gents' Natural Grey and White Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers, 25c.

Gents' White, Scarlet or Grey Wool Shirts and Drawers, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Gents' Cotton Flannel Drawers, 25c to 50c.

Scriven Drawers, 98c.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

Shirts and Pants, Cotton, 10c to 25c.

Shirts and Pants in Scarlet, White or Grey Wool, 20c to 75c.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Fast Black Seamless, Fine Gauge, extra long, at 10c Pair.

Ladies' Full Fashioned, Fast Black Hose, extra long and heavy, 15c to 50c.

Children's Fast Black Ribbed Hose, elastic and extra long, 10c Pair.

CORSETS AND GLOVES.

Five and Six Hook Corsets in white, drab and black, 50c to $1.50

Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves, hook or button, $1.00 Pair.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves, 15c and 25c.

WASH GOODS.

One case Best Indigo Blue Calicoes, 5c Yard.

One case Standard Dress Ginghams in Scotch Plaids At 5c Yard.

One case of best 36-inch Percales in light and dark colors, 10c Yd.

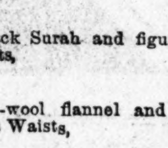
Crepons for evening wear, 12½c Yard.

House Wrappers.

Best Calicoes in light, medium and dark, 75c.

Outing Cloths, Flannelettes and Knickerbocker styles, trimmed with braid, 98c and $1.25.

Silk, Wool and Plaid Waists.



Dressmaker made changeable Taffeta Silk Waists, extra large sleeves, $2.25

Black and colored changeable Taffeta figured and striped Silk Waists at $2.98.

Black Surah and figured changeable Silk Waists, $3.98, $4.98.

All-wool flannel and striped flannelette Dress Waists, 98c.

Plaid Waists, in a wide assortment of Clan Tartan styles, $1.48 to $4.98.

Calico and Percale Shirt Waists, in light and dark colors, 50c and 75c.

Buttons.

All the new things in small, medium and extra large jet, steel, gilt, cut and painted styles, also pearls and covered, 5c to $1.50 dozen

Braids.

Jet, steel, gilt and vari-color straight, waved and corded, all widths and colors. 2 1-2c to 50c yard

Findings.

Whalebones, 5c and 10c.
Velvet Facings, 10c and 15c.
Hooks and Eyes, 1c to 5c.
Sleeve Extenders, 25c and 50c.

Linings.

Waist Lining, 5c, 10c and 15c.
Skirt Lining, 4c.
Hair Cloth, 8c to 50c.
Linen Grass Cloth, 10c.
Linen Canvas, 15c.
Cotton Canvas, 10c.
Fibre Chamois, 29c.

TAYLOR & GALPHIN

238 and 240 Marietta St.

........The crowds that have daily thronged our store during October, is.........
........................evidence of still greater things in November........................
......There never was a time when so much could be had for so little,......
...........or so many new, fresh things could be seen to gratify the eye,...........
............................fit the pocketbook and satisfy the purchaser............................

... WE MENTION ONLY A FEW ...

of the Many Thousand Attractions that will help to throng our floors

THE COMING WEEK!

LADIES' SKIRTS

100 heavy Navy Serge Wool Skirts, unlined, at 98c.

The following are all full lined, with stiffened backs, and extra full mode:

Black Cashmere Skirts, $1.48, $1.98, $2.50.

Black All Wool Serge Skirts, $2.98, $3.50, $3.98.

Black Mohair Skirts, plain or figured, $1.98, $2.98, $3.98.

Black Tricot Skirts, $1.98.

Black Diagonal Cheviot heavy Skirts, $2.50.

Moreen Skirts,

With deep ruffle, domestic and imported, $1.25, $1.98.

Black Sateen Underskirts, with two ruffles, 75c, 98c.

Petticoats, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.

LACE CURTAINS.

3 yards long, taped, 50c pair.
3½ yards long, taped, 75c to $4 pair.
Ecru Brussels and Irish Point, a very special bargain, $2.98 pair.

WINDOW SHADES.

6x3 Paperette 19c.
6x3 glazed Holland 29c.
7x3 opaque Holland 50c. Plain or with Dado.

CURTAIN POLES.

5 foot with brass trimmings 19c.
10-foot Hall Poles 35c.

SCRIMS.

40-inch Lace Scrim 5c.
40-inch coin spot Muslins 15c.
Applique and Embroidered Curtain Muslins 15c to 39c.
Curtain Plushes, printed double face, 15c yard

Taylor & Galphin.

HATS--CAPS.

You want the best for the least money. Buy of us and you are sure to have both.

Men's finest black Derby, Dunlap's and Youman's latest shapes, with half the price left off, $2.50 Each

Men's fine black and colored fur Alpines, newest shapes, stylish colors, prices chopped in two, $2.50 Each

Dunlap's finest Silk Hats, agents ask $8 for them, will furnish you them for $2.00 Each

One lot of Men's fine black and brown Derbys, finest qualities produced, 50c Each

Boys' navy and black long beak Bicycle Caps, the latest fad, 25c and 50c Each

Children's Scotch Plaid Caps, newest shapes, very stylish 25c and 50c Each

Men's Silk Plush Caps, yacht shapes, ear protectors, $1.50 value, $1.00 Each

JACKETS.

Ladies' fine curly Astrakhan Jackets, large sleeves, reefer front, coat back, large pearl buttons, half silk lined, $12.50 each

Ladies' Black Boucle Cloth Jackets, mandolin sleeves, new cuff, reefer front, four large buttons, coat back, $5.00 each

Ladies' Black Beaver Jackets, extra large sleeves, reefer front, large buttons, ripple back, $2.98 each

Ladies' Black, Tan and Grey Broadcloth Jackets, medium weight, large sleeves, ripple back, $5 value, $1.98 each

CAPES.

Ladies' Silk Seal Plush Capes, elegantly braided, Thibet Fur all round, cape down frow and a round collar. $25 kind elsewhere, $20 each

Ladies' finest Astrakan Capes, fur or braid trimmed, silk lined, extra full sweep, $17.50 value, $10 each

Ladies' fine Boucle Capes, large storm collar, fur trimmed, extra full sweep, 30 inches long, one of the newest and handsomest garments of the season, $10 each

Ladies' fine Silk Plush Capes, Thibet fur trimmed, extra full sweep, storm collars; $10.00 kind elsewhere, $7.50 each

Ladies' Boucle Double Capes, storm collar, full sweep, 30 inches long, very stylish, $5.00 each

Ladies' Black Beaver double Capes, braided, fur trimmed, full sweep, $7.50 value. $5.00 each

Ladies' Black Diagonal Capes, strictly all wool, fur trimmed, stylish, serviceable, cheap. $2.50 each

Ladies' Black Beaver Double Capes, fur and braid trimmings, full sweep, $2.00 each

SHOES.

Men's five dollar hand-sewed Calf Shoes; manufacturer failed, we bought them for half value; you may have them for $2.48 a pair

Boys' Satin Calf Custom made Shoes, balmoral, cap or plain toe, solid leather inside and out; they are worth $1.50 to make at present price of leather, $1.25 a pair

Youths' high cut Calf Shoes, balmoral, cap toe, solid leather throughout; they please the little fellows, and their parents too, $1.25 a pair

Ladies' finest vici kid hand turned button Shoes; new pointed patent leather tip toes, $3.50 kind, $2.50 a pair

Ladies' fine vici kid cloth top button shoes, needle toe, patent leather tipped, Thos. Botton's make, $1.98 a pair

Do you wear 2½, 3 or 7 Shoes? if you do come to see us Monday and get a pair of those fine vici kid button $3 Shoes for $1 a pair

Misses' Pebble Grain and Glove Grain heavy School Shoes, with A S T tips, 12 to 2 at $1.25, 8½ to 11 at $1 and 6 to 8 at 75c a pair

Clothing.

Stylish, well made, perfect fitting garments at prices low enough to open any miser's purse, much less a liberal Atlantian's.

Men's fine imported wide wale Worsted, Boucle, Cheviot and unfinished Worsted Suits. $11.90 a Suit

Men's fine all-wool imported black clay Worsted Sack Suits, $10 kind, $6.48 a Suit

Men's all-wool Black Cheviot Sack Suits, winter weights, $5 kind, for Monday, $3.98 a Suit

Boys' fine imported black clay Worsted and Cheviot double breasted Knee Pant Suits, 6 to 15 years; they are $7.50 values. $5.00 a Suit

Boys' Heavy Weight Grey Cheviot double breasted Knee Pants Suits, 3 to 14 years, worth $1.50 easily; Monday they'll be 98c a Suit

43 dozen Men's fine Mississippi Doskin Jeans Pants, extra well made; the cloth alone is worth more than our price, ready to wear $1.25 a Pair

50 dozen Men's nine ounce red back blue Denims Overalls, with apron fronts. 50c a Pair

Overcoats.

Men's Neptune, anti-pluie beaver Overcoats, absolutely waterproof, yet dressy and warm—$18.00 kind elsewhere, $10.00 Each

Men's heavy black beaver Overcoats, full length, correctly made $5.00 Each

Boys' fine brown beaver Overcoats, dressy, serviceable, cheap, sizes 15 to 19 years, $5.00 Each

Boys' brown and grey Cheviot Cape Overcoats, sizes 5 to 14 years $3.00 Each

Mackintoshes.

Men's navy or black Diagonal Mackintoshes, full length, extra full Cape, $3.98 Each

Motormen's Waterproof Box Overcoats, heavy weight, double lap in front, $5.00 Each

Taylor & Galphin.

AN AFRICAN PRINCE

He Will Be Here in Attendance Upon the African Congress.

AN INTERESTING EVENT

Many Great Lights Coming To Talk About Africa and the Way To Help Her.

A congress on Africa, with the freshest clearest and most accurate information from the Dark Continent, given by natives, travelers, missionaries and scholars competent to speak of this amazingly interesting land, of its resources, climate, people, missions, civilization, prospects—this is one of the most interesting and valuable of all the series of congresses to be held during the exposition. It will be carried out under the direction of the Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa, of Gammon Theological seminary.

The date is December 13th to 15th. The exposition authorities officially recognize and publish this as one of the series of congresses that are bringing to Atlanta so many notable people.

In extent and importance this will be second only to the great world's fair congress on Africa. Africa as it is—the people as they appear, mission work, colonization, discoveries, resources, prospects—all will be set forth and illustrated. Natives of Africa will speak of their own land. Travelers will personally describe what they have seen. Missionaries from the Dark Continent will set forth clearly the religious life of the people.

The relation of the American negro to the civilization and redemption of the Dark Continent will be fully presented by those competent to speak.

As thousands of negroes in the south have been sadly misled by false views on Africa, often presented by designing men, this feature of the congress will be of immense practical value. It promises to throw a flood of light on this question and may settle this unfortunate agitation for years to come, for the most distinguished representatives from the republic of Liberia will be present and will discuss fully the whole subject of colonization. Among these will be Dr. E. W. Blyden. As Dr. Blyden has made his home there for many years and was its most distinguished president, and is now recognized as the most learned negro scholar and author in the world, he is entitled to speak with authority. Dr. Blyden will also speak on "Africa and the Future of the Negro Race," and will take part in the discussions of the congress. Since his arrival in America he has had columns of interviews in the leading New York papers, and has contributed an article to The North American Review on the African problem.

Another distinguished speaker on the programme is Mr. Cyrus S. Adams, one of the editors of The New York Sun, rocognized as the leading authority in America on African affairs. Mr. Adams will present a paper on "Some Results of the African Movement," and will also give his remarkable illustrated lecture on "New Things We Have Learned About Africa." By the use of the stereopticon and an original series of slides the gradual progress of our geographical and commercial knowledge of the Dark Continent will be clearly setforth.

A most interesting figure at this congress will be seen in the person of Orishetuka Faduma, a native African now spending some time in America in the study of its people and civiliaztion. He is a graduate of the University of London and has held honorable positions as an educator under the English government in Sierra Leone. Rescued from the Yoruba country, in west Africa, his parents came under missionary influence and this son of Africa has won the distinction of gaining a scholarship in the great London university. The story of his experiences and observations in his native land will surely be of thrilling interest.

Hon. J. H. Smyth, of Richmond, Va., ex-minister to Liberia, will speak on "The African in Africa and the African in America."

Dr. Joseph E. Roy, chairman of the African congress at the Chicago world's fair, will give his lecture on "Africa and America," with his series of original views thrown on the canvas. This unique representation of the progressive and educated negro in America, as contrasted with the native African in his uncivilized state, has been in great demand ever since it was presented at Chicago.

Bishop I. W. Joyce, of Chattanooga, will preside at one or more sessions, and will speak, as will also the Hon. W. J. Northen, ex-governor of Georgia.

Among the other lecturers on the programme are Dr. E. W. S. Hammond, editor of The Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, whose theme will be "Africa and Its Relation to Christian Civilization;" Dr. M. C. B. Mason, who will speak on "The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelization of Africa;" Dr. Alexander Crummell, pastor of the leading Episcopal church among the colored people of Washington, will read two papers. Having traveled in Africa, and being an author of recognized standing, the two papers given by Dr. Crummell will be of interest and importance. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, identified with the work of negro education for nearly a quarter of a century, will give a paper on "Africa in America and Beyond the Seas." Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Boston, a distinguished lecturer, will take up an important phase of the African problem.

The above speakers have agreed to be present during the congress, and in addition to the presentation of these remarkable series of papers they will take part in the discussions sure to be called forth.

Among the other important features of the congress may be named a paper from Bishop H. M. Turner, who has decided views on the African question.

Dr. Carroll, editor of The Independent and superintendent of the United States census of churches, will present a statistical paper on the colored churches of this country. He will also give a paper on the relation of the American negro to Africa.

Another valuable feature will be the latest statistics from the latest American and foreign missionary societies that are laboring in Africa. It is expected that this shall be full and accurate and thus show just the state of mission work in the Dark Continent.

The general theme to guide the congress in its deliberations is "The relation of the American Negro to the Civilization and Redemption of Africa."

The greatest freedom, however, will be allowed each speaker in the expression of his views. The papers will be grouped according to general subjects and each group will be followed by a discussion. The presidents of a number of the leading institutions among the negroes of the south have been invited to open each general discussion.

A museum will be opened containing scores of articles of native handiwork. The genius of the native African will thus be exhibited by fabrics in iron, brass, wood, cloth, grass and ivory. Hundreds of stereopticon slides, illustrating African life, customs and scenery will be thrown on the canvas. By these original photographs Africa and her people will be seen as they are. One session may be given to African folk lore, and the genius of the negro for music may be presented by a distinguished musical critic.

Information on the congress is being furnished by President W. P. Thirkield, of Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta. The attendance promises to be large, as several conferences of ministers in the south have already arranged to be present in large numbers. Professor S. G. Atkins, of Winston, N. C., is organizing a great excursioh to come to the congress and the exposition, and expects to bave several hundred from that state.

Healthy, happy babies are generally the offspring of healthy, happy mothers. It would hardly be natural if it were otherwise. The baby's health and happiness depend on the mother's. The mother's condition during gestation particularly exerts an influence on the whole life of the child.

Impure blood, weakness and nervousness in the mother are pretty sure to repeat themselves in the child.

If a woman is not careful at any other time, she certainly should be during the period preliminary to parturition. It is a time when greatest care is necessary, and Nature will be the better for a little help. Even strong, well women will find themselves feeling better, their time of labor shortened and their pains lessened if they will take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. To those whom troubles peculiarly feminine have rendered in any degree weak, it will prove a veritable blessing. It is a good general tonic for the whole system, and at any time will promote the proper and regular action of all the organs. It is a medicine for women only and for all complaints confined to their sex is of inestimable value.

Dr. Pierce has written a 168 page book, called "Woman and Her Diseases," which will be sent sealed, in a plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents to part pay postage.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

Atlanta day at the exposition was well observed by our people. Our people are in for any and everything that has for its object the progress and development of Atlanta, the state, the south and the whole country.

Professor Young, of Tuskegee, Fla., is in the city. He expresses himself as being delighted with the whole exposition.

In the Georgia department in the negro building is a fine table. It is called a crazy table and was built by J. B. Murray, 35 Howell street. It has in it thirty-six different kinds of wood, most of which grow in Georgia, and has in it 736 pieces. It is a beautiful piece of work.

The most complete and the most beautiful fruit exhibit in the negro building can be found in the Georgia woman's department. In this department there are fruit jellies and pickles of all kinds prepared by many, but the best and most carefully arranged are those made by the wife of Elijah Bass. The fruit prepared by her is one of the centers of attractions in the negro building. Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, we are told, has engaged the whole exhibit to be taken east as soon as the exposition is over. This ought to inspire our women to spend more time in this line of home industry. This good woman can be seen every day at her exhibit, where she takes great pleasure in showing and explaining her exhibit to visitors and friends.

There is a model of the United States gunboat Raleigh in the Virginia exhibit, bult by W. B. Smith. It is complete in every respect. Visit the government building and see the models there and then compare them with Smith's steamship Raleigh and you will not be able to see any difference. Everybody should see this model. While on this subject allow me to persuade every man and woman of any race, together with the school children, and especially the school teachers, to not fail to see the navy and land force exhbiit of the army of the United States in the government building. This chance will perhaps not come to our doors again in our life time, hence let us take hold of this opportunity, learn all we can about it and impart it to our children. It would take a lifetime to study the exhibit of the Smithsonian Institution. We ask you to go, see, remember and impart to others.

The North Georgia conference will convene in Atlanta at St. Paul's church on Humphries street this month. We hope our people will make it pleasant for Bishop Grant and his conference. Rev. R. M. Cheek preached an able sermon last Sunday morning to a large audience. Text, "Watchman, what of the night?" Isaiah xi, 21. There were quite a large number of white visitors present. All of our churches are glad to welcome their white friends to their services.

Rev. H. H. Proctor preached a good sermon Sunday night on "Commendation" at the First Congregational church.

Rev. E. J. Fisher says his church at the corner of Butler and Harris streets is open to strangers and friends in the city.

Rev. Lee, pastor at Allen temple, corner of Clark and Fraser streets, and his congregation are making preparations to be ready for the annual conference.

S. B. Davis, the editor of The Athens Clipper, is in Atlanta seeing the exposition. He is much pleased with the whole fair. His Christmas edition of The Clipper is a credit to himself and his race.

Speaking of Professor Wright and his trip to England reminds me of the fact that during the past spring and summer thousands of our people traveled in the north, east and west in this country, while the following traveled abroad: Bishop A. Grant, Professor Council, president of Normal institute at Normal, Ala.; Bishop H. M. Turner, Hallie Quin Brown, who is still in Scotland; Sisseretta Jones and her husband and Professor R. R. Wright, president of the Georgia State Normal college at Savannah. It is gratifying to see that most of these travelers abroad are from the south.

The Young Men's Christian Association had a large gathering last Sunday at 4:30 o'clock p. m. at Big Bethel church. Addresses were delivered by S. A. Bleach, W. P. Burrell, of Richmond, Va.; W. R. Watkins, M. D., Rev. Yancy and I. Garland Penn. All visitors welcome.

William Barker, assisted by some excellent home talent, gave a very fine entertainment last Monday evening to a small but appreciative audience. All the participants did exceedingly well, but we wish to say that William Barker is nearly a wonder. His rendition of "Richard the Third," "The Maniac" and "The Dream of Arram" was as perfect as we have ever heard. We predict for him a bright future. He will give another recital at the First Congregational church on Tuesday night, November 5th. Reader, go hear him for yourself and you will be convinced as we have been.

Professor C. Cotledge, principal of the colored school at Americus, with his wife, is here seeing the sights. He is one of the grand officers in the Knights of Pythias in Georgia.

There is a picture in the North Carolina exhibit entitled "Pharaoh's Horses.' 'It is a beautiful piece of work and was done by a fourteen-year-old colored boy by the name of W. P. Penn.

Atlanta university has opened in excellent condition this year. There is a large attendance of students, and the attendance of students in the advanced classes is 25 per cent above that of last year. It takes now $25,000 a year to run the present unendowed work. That this institution is doing a great work for our people and the south is seen when you, with your mind's eye, see her 285 graduates in all corners of our country laboring for the elevation of their people and the betterment of their country. Atlanta ought to feel proud of such institutions, for they not only advertise her, but bring millions of money to her from all parts of the world.

During the week there have been many distinguished colored visitors from Arkansas and other southwestern and western states.

Bishop H. M. Turner is now in the Indin Territory holding his annual conferences. He is a man that not only his church and people ought to be proud of, but every Christian man, woman and child in this and all other Christian countries ought to feel proud of him, for he is doing more active work in carrying the gospel to all the nations of the earth than, perhaps, any other one living man.

While speaking of this noted Christian traveler I am reminded of a common fruit jar on exhibition at the exposition in the negro building at the bishop's booth filled with African curios. This jar at a mere glance would leave one of the impression that it contained cracked rice or something similar, but on close examination you will see that it is sand from the great desert of Sahara. Don't fail to see it.

H. R. BUTLER.

A SUICIDE EPIDEMIC.

Ten People Turn Their Hands Against Themselves.

New York, November 2.—A wave of suicidal mania swept over New York last Monday, swallowing up ten souls. The most prominent of the victims was Dr. Carpenter, the brother-in-law of ex-Governor Flower. He committed suicide in Gouverneur, N. Y., shortly before noon Monday. Dr. Carpenter was one of the wealthiest citizens of Gouverneur and held a prominent position in the social and political world in which he moved.

Miss Estelle Colton, the only daughter of Edward G. Colton, a dentist of No. 311 Fulton street, Brooklyn, drowned herself at Piermont, a village near Nyack. The body was brought home for burial. Miss Colton was twenty-four years old, pretty and accomplished. She left home last Sunday afternoon, ostensibly to visit friends in Grand View. She got off the train at Piermont and crossed over the Sparkill creek bridge at that place at twilight. A resident of that place, passing by the bridge at 9 o'clock, found a satchel in the road. He picked it up and, opening it, found several letters. One of these was addressed to Dr. Colton and explained that the writer had taken her life. Miss Colton recently failed in her examination at the Brooklyn Art school. She said she could not stand the disgrace. The village policeman found the body of the suicide in the creek at 11 o'clock p. m.

Mrs. Dora Baumann, thirty-six years old, who lived at No. 82 East Third street, had been in an asylum for nearly a year, suffering from the effects of puerperal fever. Her mind wandered at times and she became moody and tired of life. Sunday night Mrs. Baumann kissed her husband and retired to her room. She was found by her mother lying prostrate on the floor with an ugly gash in her throat. She had used a carving knife and died quickly.

Because she was homesick, Mrs. Sophie Rosenfelt, of No. 302 West One Hundred and Fourteenth street, cut her throat with a razor, death ensuing within fifteen minutes. Mrs. Rosenfelt came from Baltimore about two months ago with her husband and two grown daughters. All her friends lived in Baltimore and she yearned for their companionship. She tired of New York after a week, but owing to the business engagements of Mr. Rosenfelt the return of the family to Baltimore was delayed, and finally abandoned. The suicide followed.

Walter J. Donegan, aged twenty-five, lived with his father at No. 123 Greenwich street. He had been a sufferer from chronic melancholia, due to poverty and inability to secure employment. Sunday night he retired as usual. The young man slept with his father, a hard-working truck driver. The elder Donegan discovered in the morning that his son had killed himself with morphine.

As Mr. and Mrs. William Murphy were leaving their apartments on the third floor of No. 15 Little Nassau street, Brooklyn, they stumbled over the dead body of Louis D. Moore. Moore had shot himself. He was married, but owing to his dissipated habits, separated from his family three years ago. His body is in the Brooklyn morgue.

A policeman discovered the body of Henry Devries, sixty-five years old, in a pond at Franklin, N. J. Devries had been in the United States secret service, but latterly developed an excessive appetite for strong drink. He had been abandoned by his family and was "despondent," as he stated in a letter.

Charles Valentine, aged thirty-two, shot himself Monday morning while riding about Brooklyn in a cab. Three bullets pierced his brain. The cabman drove to the morgue and deposited the body on a cold marble slab. Valentine, in a letter to his wife, said he had tired of life; that he had been only a worry to her, and that no good could come of his continued existence. He asked to be forgiven, and enjoined his wife to take good care of their son. Valentine was formerly employed as a tobacco salesman, but lost his position two months ago.

At noon Monday A. W. Albertson, a dry goods salesman out of employment, committed suicide by shooting himself in the left breast and right temple. Albertson boarded with Mrs. Nelson at 167 West Thirty-fourth street, and owed several weeks' board.

Harry Hunt, proprietor of the Highland-view hotel, at Coney Island, reported to the police that his daughter, Annie, aged sixteen, had been missing for twenty-four hours. She left a note saying she intended to commit suicide by drowning. Fishermen are dragging Sheepshead bay for the body.

Malaria kept off by taking Brown's Iron Bitters.

Removal.

Dr. Miller B. Hutchins, from 330 Equitable building, to 311-312 Fitten building. oct29-3t tues thur sun

New Route to New Orleans, La.

A new sleeping car line between Atlanta and New Orleans via Birmingham has been established by the Southern railway.

Commencing Sunday, November 3d, the Southern railway will inaugurate a line of sleeping cars between Atlanta and New Orleans via Birmingham and Meridian.

The train will leave Atlanta at 4:10 p. m., arriving at New Orleans next morning.

Returning, the sleeper will leave New Orleans in the evening, arriving in Atlanta at 11:40 a. m., November 4th.

For reservations apply Southern railway ticket office, Kimball house corner.

nov 2—2t

Exposition Visitors

Are cordially invited to call and see our big stock of dolls, toys, fancy goods, books, etc. ORR STATIONERY CO., 104 Whitehall St., and 85 Peachtree St. oct 25 to dec 1

BAD BRONCHITIS.

HUNDREDS BEING CURED BY DR. COPELAND'S TRUE METHOD.

Breathing Balm and Healing "Straight Into the Diseased Air Tubes" Instead of Round-About "Doctoring Through the Stomach"—Lasting Cures by Pleasant Antiseptic Inhalations.

People are now being cured of chronic catarrh—and cured permanently—by the specialists of the Copeland Medical Institute, rooms 315 and 316 Kiser building, with little delay and no particular difficulty and at an assessment of but $5 monthly—the remedial inhalations and medicines being all included in that national fee-rate.

This may seem surprising. Doctors have been complaining for a thousand years that they couldn't cure bronchitis. But this has been because they didn't know how, or hadn't means for applying curatives locally. Bronchitis is a local malady, directly accessible to curative inhalations, and the only effective treatment is by an in-breathing of vaporized remedies of transcendent healing virtue till the sore and inflamed broncial tubes are moistened by it, or soaked in it, or effectually impregnated with it for the period necessary to permanently allay its inflammations and to permanently abate its pains.

The usual method is not to send healing vapors down the windpipe to the burning bronchia, but to send arsenic and opium solutions, etc., down the bread pipe into the stomach, thence to be carried up and down the whole live body and be diffused throughout the whole wide system—the bronchial tubes receiving, incidentally, only some faint infinitesimal proportions of the "medicine." Dr. Copeland maintains that this opiating the entire body to reach a cough and soothe a sore spot in the chest—this scattering arsenic all through the system to mend an air pipe and ease the breathing—is like giving pills to a cow and drinking the milk for colic. It is like emptying ship loads of drugs into Lake Michigan till all the hydrants of Chicago run nothing by tincture or sirup, not so much to cure those who are sick as to sicken those who are well.

The zigzag doctoring isn't the right way to treat bronchitis, which is too firm and formidable and strongly rooted a malady to be loosened or shaken by such foolishness. It must be got at locally, immersed in oily vapors and cured somewhat as a boil or pimple is cured by a covering of ham fat.

Five dollars per month for all treatment and medicines.

This Describes Bronchial Catarrh.

You feel chilly again.
You may sneeze some more.
You wake in the night feeling choked up.
When you try to speak you are hoarse.
Your throat is sore.
Your voice is husky.
Your hoarseness leaves in the morning.
You get hoarse again towards night.
You cough a little now.
Your sleep is restless.
Your breathing is a little too quick.
Your head pains you considerably.
You have pains behind the breastbone.
You toss about in bed.
You are annoyed by an irritating cough.
Your throat is dry and sore.
Your chest feels sore.
You have oppression in the chest.
You cough a touch sticky material.
Or a yellow or green looking material.
Your cough is now looser.

By these evidences you are now told that you have bronchial catarrh or bronchitis.

This is the last condition of catarrh that is really amenable to treatment. The bronchial tubes convey the air from the windpipe to the lungs. They form the passage from the gateway of the glottis to the air cells, which constitute that part of the lungs lined with mucous membrane, the most delicate and sensitive part of the lung structure. It can advance but one step farther, the final extension to the lungs. The neglected cold, the most trifling exposure, may bring on this condition, which will we describe

Are You Coming to the Exposition?

Or, are you visiting it? We'd be glad to have you call, and will remind you that consultation is free, and our welcome is always to be relied upon.

Drs. Copeland & Howald,

Rooms 315 and 316 Kiser Building, Corner Pryor and Hunter Streets.

NERVE SEEDS FOR WEAK MEN

This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket, $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us, free medical book, sealed plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No CHARGE FOR CONSULTATIONS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Sold by our agents, or address Nerve Seed Co., Masonic Temple, Chicago. Sold in Atlanta, Ga., at Jacob's Pharmacy, No. 2 & 52 Marietta St., and by Elkin Watson Drug Co.

COME C

Our grand exhibit of hand carved, hard wood Furniture. We have five parlors, where gems of the best factories in the world are fitted and matched together, forming a galaxy of beauties in Gold, Inlaid Pearl and Prima Vera that are specimens of rare artistic knowledge and magnificence; also 13,000 square feet of salesrooms and three warehouses filled with Bed Room, Hall and Dining Room Goods. We invite all to see these beautiful goods, whether they desire to buy or not.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Box of 50 Cigars AND AN 18k GOLD FINISHED Watch, Charm and Chain.

Cut This Advertisement Out and send it to us with your name and address and we will send to you by express for examination this genuine 18k gold plated watch (equal in appearance to solid gold) and a box of 50 of our very finest cigars. You examine them at the express office and if satisfactory pay the agent $2.98 and they are yours. This is a special offer to introduce our cigars, and only one watch and one box of cigars will be sent to each person ordering at this price. The watch is a beauty and would cost you in a retail store twice as much as we offer the cigars and watch together for. Mention in your letter whether you want gents' or ladies' size watch and write to-day as this will not appear again. Address THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Radway's Pills

Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness Piles, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation and all Disorders of the Liver. 25 cents per box. At druggists or by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for "Book of Advice."

Important Change of Schedule, Southern Railway.

Effective at noon Sunday, November 3d, there will be important change of schedules:

Trains for the south will leave Atlanta as follows:

The Cincinnati-Florida limited, at 10:50 p. m., arriving at Jacksonville 8:35 a. m.

Morning train for Macon, Brunswick and Jacksonville will leave Atlanta at 8 a. m.

Trains for Macon will leave Atlanta at 4:10 p. m. and 7 p. m.

Trains to and from Birmingham will continue on present schedule.

Trains for Washington and New York, by the Piedmont Air-Line, will also remain unchanged.

Trains for Rome, Chattanooga and beyond will be changed to leave Atlanta as follows:

Way train for Rome and Chattanooga will leave at 8:30 a. m.

Florida and Cincinnati Limited will leave Atlanta for Cincinnati at 5:10 a. m.

Fast line for Cincinnati and Chicago leaving Atlanta at 4:30 p. m. takes the place of train which formerly leaving Atlanta at 2 p. m.

Night train for Chattanooga and Cincinnati will leave Atlanta at 11:15 p. m.

Local train for Rome will leave Atlanta at 6:15 p. m.

Train service on the Atlanta and Florida line remains unchanged. nov 2—2t

PERSONAL.

The M. M. Mauck Co., wallpaper, paints, shades, glass, picture frames, Atlanta.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

EDUCATIONAL.

Lycett's CHINA PAINTING Studio

Atlanta, Ga., (12th year in Atlanta.)

Lessons in all branches at reduced prices during the summer months. Royal Worcester raised gold, figure painting, and all other effects taught. Studio cooled with electric fans. Kiln and colors furnished free to pupils. Write for information. Large stock of china to select from. tf.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. GREGORY'S

Lovely children's heads in pastel and water color for

TEN DOLLARS.

Send in your Christmas orders soon. Studio in Electric building, corner Marietta and Broad streets.

MISS E. SHERWOOD JETER'S ART STUDIO.

409 KISER BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

Portrait and landscape painting and decorative work.

Portrait painting a specialty.

Lessons given in drawing and painting at reasonable rates.

Studio open from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. Visitors welcome. sep 5-2m

Physical Culture AND EXPRESSION.

LAILA OLIVIA HUME.

Studio: 500 The Grand.

Oct20-2t sun wed

THE JACOTOT SCHOOL,

No. 11 West Eighty-sixth street, New York City, adjacent to Central park.

Offers a delightful home and chaperonage to young ladies desirous of taking special courses. Thorough collegiate preparation. Music, art, languages.

aug1-3m sun wed

IRON FENCE Very cheap to enclose Cemeteries. Catalogue free. J. W. Rice, Atlanta, Ga.

Hawke's Fine Glasses

Correctly Fitted by Skillful Opticians. REPAIRING of Spectacles done promptly and in BEST STYLE.

A. K. HAWKES, Man'fg Optician,

Phone 272.......................12 Whitehall St.

Established 1870.

For Cold Weather

Give our Overcoat Stock an inspection if you are interested in coats. We have an exceptionally good assortment this season, and they are going at short profit.

Meltons from $7.50 to $22.00.

CHINCHILLAS AND MONTAGNACS $15 TO $27.50.

Prettiest line Silk-lined Coats in the city. Big Stock Underwear.

Stewart, Cole & Callaway,

Clothes, Hats, Furnishing Goods. 26 Whiteh all Street

OPIUM AND WHISKY HABITS CURED,

By B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Office 104½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Used One Bottle of Morphine in Six Days.

Newnan, Ga., March 22, 1895.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. I now weigh one hundred and forty-six pounds and am in better health than I have been in five years. I advise all persons in the morphine habit to try Dr. Woolley. He can surely cure you as he cured me.

P. M. McELROY.

Saved from a Drunkard's Grave.

West Union, S. C., March 18, 1895.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir—I suppose you think I have forgotten you, but I never will, for I am satisfied that you have saved me from a drunkard's grave. I do not understand how your medicine did it, but it and nothing else did the good work.

J. C. MICKLER.

sept1-4m

WANTED —AT ONCE— GOOD FIREMEN, TRIMMERS —AND— TROUBLEMEN.

Apply early at 14th street entrance Exposition Grounds, to H. M. Reynolds or A. Gunn.

We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address, VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LIFE IN DIXIE DURING THE WAR.

Scenes Laid in and Around Atlanta.

Written by an eye-witness. A thorough insight into life in '61-65 in camp, field and home. Price, $1. Address the author, Mary A. H. Gay, Decatur, Ga. oct1-1m

OPIUM Morphine Habits treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address, B. H. Veal, Mgr. Lithia Springs Opium Cure Co., or Lock box 3, Austell, Ga.

WHEN YOU LUNCH —AT— CREOLE KITCHEN

Call for Those Delicious CALIFORNIA FRUITS Packed By the J. H. FLECKINGER CO., San Jose, California.

They are positively the PUREST ever put into tins. For sale at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL By the C. J. KAMPER Grocery Co., Sole Agents for Atlanta, 390 and 392 Peachtree.

Phone 628.

WE'RE MAKING A RUN ON A CLAY WORSTED AND A ROUGH CHEVIOT

We've got these goods tha we are making a run on in blacks and blues. We guarantee the quality to be first-class, strictly all wool and imported from England.

We're taking orders this week for these goods in any style of Sack Suit for

$18,

Any style of Cutaway Suit for

$20.

When we make a run on a thing it's got to be a GOOD THING. We think, in fact we know, that this is the best Suit for the money ever offered in this city. WE MAKE GOODS TO ORDER ONLY.

Kahn Bros

MERCHANT TAILORS,

8 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Open Every Evening Until 9 O'Clock.

JUDGE BERRY'S LIFE

The New City Court Judge Who Will Take Charge Tomorrow.

SOME OF HIS PERSONAL TRAITS

He Is Not Without Sentiment and Has an Ear for a Good Joke—Enjoys the Light as Well as the Logical.

"It seems to me, sir,
For such as she, sir,
A judge is he, sir,
And a good judge, too!"
—Trial by Jury.

Tomorrow morning Judge John D. Berry will ascend the bench and grasp the scales of justice which swing over the civil branch of the city court of Atlanta.

Not lately has one so young been so highly honored in Georgia.

The judicial cloak which will be thrown about Judge Berry tomorrow is emblematic of extraordinary power, dignity and force, this branch of the city court of Atlanta being one of the most important courts in Georgia with its vast volume of business, its crowded dockets, its continuous sessions and its hearings of some of the most significant and weighty issues that could harass the mind of the jurist or dim with clouds of doubt the musty pages of the state's statutes.

How significant, then, the honor and how expressive the compliment bestowed upon this young man by the powers that rule at the throne of Georgia.

There are those who sometimes speak with distrust of the tendency of the time in respect to the gradual hold the young men of the state are getting on the body politic; there are those with hairs now frosted with years who make bold sometimes to declare that old times were the best times and who shudder as they mutter the prediction that the republic will yet totter to destruction 'neath the alleged error of youthful sway, and there may be those who under the influence of such bad dreams will shrink back from the front rank and fall short themselves in the fulfilment of the duties of American citizenship—but such fallacies cannot endure, and such dreamers will find their places in the rearguard of the grand march of prosperity.

The truth is, this is a day of young men—a day of vigor, of pluck, of activity and life. The father should rejoice in the dauntless courage of the son, just as the country rejoices in its recognition of what the young men are doing for its advancement. It ought to be a matter of congratulation that the young men of the present day are so forcefully asserting their claims upon unquestionable qualification to the high offices of public trust. Under the light of such consideration the problem of national advancement and the future prosperity of the republic is solved, and the oldest inhabitant with false notions of dignity and wisdom may well awake to the realization that in the hands of rising generations the country is safe.

Sketch of Judge Berry's Life.

Judge John D. Berry is just thirty-one years old.

He was prepared for college at the Peekskill Military academy, Peekskill, N. Y., and was always regarded as one of the most determined scholars of his class He was a hard student when a boy and the mere task of learning a lesson was nothing to him. Possessor of a retentive memory, and better than this a keen desire to always get at the bottom of a thing, he fortunately gained knowledge with a readiness admirable to contemplate and retained it with the firmest of grasps.

It requires just such a mind to master the law.

He graduated at Columbia college, New York city, in 1886, and returned to Newnan, Ga., his old home, where he became associated in the banking business with his father, being for several years vice president of the First National bank of that city.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Berry came to Atlanta and began the practice of law. He entered his chosen profession with Judge John S. Bigby, who was then attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company, the Western Railway of Alabama and several other large corporations. In this office young Mr. Berry had advantage of a thorough training for the great field of corporation law and other great legal issues involving judgment in the higher civil courts. After all it is the training one gets that brings qualifications in any fields of labor, and particularly is this true in the field of law. Mr. Berry soon learned the secrets of civil law, and in drawing up bills for the courts, preparing briefs and diving into the mysteries of various conflicts of law and evidence became skilled in the work of his chosen profession.

Afterwards Judge Berry became associated with Colonel John C. Reed, one of the ablest lawyers in Atlanta, and here his training continued to perfect his skill in the work of a lawyer. He has for some time been a member of the law firm of Bigby, Berry & Reed, afterwards Bigby, Berry, Reed & Foote.

His Personal Characteristics.

It is interesting in this connection to go further into a study of the man who is to be one of the state's leading judges—a study of the man behind the lawyer.

Judge Berry is a young man of modern ideas. He is a man who aside from the serious side of life has also lighter fancies. He seems to possess a dual sort of mind. He is what the modern makers of English phrase would term thoroughly "up to date." This means that he has traveled a great deal, has studied life in its various phases, has visited the powers of foreign lands and made a complete study of human progress the world over in actual life and direct observation as well as in books. Such travel and widespread observation have necessarily brought to a man of such resource of mind and thought broader views of life, of science and of art than mere provincialisms and narrow notions.

A primrose to Judge Berry is something more than a primrose, and babbling brooks to him are books of study.

He is a man not without sentiment. He is a great lover of art and a thorough scholar in its realms. His life is toned with the philosophy of the old axiom, "It's a wise man who acknowledges the rights of others."

Judge Berry finds pleasure in affairs social, and is one of the society leaders of Atlanta in the loftier—which means the conservative—sense of the term. He is always seen at the events of the social world which carry with them significant relation with the advancement of that world, and has certainly since he came to Atlanta proved a strong pillar in the city's social structure.

Judge Berry is not an infrequent visitor at the theaters and always enjoys a good play. He is most frequently seen at the plays which carry with them a moral—a lesson. With broad and liberal views of the stage, however, he is many times an enthusiastic spectator at the lighter plays whose purpose is solely that of an hour's entertainment and calculated to regale rather than instruct. Judge Berry loves the opera and is a fair judge of music and of the merit of a voice.

He is a club man and is one of the most substantial members of the Capital City Club and the Piedmont Driving Club, always having a hand in their government to the extent of proving more than average interest in their affairs. He whiles away an hour or more every day at the Capital City Club, and when not conversing with the other members is found in the reading rooms closely gleaning the news of the day from the newspapers or enjoying the witticisms of Judge, Truth, Puck, Life and the rest of the periodicals which contribute so vastly to the entertainment and instruction of the American people.

In fine Judge Berry is a man with all the impulses of sentiment and soul as well as a profound man of theories and sober judgment—a man of fancy and a man of fact.

As a jurist he is possessor of such knowledge of law as equips him for the honorable position to which he will ascend tomorrow; as a scholar he is instructive in any conversation; as a man he is temperate and conservative in all things, with pleasing address and a manner which commands admiration in whatever company he is thrown, and as a friend he is loyal and true.

REMSEN CRAWFORD.

ARE YOU DEAF?

DON'T YOU WANT TO HEAR?

The AURAPHONE will help you if you do. It is a recent scientific invention which will assist the hearing of anyone not born deaf. When in the ear it is invisible and does not cause the slightest discomfort. It is to the ear what glasses are to the eye—an ear spectacle. Enclose stamp for particulars. Can be tested FREE OF CHARGE at the NEW YORK AURAPHONE CO.'S Offices: at 548 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

The Earthquake.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The central portion of the United States, and especially the Mississippi valley, was visited yesterday by the worst earthquake it has known since the New Madrid earthquake of 1811: but, after all, this is not saying much, for the country seems to be not subject to violent seismic disturbances; to be, as a matter of fact, freer from them than almost any other country except England.

The earthquake yesterday, while it created a great deal of scare, did comparatively little damge. As far as reported no one was hurt save a few persons who were thrown from their beds and slightly bruised. The public library at Cairo, Ill., is reported severely injured and a church wall at New Albany, Ind., was thrown down and some damage inflicted; but except these the only loss chronicled is to a few chimneys here and there, and occasional pieces of crockery.

The reports as to the character, force and violence of the earthquake are a little conflicting and confusing. It is variously reported as lasting from ten seconds to five minutes. It is generally agreed that the first shock occurred at 5:09 o'clock, but Cairo, Columbus, O., and other towns report two shocks, the second coming fifteen minutes after the first, while Niles, Mich., reports three. It would seem, from a careful consideration of the reports, that the earthquake was most violent in the center of the valley, for Cairo, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga seem to have felt it far more than towns to the north. Thence to the south its shocks became milder. They were clearly felt at Jackson, Miss., and appreciable at New Orleans, but there was none of that rumbling here; people were not awakened, as elsewhere, and it is doubtful if the earthquake would have been appreciated or felt even by those who were awake unless they were on the watch out for it.

This has been pretty much the story of earthquakes in the United States. The New Madrid earthquake of 1811 was undoubtedly a very serious one, as the important natural changes made in the country it visited show; but it occurred before the west was settled, and was very little felt in consequence. The San Francisco earthquake of twenty years ago caused a big scare and cracked some of its most important buildings. The Charleston earthquake was more violent and serious, but limited to a very small area of territory.

These seismic disturbances seem as nothing compared with Japan, where there is, according to Professor Milne, an average of at least one earthquake daily, and where, as well as in many portions of Central and South America, the houses are specially constructed so as to be earthquake proof. When we remember the Lisbon earthquake of 1755, which destroyed that city and 35,000 lives, and many others that have claimed their thousands of victims, we have cause indeed to be thankful that we do not live in a country subject to these seismic disturbances.

A BIG CHECK.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison Buy Exposition Tickets.

The fact that the management of the exposition has announced that Thanksgiving day will be another Atlanta day at the exposition has created a thankful expression throughout the city. By this means thousands of clerks, working people and business men will have another opportunity to see one of the greatest fairs of modern times.

The enterprising firm of Douglas, Thomas & Davison appreciate the action of the management of the exposition and manifest that appreciation in a most substantial manner in the following letter:

"Atlanta, Ga., November 2, 1895.—Mr. E. A. Felder, Chief Department Admissions. Dear Sir: As we are to have another 'Atlanta,' or Thanksgiving day, please send us 500 tickets for distribution to our customers as before; that is, each person spending $10 or more with us between now and Thanksgiving we will present at time of purchase one ticket to exposition good on that day. Respectfully yours,

"DOUGLAS, THOMAS & DAVISON."

This Atlanta-Thanksgiving day will no doubt be the greatest of the fair, and Douglas, Thomas & Davison will, without question, contribute, in the manner they have devised, from two to three thousand dollars. It would be a good idea for other firms to follow their action.

The Alumnae Reunion.

Thursday, November 7th, is set apart as the Southern Female college day at the exposition. Then the old alma mater will gather her children into the family fold once more. All cares and troubles of the present will be dispelled, and the sedate matron, the young married woman and the demure maid will be school girls again. The happy, free-hearted experiences of college life will be revived. Who would not be young again and taste the joys that the old mother will offer to her children?

A fine programme has been arranged. The exercises will take place in the auditorium from 11 to 1 o'clock next Thursday morning. Among the speakers will be Drs. McDonald, Hawthorne and ex-Governor Northen. Mr. Frank L. Stanton will read an original poem dedicated to the college. Representatives of the alumnae will read brief papers. The music by the college orchestra and selected vocalists will throw a charm over the occasion and make it memorable.

It is expected of the alumnae during their stay in Atlanta that they run out to Manchester and make the college a visit in its magnificent new home. The former pupils will be pleased to learn of the remarkable prosperity of their alma mater. Nearly two hundred boarding pupils, besides a large number of day pupils, are now in attendance upon the college. The institution is just entering upon a grand new era of honor and usefulness, and looks out upon a wide field of the richest promise.

President Cox and the faculty extend a cordial invitation to all former pupils to attend the reunion.

The following boarding pupils have recently entered the college. The patronage of the institution is growing daily, and the hold of the college upon the public is increasing.

Miss Pearl Brown, Olive Branch, Miss.
Miss Jennie Davis, Orange Bluff, Fla.
Miss Clyde Gray, Jackson, Ga.
Miss Daisy Gray, Jackson, Ga.
Miss Mamie Harrison, Ocala, Fla.
Miss Bettie Mullis, Cochran, Ga.
Miss Allie Moore, Moulton, Tex.
Miss Mary Maughon, Waresboro, Ga.
Miss Nell Powell, Toluca, Mexico.
Miss Blanche Sessoms, Waycross, Ga.
Miss Lida Scott, Knoxville, Tenn.
Miss Inez Stallings, Newnan, Ga.
Miss Callie Watson, Jefferson, Ga.

Old School Books

Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

TITLES IN QUESTION

The Secretary of State Gives Some Valuable Information.

RUMORS OF BAD TITLES

Lead Him to a Full and Complete Statement of the Facts Concerning Land Grants.

Editor Constitution: A number of inquiries have reached this office, provoked by a paragraph going the rounds of the press that the right of ownership of sixty thousand acres of land in certain counties named may be called into serious question. This statement, designating no particular lands and giving no lot numbers, has given rise to apprehensions in the minds of many persons not at all involved that their titles may be attacked. To quiet the apprehensions of all such I beg space in The Constitution for a brief statement of the facts.

Under the lottery act of the 15th of December, 1815, laying out the counties of Appling, Early, Gwinnett, Hall, Irwin and Walton it was provided that all the lands in these counties should be laid off into lots and disposed of by lottery, except the lots numbered 10 and 100 in each surveyor's district. These numbers were not disposed of in the lottery, but were reserved to the state for poor school purposes. Subsequent acts were passed authorizing and requiring the sheriffs of the several counties named to sell these lands, the purchase money to be paid in instalments, and make returns to the governor, whose duty it was to issue grants to the purchasers when the last instalment of the purchase money was paid. Many of these lots were sold and properly granted, as the records show. Others were probably sold and paid for, but no grants were issued, or if issued no record was made of them, and still others were either never sold, or, if sold were never paid for and consequently never granted.

In consequence of the confusion into which the thing had gotten, the legislature of 1866 passed a resolution instructing Governor Jenkins to appoint a suitable person to investigate the matter and ascertain and report what lands the state still owned. In compliance with this resolution Governor Jenkins appointed Z. D. Harrison, Esq., to do the work. Mr. Harrison entered upon the discharge of his duties, made a thorough investigation and submitted to the governor an elaborate report on the 12th of October, 1867.

Soon after Mr. Harrison submitted his report, Governor Jenkins was removed from office and a military government was established in Georgia and the legislature to which Governor Jenkins was to have transmitted the report never convened. Hence the general ssembly never took any action on it.

This report is before me and from it I make the following extracts:

"The sale of these lots(10 and 100), in the counties of Walton, Newton, Gwinnett, Hall and Habersham was provided for by acts of the 22nd December, 1823, and those in the counties of Appling, Irwin and Early by act of 22nd December, 1827. In pursuance of these acts all of these lots have been sold and granted except as follows:

In Appling county: 10 and 100 in the first district, 10 in the second district, 10 and 100 in the fifth, 10 and 100 in the sixth, 10 in the seventh district, 10 and 100 in the eighth, 100 in the ninth. In the county of Early: 10 and 100 in the eighth district, 100 in the tenth, 10 in the eleventh district, 100 in the thirteenth district, 100 in the sixteenth district, 10 in the seventeenth district, 10 and 100 in the eighthteenth district, 100 in the nineteenth district, 100 in the twenty-first district, 10 in the twenty-third district, 10 and 100 in the twenty-seventh district. 100 in the seventh district of Gwinnet. In the county of Habersham: 10 in the fourth district, 10 in the sixth district. In the county of Hall, 10 in the ninth district. In the county of Irwin: 10 and 100 in the first district, 10 and 100 in the second district, 10 and 100 in the third district, 10 and 100 in the fourth district, 100 in the fifth district, 10 and 100 in the sixth district, 10 and 100 in the seventh district, 10 in the eighth district, 10 in the ninth district, 100 in the tenth district, 100 in the thirteenth district, 10 in the fourteenth; In the county of Rabun: 10 and 100 in the first district, 10 in the second district, 10 in the third district, 10 in the fourth district, 10 in the fifth district.

In his investigation Mr. Harrison found evidence sufficient to warrant the conclusion that all lands in the state set apart for poor school purposes had been properly disposed of, except the lots embraced in the above list. Upon a thorough investigation of the matter and a careful comparison of his report with the records of this office, I find said report fully sustained, except as to four lots, towit: Lots 100 in the tenth of Early; 100 in the thirteenth of Early, 10 and 100 in the eighteenth of Early. The grant books do not show that grants were ever issued for these lots; but in the book of plats on the margin is written opposite the plat of No. 100, in the tenth district of Early the words: "Sold to Henry Mears, of Baker county." Opposite to No. 100, in the thirteenth district of Early, is written: "Sold to James Miller." Opposite to No. 10 in the eighteenth district of Early, is written: "Sold to Henry Simpson, of Thomas county." Opposite to No. 100, in the eighteenth district of Early is written: "Sold to Joshua Proctor, of Thomas county."

While the books do not show that grants were ever issued to these parties, they do show, in an irregular way, that they bought the lots and probably paid for them, and the persons holding under them will not be disturbed. Thus these four lots are eliminated from Mr. Harrison's list. As to all the other lots named by him there is no evidence of any sort in this office that they have ever been sold or granted.

Still it is possible that some of them are in the hands of bona fide purchasers. Where this is the case all the holder has to do is to present his grant at this office, or satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to a grant and he will not be disturbed. Persons not holding some one of the lots designated in the above list are in no way concerned. Their lands are not involved.

A. D. CANDLER,
Secretary of State.

"Marble Heart" Waltz.

The "Marble Heart" waltz which was advertized to be on sale did not appear as was advertised. The author is a salesman for the Freyer & Bradley Music Company, of this city, and while on the road took orders for his waltz previous to the publication. The first edition was ordered from the printer without reference to his orders, which amounted to 470 copies. Another edition of 1,000 copies has been received and copies are now on sale at the principal music stores.

ORANGES AT AUCTION.

A Carload from California Will Be Sold Tomorrow.

McCullough Bros., the enterprising commission firm at 10 North Broad street, will sell tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, to the highest bidder, 115 boxes of fancy and extra choice California oranges. They are the finest ever brought to this country, consisting of Mediterranean sweets and seedlings, all in perfect condition.

Exposition Visitors

Are cordially invited to call and see our big stock of dolls, toys, fancy goods, books, etc. ORR STATIONERY CO., 104 Whitehall St., and 85 Peachtree St. oct 25 to dec 1

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

AT THE EXPOSITION

Magnificent Display of Men's Wearing Apparel.

HIGH ART IN MEN'S CLOTHING

Products of the Leading Manufacturers in the United States—Praise from Everybody.

Among the numerous exhibits at our fair none attracts greater attention than the handsome case and contents between sections C and D in the manufactures building, where a marvelous display of elegant garments for male attire can be seen, indicative of the highest skill in tailors' art.

The evolutions by which the standard of a great industry has been wonderfully raised is due principally to the house of Strouse & Bros., Baltimore, Md. The history of the great business conducted under the above style is an unbroken record of steady progress since the date of its establishment twenty-seven years ago. The trade mark label of the house, a facsimile of which adorns the handsome case in which their products are shown, has become known throughout the land as an unfailing guarantee that every article of apparel to which it is attached is correct and perfect in every detail of workmanship, style and fit; in fact, a masterpiece of art in clothing.

The house occupies one of the largest and handsomest mercantile buildings in the United States, erected by them in 1889, and located on the corner of Lombard and Paca streets, being 70 feet front by 200 feet deep and having a floor space of nearly 100,000 square feet.

The manufacturing of garments in the premises under personal supervision of the firm is something no other house in Baltimore or New York can boast of. This feature not only insures regularity and uniformity of work, not otherwise obtainable, but also a custom-made finish as well as exclusiveness of styles.

From the inception of the business this house has made quality the paramount consideration in all their products, and to this they owe their success.

The garments bearing their label, which is the Washington monument, in connection with the words "High Art Clothing," has been an unfailing trade winner, increasing the business and prestige of all retailers who sell them, as they give unfailing satisfaction to the wearers. At the same time the prices at which the goods are sold are moderate. The house endeavors each succeeding season to surpass previous efforts in their productions.

Their staff of fourteen traveling men invades the different territories throughout the country, continually extending the reputation and sales of their productions. They have also a salesroom in New York and after December 1st will occupy the ground floor of the magnificent new ten-story building just erected at 733 and 735 Broadway. It would be difficult to find a firm whose record for actual achievements, sagacity, enterprise and integrity is brighter than that of Strouse & Bros.

DR. WURTH'S OPINION

OF THE NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

A Remarkably Successful Remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach Troubles

Dr. Wurth in commenting on recent discoveries in medicine said: There is none which is certain to be so valuable and far reaching in benefit as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a new stomach remedy; I say far-reaching because people little realize how important a sound stomach and vigorous digestion is to every man, woman and child.

Indigestion is the starting point of consumption, heart disease, Bright's disease, diabetes, nervous prostration, liver troubles; why is this so? Simply because every, nerve, muscle and tissue in our bodies is created and nourished from the food we eat. If that food is, by reason of a weak stomach, compelled to lie for hours, a sour, fermenting mass of half-digested food, it poisons the blood and nervous system, creates gas which distends the stomach and bowels, causing pressure on the heart, lungs and other organs and seriously impeding their action.

He says further the point to direct attention is not the nerves, nor heart, nor lungs, nor kidneys, but the stomach, the first cause of all the mischief.

The remedy to use for indigestion and weak stomachs is not some cathartic, but a remedy which will digest the food, increase the flow of gastric juice, absorb the gases, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will accomplish exactly this result in any case of stomach trouble, because these tablets are composed of the digestive acids, aseptic pepsin, golden seal and bismuth, pleasant to taste, and not being a patent medicine, can be used by any one with perfect safety. I believe Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any form of indigestion and stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

Full size packages of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents or by mail from Stuart Company, Marshall, Mich. A book on stomach diseases together with thousands of testimonials will be sent by addressing above or call on your druggist for them.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

On the Street by a Stray Bullet—Exposition Trains Kill Three Persons.

Very few people stop to consider the general importance of carrying accident insurance.

The claims below were all paid five days after filing the proof. Show how unselfish you are and provide your family with an Aetna accident policy.

There are over 100 companies and associations writing accident insurance in the United States, and the Aetna has doubled the assets of the entire number combined.

Moral—?

Jas. J. Donnelly	$ 178 56	Carl Wolfsheimer	175 00
E. B. Wilson	50 00	P. T. Goldsmith	50 00
Park Woodward	50 00	A. L. Guthman	50 00
Glascock Mays	5,000 00	R. J. Wiles	250 00
		Jacob Haas	378 56
M. L. Tolbert	75 00	W. F. Poole	57 85
James A. Thornton	82 14	J. D. Easterlin	150 00
M. L. Hirsch	100 00	W. S. Bransford	375 00
John F. Ryan	50 00	D. G. Wylie	150 00
		J. A. Colvin	150 00
John C. Templeton	900 00	F. B. Palmer	50 00

Here are twenty out of over 100 claims paid by the accident branch of the Aetna Life Insurance Company right here in Atlanta.

Accident insurance has become as much a necessity as life, fire or marine insurance. Careful business men recognize it as indispensable. The numerous failures of accident companies which have recently occurred have emphasized the importance of selecting a strong company in which to obtain such protection.

The policy holders of the Aetna accident are secured by well invested assets of over $43,000,000 and surplus above liabilities of over $6,500,000, which makes it the largest and strongest company in the world writing accident insurance.

CHARLES C. THORN,
General Agent Accident Department for Georgia, 712 Temple Court Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Another Company Located in the South

In view of the large number of manufacturing industries being erected in the south, the American Fire Extinguisher Company, of Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of Automatic Sprinklers, have opened a southern department, office to be located in the Gould building, Atlanta, and to be in charge of Mr. E. W. Dutton as southern manager.

This company comes with the highest commendation from the insurance companies throughout the United States and both the appliances used by this company and the character of work done by them are in high favor throughout the entire territory in which they have been operating. Under the able management of Mr. Dutton they can hardly fail of a successful business in this territory.

FULLER ON HISTORY

The Man Who Chased the General Gives the Facts.

CORRECTS SOME INACCURACIES

The Newspapers of the North Have Been Printing Many Incorrect Things About the Engine.

A feature of the exposition that attracts a great deal of interest among northern visitors is the old engine "General," in the train shed. The northern newspaper men have devoted an unusual amount of attention to the old locomotive and many are the stories that have gone out to the northern papers concerning the thrilling incident in which the engine figured.

Some of these stories have been correct; others have been so inaccurate as to call forth the true statement of the facts from Captain W. A. Fuller, who was conductor of the train that was drawn by the engine on that fatal morning.

Speaking of the matter, Captain Fuller said:

"My attention is called to recent articles in the newspapers of the country relating to the Andrews raiders who captured the engine 'General' at Big Shanty on the 12th of April, 1862. In some of the northern accounts I am said to have had a regiment of armed men in the pursuit. To correct this, as well as some other misleading stories, and for the truth of history, I have concluded to give an abridged running account of the capture, pursuit and recapture over my own signature for the first time. Of course this account will be shorn of all of the important features of the magnitude of the raid on the part of the federals, as well as the resultant benefits to the confederate states by reason of the failure of the raiders to carry out their purpose. A history is now being prepared which will fully discuss these and all other important matters connected with the raid.

"Then for present purposes I shall deal only with the capture of the "General," the pursuit and the recapture by the confederates, as I suppose they should be called.

"My train consisted of three freight cars next to the "General" with a passenger train attached. Big Shanty being the breakfast station, the train crew and most of the passengers went in to breakfast, and as we were about to take our meal the gong of the engine rang, I looked out and saw to my astonishment the General' and the three freight cars speeding along around the curve. Remarking to my engineer, Mr. Jeff Cain, that some one who had no right to had run off with our engine, I ran out of the hotel and after the engine as fast as my legs would carry me. When I reached Moon's station, two miles away, I came upon the track hands, who had been robbed of their tools by the raiders, and from them learned enough to satisfy me of the true character of the raiders; also learned that there were at least twenty or more of them. An old handcar, such as is used for hauling railroad timbers, was hurriedly put upon the track. I debated in my own mind whether I should push back after Cain or proceed immediately in the chase. The former course was adopted, and with two track hands we ran back about a mile, where Cain was met. Mr. A. Murphy was with him. From that point to Etowah, nearly twenty miles, we pushed our way along as fast as we could. I cannot recount the many dangers and hair-breadth escapes of this most exciting run.

"I had calculated upon reaching Etowah in time to catch the Yonah, an engine belonging to the Mark A. Cooper iron works. In this the old handcar pushers were successful.

"The Yonah was there, but apart from her tender, which was on another track. All hands went to work to get the Yonah coupled to the tender and I at once pressed her into service in the chase. The Yonah was run by her own crew from Etowah to Kingston at a most reckless rate of speed.

At the latter station it was learned that the fleeing raiders were only a short while ahead. They had left Kingston in a great jam of trains reaching far out on the main line, so much so, indeed, as to convince me at once that the Yonah could not be gotten by in time to be used further in the pursuit.

"Running around all the long trains to the north end of the Kingston car yard, where the Rome railroad Y intersected the state road main line, I found, as I had hoped, the Rome railroad engine, the 'Alfred Shorter,' which was at once pressed into service as the Yonah had been. She was run by her own crew, Wylie Harbin as engineer and his fireman, from Kingston to a point six miles above, where the raiders had taken up the track and carried the rails away. I rode on the cowcatcher to remove obstructions dropped before us by the raiders. Here I abandoned the Rome engine and again took it afoot. When I had run about two miles I met a southbound freight, as I had anticipated. The engine of this train was run by Peter I. Brachen. Texas is the name of the engine. I stopped Brachen and turned him back in the pursuit, but I will let Mr. Brachen and his fireman tell their own story in the form of a certificate now in my possession:

"Georgia, Chatham County, Savannah, October 7, 1895—This certifies that my memory is distinct and that I have no doubt of the absolute truthfulness of the facts here following: 1. I was the locomotive engineer in charge of the engine "Texas" on the 12th day of April, 1862, and that I alone ran her while in the pursuit of the Andrews raiders from a point two miles south of Adairsville, where Captain W. A. Fuller met and stopped me, to a point three miles north of Ringgold, where the Andrews raiders abandoned the "General" and took to the woods."

"'2. That Captain W. A. Fuller was the conductor in charge and that we had with us employed on the engine after Captain Fuller had switched off the train at Adairsville Henry Haney, now foreman of fire engine company No. 4 of Atlanta, as fireman; Flem Cox, an employe of the road, but not employed on my engine, acted as wood passer, and one Alonzo Martin acted as train hand, and that these were the only persons actually engaged in the service or work of the pursuit, except that Mr. Antony Murphy, who was foreman of the roundhouse of the Western and Atlantic railroad at the time, got on the engine where Captain Fuller had stopped me and remained with me."

"'3. That when we captured the "General" I took both engines back to Ringgold, and that my fireman, Henry Haney, and Mr. Murphy went back with me, and that Captain Fuller, Flem Cox and Alonzo Martin ran into the woods after the fleeing raiders.'

"'Correct except as to note below.

"'PETER I. BRACHEN.'

"Note—I don't recollect whether Mr. Murphy went back to Ringgold or not with us. Everything else is correct, and if necessary I am willing to swear to it.

"'P. I. BRACHEN.'

"Atlanta, October 11, 1895.—I indorse all that Peter I. Brachen has said in the above certificate and will join him in making oath to same at any time.

"HENRY HANEY,
"Foreman Engine Co. No. 4 Atlanta Fire Department.

"As stated, I shall not enter into a discussion of the importance of this event, looking at it either from a federal or a confederate standpoint. The capture and the possession of the engine 'General' and the utter destruction of all the bridges on the Western and Atlantic railroad, virtually rendering this very important line of communication useless so early in the struggle as April, 1862, when the southern army was at Corinth would have been disastrous to the south and of immense service to the federal advancing army.

"The toils and danger the pursuers underwent will never half be told. The question as to whether the 'General' or the Texas should have the honors has been discussed. I am rather inclined to the Texas, but at the same time I never could have availed myself of the service of the Texas if I had not succeeded in getting the Alfred Shorter at Kingston, nor could I have got to the Shorter if the Yonah had been out of reach at Etowah. And if I had not had the use of the old handcar from Moon's to Etowah I never could have reached the Yonah in time. So all of these came in for a share.

"More than a hundred men have told me that they were in the chase. One man actually introduced me as one who was with him. Another gentleman, and an Atlanta man at that, worth more than a quarter of a million dollars, told me that he got on my train at ——, and that he had furnished The Century a history of 'our' race after the Andrews raiders, and that I must get it and read the account. I simply stated to him that I was very busy that day and that some things may have occurred that I did not see. The gentleman here referred to was not along with me that day."

For the Toilet Cuticura Soap

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, hands, and nails, nothing so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin beautifiers. It is so because it strikes at the cause of bad complexions, red, rough hands, shapeless nails, and falling hair, viz.: The clogged, irritated, inflamed, sluggish, or overworked PORES of the skin. For summer blemishes, refreshing, soothing, and purifying.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

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Clean, open-handed methods—if you admire the selling of perfectly reliable goods at right prices—you will understand what makes our business such a popular success.

Buying Clothes, manufacturing Clothes and selling direct to retail is a combination that looms up conspicuously and attractively to all frugally and economically inclined people.

Elegantly fashioned Suits and luxurious Overcoats are here now in profusion, and at prices that tempt good judgment.

EISEMAN BROS.

15-17 Whitehall Street.

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life.
J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

ORANGE AUCTION!

We will sell at AUCTION Monday morning, at 10 o'clock sharp, to the highest bidder, 115 boxes Fancy and Extra Choice California Oranges. This fruit is bright and clean, and is very sweet, containing an assortment as follows:

80 Boxes Fancy California "Mediterranean Sweets."

35 Boxes Extra Choice "Seedlings."

This fruit is sound and very heavy, and is absolutely the last car of California fruit to be obtained his season. Yours truly,

McCullough Brothers,
10 North Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Maier & Berkele
Jewelers
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31 WHITEHALL STREET.

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Watches and Jewelry,
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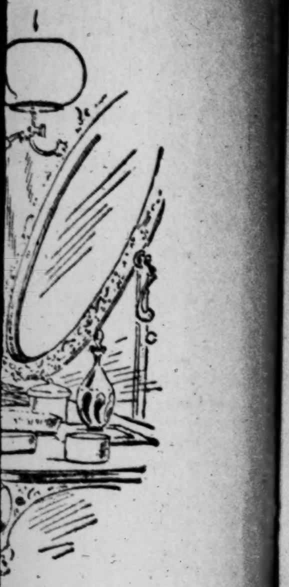

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GLIMPSES OF EXILED KINGS.

Some Rare Animals That are Temporarily Residing in Atlanta.

The lions behind the bar-enclosed stage roared at intervals of the day.

The alert little man in the gray jersey and the golf cap smiled.

"It'll rain inside of forty-eight hours," he said. "They know."

The deep-voiced beasts thundered in chorus just before the clock in the chime tower struck 11.

"It's their supper time," said the man. "They never miss the time. They know."

LORENZO, THE LION TAMER.

The great fierce-eyed, exiled king with the wealth of yellow mane roared in the early morning, at noon and in the dead of night.

"What is that the sign of?" I asked the little man, who has a reason for everything the animals do.

"He wants blood," he said. "He's a vicious beast, untameable, unruly, unconquerable. That's Black Prince."

Better weather prophets than our paid and trained observers. Better time keepers than the clocks—surer. By what mysterious gift do they get so close to nature.

Black Prince glowered at us from behind strong bars, showing his cruel teeth.

"He can read people better than you can," said the man. "He knows when a man is afraid. He can see it in the eye. All these animals in here have that faculty. They know whom to obey. They know when they meet a master."

He prodded the ugly-tempered beast with a rod. Black Prince sprang to his feet with a murderous growl. He leaped toward his tormentor with terrific energy, throwing himself against the bars so heavily that the building shook. He stood there with awful fury pictured in his eyes and about his open mouth. He whipped the air with his bushy tail in his helpess frenzy.

Black Prince is a demon. His fierce nature has never been conquered. He has never yet met the will mightier than his own. Several years ago—six, I suppose—he was a fretful cub in Hamburg. A foreigner had stolen his parents from their native forests in Africa and brought them into the uncongenial atmosphere of Europe. Here Black Prince was born. When he opened his little brown eyes the first thing he saw was iron bars. When he grew old enough to walk he hurried to the bars and tried their strength. When he found they woud not give he shook his feeble little head ominously. When he got a little older he beat against the bars while his milder brothers snoozed on the hay in the corner. One day he bit the hand that gave him milk. Not long afterward he clawed the German laborer who was giving him a new bed of straw. He amused himself by showing his teeth to the curious people who came through the place to see him. He waxed strong and grew fast. He early learned the use of his voice, which he developed to its best capacity. It was a deep, coarse, sinister voice and his brothers and sisters trembled when they heard it. Black Prince ate so much more of the meat that was thrown into the cage for family use than was intended for him that he had to be put into a cage to himself. Then he developed such a love for biting and scratching that this move was rendered necessary to keep him from maiming his companions.

He stalked about in his cage and growled for his meat in the day time. At night he roared at unseasonable hours and kept the other animals from sleeping. He was a bad neighbor, a poor brother, a thankless son.

One day when he had grown up and was owned by Hagenbeck, who has him yet and is showing him on the Midway, William Philadelphia, who has conquered many wild beasts, looked in upon him and admired his splendid proportions and his fierce eyes. He was forbidding in appearance but the game nature of Philadelphia, who delighted in the pleasurable excitement of subsduing animals, was stirred. He wanted to conquer Black Prince. It was a conquest worthy of his steel.

The teeth and the claws of Black Prince are things that Philadelphia feelingly remembers. It was a long, hard fight, but the lion learned that the man was master. He quailed before the steady gaze of the erainer's eye. He moved in obedience to the trainer's nod. Such are the marvels that experienced trainers teach animals to perform Philadelphia trained Black Prince to perform one of the most wonderful feats that lions can be taught. Under Philadelphia's teaching he learned to ride horseback, to kneel, to bow, to leap over Philadelphia's head. The people grew wild with enthusiasm as the ugly beast did these things at the bidding of his master.

One night in New York Philadelphia was putting him through. It was a vast audience. William C. Whitney had a box close to the big cage in which the performance was taking place. Philadelphia, Black Prince and the horse came on.

The lion was surly. He was in an ugly mood. The trainer cut him with the whip. Black Prince looked at him hard, but did not move. Philadelphia tried again.

It was done in a moment. The mighty fore foot of the lion swung through the air. A crimson stream poured down the trainer's face and he sank back under the blow. There was a shout of horror from the people.

A rush of feet from behind and three or four men with clubs rushed into the cage. They beat the lion back and Philadelphia left the cage.

Since that night Black Prince has held undisputed possession of his cage. No one has ever been in his presence.

"His acting days are over, I guess," said the gentleman who knew his history. "Some day some adventurous chap may take it into his head that he can manage Black Prince and will try to make him do his act over again. But I guess not."

Meantime Black Prince lives in elegant retirement and ease—an exiled king, but king for a-that.

BLACK PRINCE.

"Spitfire," the uneasy, restless mother of the three gentle little baby lions at Hagenbeck's, is one of the most interesting animals in Hagenbeck's entire collection.

She was a murderous pet. She is a fine specimen of the feline tribe. Graceful, strong, with a grand eye and a fearless stride. In her youthful days she was a household pet in the family of Deming, the man whom newspaper readers will remember as having murdered three or four wives in England. Deming was fond of the young lioness. The fierce natures of the two were congenial. He called the lioness "Spitfire," and even after she had reached the age when lions are dangerous to play with, Deming allowed her considerable freedom around his home. When he was thrown into jail and while his name was prominent in the newspapers of the whole civilized world, she passed into other hands. Finally Hagenbeck, the animal merchant, purchased her. She is one of the treasures of his collection.

Few beasts of her kind are more intelligent. Her large, lustrous eyes convey the light of more than ordinary animal intelligence. She has been well trained, and, although fierce by nature, she is one of the most interesting performers in the arena.

The day President Cleveland visited the exposition Spitfire gave birth to three cubs. They are beauties. They are about the size of a grown cat and mew like yong kittens. Since their birth they have been cuddled up under a heap of hay in a dark cage and only a favored few have seen them. Spitfire is kept in a cage next to them and is only admitted to the dark cell once or twice a day. She watches every person who comes about with feverish anxiety. Her motherly interest in the young ones sharpens her anxiety to the highest pitch. The other day one of the men went into the dark cage. The mother lion was driven into a frenzy of dread. She rushed back and forth in her cell, beating aginst the partition which separated her from the young ones.

FRANK
THE COUCHEE-COUCHEE BEAR.

SPITFIRE and her Three Babies.

Not until the baby lions are two weeks old is the mother allowed to see them in the light. The keepers explain that so great is her love for them that she would eat them were she allowed to see them. The lioness which gave birth to three fine cubs two days before the show arrived in Atlanta ate one of the young ones ten days ago. The two surviving youngsters are thriving and waxing strong. Audiences at Hagenbeck's have been allowed to see and handle these two. A little girl of six, clad in buff colored bloomers and a ridiculously small derby hat has passed the little lions through the audience.

Spitfire appears in an act with Miss Devere. It is a rather daring performance. The lady enters the cage with six fierce lions and makes them do all sorts of things. People who saw the show last week will remember that one of the lionesses was extremely fretful and hard to manage. The fretful beast kept snarling and showing her teeth. Timid people feared for the little woman. The animal was Spitfire.

The big, fat bear who does the Cairo street dance came to the show from a royal family. He descended from the peerage to the stage. Sir Richard Wamble owned him. This peer owned a number of interesting animals. They were sold at auction and the funny bear, Frank, passed into the possession of Hagenbeck.

"Frank" is as intelligent as he is fat and lazy. He was given into the hands of an Englishman who is a master in the art of training animals. He taught Frank the queer dance and learned him to do many other interesting things.

The bear looked very docile as I glanced in upon him last Wednesday. He was stretched full length under Black Prince's cage and was screened from public view by a large door. He was not sleeping, but reflecting. He treated my arrival with utter indifference and later, when his keeper hauled him out, he did not even glance at me. He wobbled along, with his ears tucked back, looking neither to the right nor to the left. He knows what he's about, however, and he sees a great many things that he does not appear to notice. He is not as docile as he seems. Once in a while his bear nature outs. Not long ago he took up a heavy piece of scantling and struck his keeper across the head with it a deadly blow. I asked his keeper how he managed him.

"With kindness and a club," he said, with a smile.

There is not one man in a thousand who could manage the beast.

"He's the most sensitive fellow in the world," said the keeper; "you might take him on the stage and make him do one or two of his tricks, but he would soon find out that you were not exactly at ease with him and he would just slap you over. Your eye must never flinch a hair's breadth. Keep a strong eye. Show him you are master and he will obey you."

Frank seems to enjoy life after a fashion. The only bar to his enjoyment is the man who manages him and whose will is the only one that Frank recognizes.

Pete, the big tiger, is a blood lover. He has been in Hagenbeck's show a long while. He was one of the star actors in Chicago. A plucky little German woman named Amelia Berg managed him. I remember having seen her make Pete do many wonderful tricks. One day the arena was packed with world's fair visitors and Pete refused to act. Miss Berg gave him a sharp blow with her whip.

With the quickness of a cat he pounced upon her and with devilish fury buried his terrible fangs in her thigh. It was an awful moment. The young woman who had always controlled the vicious beast was prostrate under him. He clung to her viciously and was ready to tear her to pieces. A half-dozen men rushed in and beat him off with clubs. It was thought that Miss Berg would die. But she recovered and is now in Hamburg with Hagenbeck's show.

She never tried to conquer Pete over again. It was with great regret that she surrendered, but she knew it was as much as her life was worth to venture into the cage again. Once a tiger finds out that he is master of the situation woe to that unfortunate who tries to handle him.

Pete left the stage after that day in Chicago. He has been useful only to be looked at. He occupies a cage next to that of Black Prince, and the two savages seemed to delight in each other's company. They are the vagabonds of the show. They do nothing all day but growl and howl and eat. At night their wild spirits long for the freedom of their native forests. Unlike the other lions, who have worked all day, tired and anxious to sleep, they remain awake, roaring at the hours when everything else is quietest. They start an uproar every night. A loud roar from Black Prince and the sleeping animals stir from their rest. A growl from Pete, another roar from Black Prince and the entire place is in an uproar. The other beasts leap to their feet and join in the unearthly chorus. The watchmen have to shut their ears. The clown elephant joins in the medley. The dog whines. The wolf dogs bark. The monkeys whimper. Even the sacred bull from Burmah contributes to the noise.

The animals are fed once a day, except the sick and young ones. They are fed oftener. The sound and hearty ones get their daily meal just after the close of the night's performance, about 11 o'clock. They know when the time arrives to the minute. There is a thunder of lions' voices just a few minutes before the dinner is served and it continues until the helpers toss the big hunks of fresh beef into the cage. It takes twenty pounds of juicy raw beef to satisfy the appetite of a healthy lion or tiger. Black Prince or Pete could easily dispose of twenty-five or thirty, although they are kept in the prime of condition on less. There is an ante-room where the meat is prepared. The lions get the scent of it and their preliminary mutterings deepen into deafening roars. The meat is cut up into pieces of about two or three pounds each and thrown into the cages. The animals fall upon it and devour it greedily. It is rare that their appetite fails them. The sick lion, whose head was trepanned last week and who was half-crazed with pain for over a week, never failed to eat the meat that was thrown into his cage.

The elephant is a good eater. I asked Mr. Ezra White, who is a member of the Hagenbeck Company, if he had ever heard of the misery of the man in the song in "Wang," who had an elephant on his hands. He said he had and sympathized with him.

"That elephant is a small one, comparatively," said he, "yet it takes a big bale of hay and twenty loaves of bread to make a meal for him."

The bears eat bread and a kind of preparation made of meal and breadstuffs. Two of the bears who are kept in the cage with some young lions have to be taken out when the lions are fed. Otherwise they would eat the meat intended for the lions.

The lion trainer, whose picture accompanies this, is a fearless sort of fellow. He is of German parents, but was born in England. He was raised up among animals, as he expresses it, and in his childhood learned how to get the mastery of them. The lions which he governs have a mortal fear of him. He soon makes them feel the magnetism of his eye and they cower before him. He makes them leap harmlessly over his head a moment after they have crouched back, with teeth uncovered, ready to spring upon him. The experiences of the lion trainer, he says, are filled with bites and scratches. The mastery of a lion is never attained until the conqueror has been bitten and scratched many times. Lorenzo, the tamer I have just spoken of, has been hurt many times, but he has never given up. He is no more afraid of a lion than you are of a cat. He gets his mastery over them with a cutting whip and a fearless eye. R. L. A.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON

What They Say About Their New $35 Rate of Tuition.

COLLEGE IN KISER BUILDING

The Reduction Is Not a "Cut," but an "Established Rate."

"The popular rate of tuition originated by us," said one of the proprietors of Sullivan & Crichton's Business college this morning, "is destined to revolutionize things in our line, for our new $35 rate has placed a business education within the reach of all.

"How can we afford to do it? The simplest thing in the world. Our methods of teaching are a marvel of simplicity; are practical, common-sense, to the point. No mystifying theory. No time wasted. Every minute utilized. Young, live, energetic, wide-awake teachers. Students' interest not permitted to lag. Consequence: A complete business course. Time, three months or less. Cost to student, $35.

"In view of the above we consider the silly objections urged against our college by competitors almost idiotic in their simplicity, and the bitter wailings with which their advertisements have lately been filled render them ridiculous in the eyes of an intelligent public.

"We have been before the people of this city for the last ten years, and the success of our nearly three thousand graduates bespeaks the excellence of our college and the thoroughness of our methods far more eloquently than words."

Sullivan & Crichton issue a beautiful catalogue giving full information concerning their college, and will gladly mail a copy to any one interested in business education.

Charged with Mail Robbery.

Washington, November 2.—The post office department is advised of the arrest of Service Clerk C. S. Stowe, at Galveston, Texas. He was suspected of robbing the mails of his route in Colorado and was transferred to another point.

Valuable points have been missing. Stowe was arrested and some of the missing property found on his person.

WENT OFF A TRESTLE

Eighteen Cars of Freight Train Tumble Into a Creek.

THREE MEN WERE KILLED

How a More Serious Accident Was Narrowly Averted.

DELAYED TRAINS SEVERAL HOURS

Story of the Wreck from a Passenger Who Was Saved from the Wreck. An Atlanta Man Killed.

People who wondered all yesterday why passengers and mail expected from the east on the early Southern railway trains did not arrive will find the explanation in this story of the terrible wreck which occurred on that road early yesterday morning.

No trains came in on the Southern until late yesterday afternoon. Passengers were transferred at the scene of the wreck and brought into the city several hours late. The train which should have arrived at 6:20 o'clock yesterday morning did not arrive until nearly 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This is the train which brings the New York mail. The mail was too heavy to be transferred and that which should have reached the city yesterday morning will not arrive until this morning.

The wreck occurred just beyond the Georgia line in South Carolina. The train that was wrecked left Atlanta late Friday night and was in charge of Conductor Minor Holcombe, well known here. It was freight train No. 44, and carried twenty-one heavily loaded cars. Nearly all of the cars were loaded with cotton.

The train traveled without mishap until Seneca was reached. It seems that it should have stopped at Seneca and put in at the sidetrack there that passenger train No. 35, south bound, might pass. This train, No. 35, is the mail train referred to.

But by some misunderstanding of orders the train did not stop at Seneca for the passenger train, but pulled out for Westminster, several miles further on. The train traveled at the usual rate of speed made by freight trains.

Meantime passenger train No. 35 was coming ahead. It was, perhaps, just a little behind time.

The trains did not meet, however. At Corneross creek the railroad crosses on a high trestle. Half way across this trestle, without a moment's warning, the heavy cars commenced tumbling off the high, strong frame work. The train had broken near the engine and the cars pere piling off, rolling to the bottom, falling upon each other and crashing to pieces.

The engine was half dragged from the track but was not pulled off. Eighteen cars left the track and were totally destroyed.

It was a frightful scene of wreck. The debris was scattered in every direction. Many bales of cotton were heaped upon each other. Fully twenty-five bales fell in a mass into Corneross creek, effectually damning the stream and causing a large reservoir to form.

The moment the wreck occurred Conductor Minor Holcombe, who is one of the best conductors on the road, thought of the southbond passenger train. Without the loss of a moment he scrambled out of the wreck and with his red lantern in his hand dashed up the track at breakneck speed.

It was not yet light, being scarcely past 4 o'clock in the morning. He ran with the energy of a desperate man, hardly touching the ground as he fairly flew along the track. He went for over a mile up the track when suddenly the thunder of the coming train was heard. The big headlight swung into sight and he stepped in the middle of the track and waved his lantern frantically.

At the sign of the red lantern even a pay train will stop and the engineer on the fast Atlanta bound train reversed his engine. The train was moving at great speed at the time. Inside the train were over 300 people. Three sleepers were full, every berth being taken.

So quickly did the train come to a standstill that the passengers jumped up in alarm to learn that they had been narrowly saved from a terrible death.

"We were in less than three minutes of the wreck," said Staff Correspondent Samuel Adams, of The Richmond Times, who was on his way to Atlanta to attend the reunion of the Dickey and Compton families held at the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday morning, "and were moving like the wind. I was awake at the time. The train stopped in a minute and we were soon told what had happened. Had we gone ahead one of the most frightful wrecks in history might have occurred. The engine of the wrecked train was half off the track already and had our train dashed into it at the speed we were going we would have hurled it into the stream below and gone in after it. Perhaps over a hundred lives would have been lost. Fortunately we were stopped and you can bet that we were grateful, although we got our breaths short for a few minutes, after realizing our narrow escape."

At the scene of the wreck it was impossible to tell how many fatalities had occurred. The cars were piled upon top of each other and were all in ruins. The first man missed was Dan Parker, the flagman, whose home is in Atlanta. The rest of the crew were all found two minutes after the wreck. Parker was supposed to have been on the cars that went down.

It was more than an hour after the wreck occurred that his body was found under the debris. His head was buried under a bale of cotton.

The bodies of two white men, unknown, were also found. They were supposed to have been stealing a ride. They could not be identified. No one else was hurt, not even slightly.

Telegrams were sent to the road authorities and in a short while wrecking trains were at the scene. Train No. 36, going north, arrived at the scene early in the morning and the passengers coming south were transferred to this train. A walk was built across the trestle to allow the passengers to cross. The northbound passengers were put on the southbound train, which went back to Charlotte.

The southbound train left the scene of the wreck about 11 o'clock for Atlanta. The mail was too heavy to be transferred.

The track will be cleared up by this morning. Travel on the Southern was not impeded at all. All the trains went out on time yesterday and were not delayed at the scene of the wreck.

You don't drink Cocoa because you can't digest it.
PHILLIPS' DIGESTIBLE COCOA
Will not distress and is a delicious food drink.
oct 27—3m sun wed

THE PROPER STUDY FOR MANKIND IS NATURE.

Don't Make Mysteries of Common Things.

NO NEED OF SICKNESS

Keep the Blood Pure by the Use of Radam's Microbe Killer.

IT IS NOT A DRUG.

It Is Two of Nature's Simplest Productions.

Several years ago, while William Radam, a florist in Texas, was battling with plant parasites, he discovered that the swarms and clusters of infinitesimal insects could not be radically destroyed by any outward application to leaf, stalk or root. The microbes that destroyed his choicest productions received life from the sap of the plant. To smother the millions that hung upon the leaves with tobacco smoke, to wash them away with acids, only made room for millions more that poured out from the diseased sap of the perishing plant. Very often, too, the remedies used to kill the microbes left the tree or flower withered and lifeless.

Who has not noticed the same thing amongst human creatures?

Some seemingly simple ailment shows itself. The doctor is called. The case is diagnosed; a prescription is written; the medicine taken. In nine cases out of ten the patient grows worse, either with the first ailment, or its complications. Other diseases show themselves. Medical science necessarily changes the treatment. Any person forty years of age knows how much the practice of medicine has changed within his recollection. It is progressive, but "art is long," so is science. It has taken years, and lectures, and books, and great patience to gain a foothold for the germ theory of disease. William Radam, studying the good of his gardens, made stupendous strides in the direction of the greatest of all good to humanity.

The fact of the matter is, if the blood is kept pure, disease is impossible.

One cannot even have that disagreeable, common ailment, a bad cold, if the blood is pure.

Impurities are absorbed from the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat.

Nature abhors a vacuum—every atom of space teems with life. That old jingle, "Big fleas have little fleas to bite 'em," is literally true.

It very often happens the very drug prescribed is the very thing that microbes thrive upon. That accounts for the complications that spring from some simple ailment.

People wonder that a healthy, strong man or woman should "never see a well day after having that bad cold."

"A bad cold" is probably the simplest manifestation of diseased blood—blood with a few microbes that the proper remedy would destroy and leave the patient in a normal state.

But the proper remedy is not given. The practice of medicine in the majority of cases is a series of experiments. Once let it be known as a plain, self-evident truth that illness means germs in the blood—let it be known that there is a simple, natural remedy, and life will be rid of its greatest burden.

Materia Medica, as now practiced, is a most inexact science.

While William Radam studied and experimented with his nursery, his own health failed. Rheumatism, catarrh, and at last that dread of all the world, consumption, preyed upon him. His physicians gave him no hope of recovery. They had experimented to no purpose.

The microbes that blighted his trees and shrubs, his gorgeous roses and delicate lilies, were sapping his own life. His discoveries have proven it. The antiseptic gas that slew the microbes in his own nursery, also penetrated his lungs, and produced a "strange exhilaration." It was the note of reprieve to a dying man, the notice of a new lease of life.

A few more experiments with the gas that gave life and health to his plants—and it is a brave man that takes his own medicine—but this thing William Radam did. He impregnated water with the antiseptic gas. He tried some of the water on a piece of beef. He drank the water and ate the meat. He produced from his experiments a simple, effective, agreeable, inexpensive medicine called "Radam's Microbe Killer."

Send to the William Radam Microbe Killer Co., 7 Laight St., New York city, for a fifty page book that will give full particulars of this wonderful medicine, or Jacobs' Pharmacy Company, Atlanta, Ga.

GOMEZ'S PROCLAMATION

Congratulating the Cubans Upon the Formation of a Government.

New York, November 2.—Senor Tomas Estrada Palma, plenipotentiary delegate of the Cuban revolutionary party, announced last night that he had just received the proclamation of General Maximo Gomez, which confutes the statement that he (Gomez) intends to withdraw from the field. The proclamation is as follows:

"To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Liberty: We have just achieved a great work, a monster work, the installation of the government, which has thrown from my shoulders and conscience the burden of the great responsibility of being the chief executive of the army of liberty.

"I consider this beautiful work of the constitution of such magnitude and transcendency that I see in it an assurance of the life and final establishment of the Cuban republic. I always nourished the hope that from the soil where the remains of Agremonte lie would come forth a new legion of enthusiastic patriots to put an end to the enterprise started in 1868, carrying it to a successful issue.

"My hopes are being realized. Of those patriots who are here around me some are fighting the Spaniards, the others are formulating the laws which will guide the destinies of the infant republic. Soldiers, I swear by my sword and by my honor to be a faithful guardian of the constitution of the republic, its government and your country's interest.

"MAXIMO GOMEZ,
"Com. in Chief of the Cuban Army."

Lieutenants Caesar A. Salas and Alfred A. Sanchez, who came to this city as emissaries from General Meximo Gomez with $160,000 for the Cuban junta, said yesterday that they left General Gomez on October 17th at the plantation of Cavito. They were escorted by Colonel Rodriguez and 250 men to La Principal plantation, where they had a fight with the Spaniards, lasting three hours, when the Spanish troops were routed. The emissaries then proceeded to the coast without escort and escaped in a sponge diver's boat. When they reached the Bahama islands they met an Englishman in a smack boat who took them to Nassau, and there they embarked on board the steamship Antillar for New York.

AT THE TOMB OF HIS FATHER.

Ceremonies at the Anniversary of the Death of the Late Czar.

New York, November 2.—A special cable dispatch to The Herald from St. Petersburg, says:

"All the newspapers yesterday came out with mourning borders as a tribute to the memory of the late czar, the anniversay of whose death is being commemorated. The churches were thronged with people holding lighted tapers who came to attend the memorial services. The streets, which are crowded, were lined by the troops of the Imperial Guard, while ducal coaches hurried from one service to another.

"At 10 o'clock the czar stood beside the tomb of his father, in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and placed a wreath on the tomb. He was surrounded by a brilliant gathering, which included all the grand dukes. Later all the ministers and high officials visited the church and filed past the tomb.

"In the afternoon the tomb was visited by a succession of great crowds. Today the city will be transformed from grave to gay, for the whole population will be congratulating the accession of the Emperor Nicholas.

"The news may hourly be expected from Zarskoe Selo, where both doctors and ministers are in attendance upon the empress, awaiting the auspicious national event.

"The retirement of M. Hanotaux, French minister of foreign affairs, makes a very unpleasant impression here."

Nothing Contributes so much to one's enjoyment and comfort as properly fitted underwear. We are very particular in serving our customers with underwear that is especially suited to their shape. Underwear to fit is generally hard to get—but we've made it easy by supplying shapes that are not obtainable elsewhere. Right prices, of course.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.
Men's and Boy's Outfitters,
38 Whitehall.

An Evil Trade

Danger to the Public from Misleading Advertisements of Bogus-Medical Practitioners.

Physicians now estimate that more than one out of every ten persons in this country suffer from some form of private disease peculiar to the sex. What renders it the greatest evil of our country is its deceitfulness—the stealthy character of its first appearance. No very serious results attending its first stages, the sufferer is sometimes unconscious of having a disease at all until he has it in the rooted chronic form. Of course, the proper step for any one detecting symptoms of the malady is to go at once to some trustworthy physician. Dr. Hathaway & Co. are probably the best—that is to say, their system of treatment as genuine specialists is the system that is attended with the greatest certainty of a genuine cure.

The trouble is that diseases peculiar to men and women are the most treacherous of all diseases. They will "possum" a cure—that is, they will seem to be cured under almost any kind of treatment. There are drugs and mixtures that will temporarily relieve or hide the bad symptoms and make the sufferer think that he is entirely recovered. That makes him grateful and he gives his advertising doctors a statement telling the world of their skill. Presently he discovers his mistake. He finds that his horrible disease instead of being remedied and ended, has only been lulled to sleep like a toothache under opium. The disease has simply "possumed." And it is ths deceitfulness of these diseases that offers such an opportunity for money-making or bogus "specialists." Any horse doctor—a physician without medical knowledge enough to treat a wart—can apply those wicked remedies and lull the sufferer into a belief that he has been miraculously healed. Then, with dupes enough, he can readily fill whole pages of newspapers with the statements of grateful "cured patients." Then, if the advertisement be sufficiently pretentious and misleading dupes will continue to enter the trap till the imposition is publicly exploded and the authorities take hold, as they have done in this and some of our neighboring cities. It is a vile trade!

The proper course is to go to some regular reputable specialist, who, like Dr. Hathaway & Co., have for the last ten years been known to all and who, by their able, faithful and conscientious service, have won the respect and confidence of the entire community.

It is one thing to be only a talking specialist and another thing to be a positive

PRACTICING SPECIALIST.

To actually limit yourself to and keep your word, though you sometimes lose money by it, is just what is done by

DR. HATHAWAY & CO
TRUE SPECIALISTS.

SPECIALTIES—Syphilis, Strictures, Hydrocele, Diseased or Unnatural Discharges, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Variococele, Pimples, Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ S. Broad St., rooms 34 and 35 Inman building, Atlanta, Ga.

Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom books. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

The Social Side of Atlanta's Great Exposition.

The past week has not been a strictly gay one socially; that is, so far as any large affairs are concerned, but a number of delightful teas and luncheons have been given in honor of various strangers, while the official entertainments in compliment to visiting people have been as numerous as ever. The meeting of the Federation of Woman's Clubs has also been the reason for many delightful social affairs. The women who represent this body are almost without exception charming socially and handsome and distinguished looking in appearance. The women of Tennessee seem to be taking quite the initiative in club movement in the south and their clubs are represented by splendid specimens of their sex.

At the entertainments during the week the beautiful women and their superb toilets continued to excite the greatest admiration from the visiting strangers. At Mrs. Lowe's reception the exquisite toilets were an artistic study in themselves.

Mrs. H. B. Plant one of the honored guests of the occasion, wore a magnificent toilet of black duchesse satin; the full ripple skirt was plain, the bodice was of white satin covered with black Venetian point lace, a touch of American beauty velvet and superb jewels completed the toilet.

Mrs. Beverly Wrenn wore a rich ruby brocade satin coat trimmed in jet and lace over a black brocade satin skirt.

Mrs. McAllen B. Marsh was unusually brilliant and beautiful in a Redfern gown of heavy black satin. The bodice of white satin was covered with muslin de sole, embroidered in gold threads. Exquisite thread lace fell full over the black satin sleeves and a black velvet hat covered with plumes completed the handsome toilet.

Miss Lillian Lochrane wore a most becoming toilet of hunters' green velvet trimmed in sable and thread lace.

Miss Jennie Gibbs wore a Redfern gown of electric blue broadcloth, the vest of white moire embroidered in gold and a tiny bonnet of blue velvet and American beauty roses.

Miss Laura Adair was queenly in a French gown of lavender moire shading to tan. The bodice was dainty in its trimmings of white chiffon and violet velvet.

Miss Addie Maude, who assisted in receiving the guests, wore a stylish toilet of turquoise blue satin brocaded in black and daintily trimmed in black lace and jet.

Among the elaborate dinner gowns was one worn by Mrs. Pitt Cook, of Washington, at Mrs. Porter's dinner. The material was black brocade satin of elaborate design. The bodice cut from her shapely shoulders was of the same material with a bertha of rare old lace finishing it.

At the same dinner Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin wore an imported toilet of black and white striped satin. The sleeves and front of corsage were of white satin embroidered in black and finished with jet. In the meshes of her wavy black hair she wore a star of diamonds and rubies and was notably attractive.

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An interesting fact which proves that the women of Atlanta are taking hold of all the progressive movements that come before them during the exposition relates to the proposed organization of a club in the city by Atlanta women. Mrs. W. B. Lowe, a woman who is well known to be a leader in all matters socially and intellectually, is at the head of the club movement. It is to be called the Atlanta Women's Club and is to be organized on the same plan as the Federation of Clubs. Mrs. Lowe has asked Mrs. Merrill and a number of ladies of Atlanta to meet at her home on Monday at 3 o'clock and assist them in organizing this club. Among those who are interested in it are: Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Ottley, Mrs. Henry Tompkins, Mrs. George Traylor, Mrs. Albert Cox, Mrs. W. A. Hemphill and Mrs. Thornton.

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All the ladies interested in forming this Atlanta Woman's Club earnestly request all those here who are fond of such work to join with them at Mrs. Lowe's home Monday afternoon and consult as to the best plans toward carrying out their ideas. The general idea as to take the clubs existent now among women here and to add to them other branches, then to form the whole into a comprehensive club under the general federation.

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In the Creole kitchen yesterday morning there was quite a group of interesting women who are representing here the Society for the Advancement of Women. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Boston's literary duenna, sat at the head of the table. On her right was Mrs. Cheney, who ranks next to Mrs. Howe in Boston literary life; next to her was Miss Channing, a typical Boston girl, brainy, thoroughly cultured and clever, while on the other side of the table sat Dr. Marks, of Baltimore, one of the leaders of advanced thought among women. They formed a congenial and charming little group. They are all well known here, having made a visit to Atlanta some months ago, when they received a great many social courtesies from the leading women of the city.

Among the notable women in attendance at the Federation of Clubs is Dr. Mary E. Green, who graduated from the woman's college of Philadelphia in 1868. She has practiced ten years in New York city and removed from there to Michigan, where she resides now. She has made a special study of foods as to their scientific and nutritive value and was appointed judge of food's products at the Columbian exposition in 1893.

The marvelous collection of food products from every country interested her and from her experience and copious notes she wrote a series of articles for magazines, which have just been published in book form under the title of "Food Products of the World." The book makes women familiar with the nutritive value of various foods and teaches them the economic use of them. As vice president for Michigan of the Household Economic Association Dr. Green has become widely known through her club programme for household science work, and the book published by her has been written as a guide to women who are now becoming so interested in the home department work in all clubs.

Dr. Green will speak Monday at the Household Economic Association, to be held in assembly hall.

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The Day in the Woman's Building.

Yesterday afternoon the closing programme of the Federation of Woman's Clubs marked the occasion of a number of brilliant speeches. The assembly hall was crowded and the programme abounded in interesting features.

Mrs. Henrotin presided and introduced Mrs. Lillian Strecter, who spoke of the "Department Club," and made a clever and enjoyable address.

Miss Emma Long spoke of the "Art Club" and won the highest praise for her address and its manner of delivery.

Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, of Pennsylvania, addressed the assembly on the subject of the civic club and illustrated its success and importance. She is an unusually clever woman, of charming manner and personality, and has won a number of admirers during her visit to Atlanta.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, so widely known and universally respected in the literary and journalistic world, was the honored speaker of the occasion. Wise enough to appreciate the force of brevity on such occasions, she made her address short and concentrated in it a number of brilliant thoughts and suggestions.

Miss Leonora Beck's address "Goodby to the Federation," was a beautiful one and won heartiest praise for her.

Mrs. Henrotin concluded the programme with a pleasing address in which she congratulated the federation on the success of their meeting, and expressed her appreciation for them of the courtesy with which they had been treated during their congress here.

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Monday's Programme.

The congress of women interested in household economies postponed from Thursday, owing to the non-arrival of delegates, will be held without fail at 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, November 4th, in the assembly room of the woman's building.

Mrs. Albert Cox, vice president for Georgia of the National Household Economics Association, will preside. Reports of the year's work will be given and an address made by Mrs. Henrotin, vice president at large of the association.

Dr. Mary E. Green, vice president for Michigan, will give a short address on food principles. Mrs. Estelle H. Merril, editor of The Kitchen Magazine, will speak of the importance of taking up this work for woman's clubs and other organizations.

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The programme for Mondays' congress of the Association for the Advancement of women is as follows:

Morning session 10 to 1.

"Association for Advancement of Women."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, president; Mrs. F. C. Whiteside, local chairmn.

Dr. Nellie V. Mark, M. D., Baltimore, "Women in the Medical Profession."

Mrs. Nellie Reede Cady, "The Ideal of the Future Iowa Woman."

Mrs. Edna D. Cheney, "Margaret Fuller's Influence."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, "Optimismand Pessimism."

Address by Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby.

The A. A. W's. go to New Orleans to hold their annual convention.

On Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby, president of Woman's International Peace League of America, will deliver an address at 2 o'clock in the assembly hall of the woman's building. Mrs. Ormsby is a woman of distinguished prominence, and her address is being anticipated with pleasure.

The following programme has been arranged in the cooking school department of the woman's annex:

Monday, November 4th, Welsh rarebit, Quaker oats, Egyptian pudding, gingerbread.

Tuesday, November 5th, Sweet pepper dolmas, Hudnut fritters, milk sherbet.

Wednesday, November 6th, Salmon salad, Turkish pilaff Pettijohn, orange short cake.

Thursday, November 7th, corn soup, chicken, terrapin, muffins raised with yeast, ice cream.

Friday, November 8th, fish chowder, coffee cakes, prune souffle.

Saturday, November 9th, tea biscuit, luncheon, chocolate, banana, ice cream, peanut brittle.

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ELEGANT NEW MODELS FOR GOWNS AND COATS.

New York, November 1.—It is mostly in matter of detail that Fashion is just now occupying herself, main features of early winter costumes differing in no great degree from those of autumn clothes. Sleeves continue to drop, until now the chief bulge may be said to be at the elbow, and skirts are still very wide and as much godeted as ever, only admitting sometimes, in very dressy instances, of an elaborate and fantastic decoration. This decoration may be either wide or narrow, a foot roll of fur, a bias band that reaches to the knee and perhaps there richly outlined in Vandykes, or else in the shape of appliances too gorgeous for description. It may also, with taste, be in an entirely different hue and texture from the gown, but commonly matches the revers of the bodice and long cuffs of the sleeves.

Valuable Suggestions.

A trimmed design for a silk skirt is of exceeding simplicity, and yet is most effective. The skirt is godeted and front and back laid in five wide tucks at the bottom, sides remaining plain, and when fashioned in this way one of the new changeable silks is commonly employed.

A skirt for house use is made in soft silks and laines, and is gathered primly at the waist all around in the good old-fashioned way our grandmothers liked. This gathered model is also seen in an occasional imported toilet for dressy occasions, but somehow it seems there out of place, the spreading splendor of the godet article having spoiled us for its plainness.

Marie Antoinette the Rage.

For evening wear many bodices are beginning to be pointed at the bottom after the Marie Antoinette mode.

The evening toilet pictured illustrates this with piquant effect and the design will be found becoming to any figure not too slender.

In the original the gown was in one of the splendid Louis XVI. silks that are now flooding the market—and are possible only to the rich and mighty; white, with a pink stripe, up which clambers little rosebuds, a glistening moire ware covering the whole. The sleeves and V front of the bodice, which lace up the back, are of white mousseline de soie.

Pink and white stephanotis, interspersed with knots of yellow antique lace, trim the bottoms of these, and shape into a becoming bertha at the neck.

And here a word to the uninitiated.

The Difference in Designs.

It may be useful to know that Marie Antoinette silks and pompadour silks, so commonly mistaken, are not by any means the same.

The pompadour article, the silk specialist will tell you, must be always flowered, in sprays or bouquets, though it may be either brocaded or imprime, printed in the shadowy fashion of chine silk.

On the other hand, to be genuine, a Marie Antoinette must be primarily striped, slender lines, in pale tones, on a pink blue or white ground. The flowering comes in in the shape of garlands twisted into wreaths all over, the striped weave and tied with love knots, or else clambering up the stripes may-pole fashion.

Again, there may be small flowers scattered over the striped background, or prim bud with stiff stem and leaves, or else tiny bouquets of minute roses.

But over it all must run that magic ribbon, that foolish ribbon in love knots or curling waves, that speaks more than anything else of long dead Marie Antoinette and that, perhaps, was one of the tell-tales to bring her little neck to the guillotine.

Who knows? Ribbons have always been considered the symbol of extravagance and light-heartedness—and poor Marie even tied them in the handles of her milk pails or around the necks of her sheep when she chose to play fermiere.

The New Coats.

But to continue. In the coat, with the big fur collar, pictured, is demonstrated the present all embracing fancy for short tails and loose effects. Pale brown kersey cloth and natural raccoon fur are the materials employed, and, as with all the jackets on this order, the lower portion is pleated, shirt method, to a yoke.

Almost no snug coats are worn now, these short blouse-like affairs having taken their place entirely. They are not always made of cloth, but have sometimes the sleeves and yoke in one material and the skirt portion in another.

One splendid visiting affair, so arranged, was a Randnitz confection, which had the yoke and sleeves in emerald green velvet, perforated in large squares over white satin and a skirt of broadtail.

This, though hanging at the back in four inturning pleats, gave no impression of clumsiness; indeed, it was found to be becoming to both a slight and a well rounded figure.

The perforations of the velvet were edged and threaded over with jet until this portion of the garment bristled like armor. The effect of the whole was superb.

A Smart Street Gown.

The natty street gown, shown with the double-breasted front and easy lines, pictures the revived interest in black Hercules braid that has suddenly seized upon the modish world.

In this instance the gown stuff is Zibeline cloth, which seems conventional enough to support the stout braid; but it has been found on velvet as well, and not uncommonly will be seen a stylish English hat bound and rosetted with it. Compared to other trimmings Hercules braid is quite inexpensive, and, where a stout wool walking frock is in contemplation, it is well to keep it in mind. Black is always used on color and a look of elaborateness can be made by combining different widths.

A Wierd Combination.

It is a tale of many colors that tells the back-turned bodice with the square hat and long veil. In design it seems simple and familiar enough—except that the backs of bodices were never as much trimmed as now; but it is realized in stuffs never known to combine before, and which now come together with unchallenged license.

This bodice proper is in black serge, as rough and heavy as a young blanket. The yoke, collar and double epaulets are of white velvet; the long cuff buttons of the sleeves sapphire blue silk, over which is gathered black silk muslin. Then with this there are bands of rich yellow lace—one at the front shaped into a pleat and fastened down with diamond and sapphire buttons and a belt and collar of black mousseline de soie.

Was ever a garment madder!

A Persistent Artist.

Moreover it is strongly suggestive of an idea on the dressmaker's part to use up old scraps of stuff; so it calls to mind a good story told of the late M. Worth on the same subject.

The lady in hand was an American, more famed for her dollars than good looks, and Worth was going through the agony of making her beautiful. Suddenly he grabbed up a scrap of silk from the floor, an unrolled bow, and, twisting it into a knot, slapped it at the lady's knee.

"There," said he, "that bow is magnificent at the knee. I will make it the fashion."

"I won't have it," said the lady, whereupon Worth turned the silk into a different shaped knot and pinned it to her bust with the same speech, "I will make it the fashion."

Again this was unpleasing to the dame, so after one bow after another had danced all over her body with the same result, the great general of clothes put the pieces of silk into his pocket and beat a vanquished retreat.

But here behold the strategy accomplished when the bill came home. Along with the fine gown came a bandeau and knot for the hair, marked 30 francs, and inscribed with these words; "I shall make these bandeaux the fashion."

It was the same bow.

NINA FITCH.

LATEST HINTS EROM PARIS.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Ivan Clarke entertained her lady friends at progressive euchre in honor of Miss Ravenel, of Charleston. The house was tastily decorated. The prizes were exquisite souvenirs in Dresden china and a number of beautiful toilets graced the occasion. Among those present were Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Ed Peters, Mrs. Joseph Orme, Mrs. John Clarke, Mrs. Harry Atkinson, Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel, Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Grass, Misses Block, Gibbs, Newman, English, Lowe, Inman, Maude Orme, Clarke, Orme, Carrie Thompson, Platt, Ravenel, Arnold, Goldsmith, Hammond, Colquitt, Gordon, Bruce and others.

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Mrs. Samuel Martin Inman has issued cards for at homes on Monday afternoons during November, and the first of these series of graceful afternoon teas will be given tomorrow, when the handsome hostess will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. John H. Inman and Miss Lucy Inman, of New York, and Mrs. Joseph H. Cooper and Miss Kaign, of Philadelphia. The opening of Mrs. Inman's house during the season is quite a social event, for no woman in Atlanta is more popular or more admired than herself. She has every surrounding that wealth and a splendid position can offer, but more than these accessories is to be valued a nature like hers, thoroughly sweet, kind and thoughtful to all. She is looking extremely handsome after her month's rest from her trying duties as chairman of the space committee for the woman's department.

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Miss Lucy Inman, of New York, is receiving a great deal of attention here. She is one of the most beautiful girls that has ever visited Atlanta.

***

Mrs. A. B. Steele has issued invitations to a 5 o'clock tea Tuesday in honor of her cousin, Mrs. Dole Wadley. Mrs. Wadley is one of the most prominent and charming women in southern society and the affair in her honor will be a delightful one.

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On Wednesday evening Miss Kingsbery will enter society formally by means of a delightful entertainment given by her parents in her honor. The affair is one to which all the younger contingent of the gay world are looking forward with much pleasure.

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Miss Toombs, of Washington, Ga., has been spending a week in Chattanooga, where she went to attend the wedding of her cousin, Mr. Garnett Andrews, Jr., and Miss Sara Key. She returned to Atlanta last evening and will remain the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. K. Ohl, during the winter season.

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Among the notably beautiful specimens of work in the ecclesiastical embroideries of the decorative art department, is the priest's stole and bishop's cusiums sent by the convent of Notre Dame, Massachusetts. In the educational department is a number of specimens of school work from the same convent that reflects the greatest credit on the educational advantages of the school. The specimens exhibited here received the premium of award in that department at the world's fair, and are attracting a great deal of attention here.

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One of the most beautiful gifts yet received by the woman's department is the splendid mantel presented by the women of North Carolina, and procured through the efforts of Mrs. John Moorhead and Mrs. Charles Price. The Dramatic club, of Charlotte, have aided very materially in raising the money for the mantel and doors in the assembly hall by the charming entertainments they have arranged, and this is an instance of the generous help accorded the woman's department on all sides. The North Carolina managers of the exposition, realizing that they have been placed at a great disadvantage by the refusal of the populist legislature to grant them an appropriation, have determined to make some individual efforts in order that North Carolina may not be entirely unrepresented in the woman's building.

Mrs. J. L. Moorhead, one of the eight ladies appointed by the governor, has the services of the Dramatic Club and they promise at an early day an Atlanta benefit. All Charlotte will visit the exposition and much of the interest in the exposition may be attributed to the enthusiastic energy of Mrs. Jno. L. Moorhead, who as Miss Lou Brantley, is widely known and most popular in Georgia.

She has encouraged by her patronage and interest the many entertainments gotten up in Charlotte for the exposition, and her visit to Atlanta is being anticipated with great pleasure by her friends.

***

Miss Williams, of Athens, and Miss Copeland, of Alabama, two charming young women have received marked attention as the guests of Mrs. Wm. Bailey Thomas.

***

Mrs. Harris and Miss Harris, who have been the guests of Mrs. Louis Beck, left for their home last week after having had a most delightful visit full of charming social courtesies and all gayety Atlanta society can offer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Tyler, of Washington, will be the guests of Mrs. Edward Tyler this week.

***

Miss Montaine Sanders, of Gainesville, Ga., is the guest of Mrs. Jennie Byers. Miss Sanders is a beautiful young girl, an only child and heiress to a large fortune. She has many friends and warm admirers who will be glad to know of her presence here.

***

Mrs. Jennie June Croly is one of the many charming women who are here representing the Federation of Womens' Clubs. She was one of the pioneers in woman journalism and is without doubt one of the best and cleverest all round journalists in this country.

***

Atlanta is well represented at Cornell university in Ithaca, N. Y., this year, in Messrs. George Hillyer, Harry Wrenn, Ed Dougherty, Ed Werner and Brooks Clarke. Not only do they take a fine stand in the college course, but in a recent election of members for their celebrated Glee Club, two of these young men were admitted. This is a special compliment as there were sixty applicants and only ten vacancies. Mr. Dougherty, who makes quite a success of the guitar, was appointed a place on the Instrumental Club and a position in the vocal section was given Mr. Ed A. Werner, Jr. Mr. Werner possesses a barytone voice of rare purity and sweetness, having by heritage through several generations great talent, and his admirers prophesy for him a bright musical future.

***

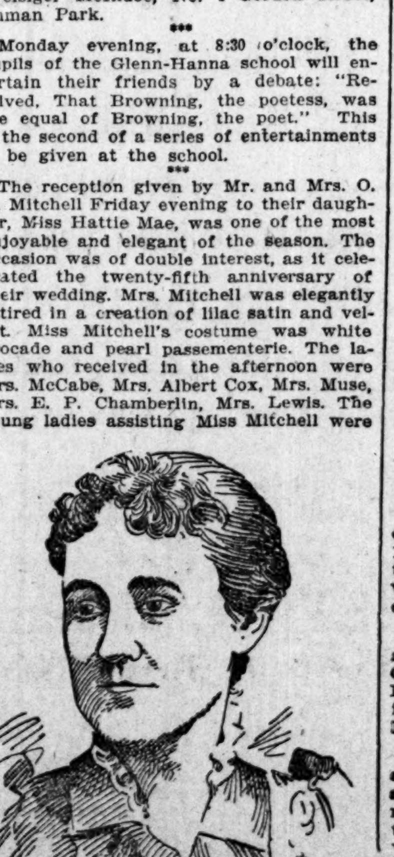
Mrs. Mary Randolph McIndoe and Mrs. Jane Rolfe Langhorne, of Richmond, Va., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weisiger McIndoe, No. 4 Gordon street, Inman Park.

***

Monday evening, at 8:30 o'clock, the pupils of the Glenn-Hanna school will entertain their friends by a debate: "Resolved, That Browning, the poetess, was the equal of Browning, the poet." This is the second of a series of entertainments to be given at the school.

***

The reception given by Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Mitchell Friday evening to their daughter, Miss Hattie Mae, was one of the most enjoyable and elegant of the season. The occasion was of double interest, as it celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Mitchell was elegantly attired in a creation of lilac satin and velvet. Miss Mitchell's costume was white brocade and pearl passementerie. The ladies who received in the afternoon were Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. Albert Cox, Mrs. Muse, Mrs. E. P. Chamberlin, Mrs. Lewis. The young ladies assisting Miss Mitchell were



MRS. SALLIE S. COTTEN,
Who read a paper yesterday on "Womtn and Her Relations to the Government."

Misses Bridge, Erwin, of Chattanooga; Chisholm, Marion May, Talmadge, of Athens; Lula Kingsbery, Morris, Dorsey, Edwards, Chamberlin, Munford and Gilreath, of Cartersville.

***

President Eliot, of Harvard, expects to visit the exposition next week. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Eliot. They have accepted an invitation to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Ivy while in Atlanta.

***

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ellis, Jr., and daughter, Ethel, and Mr. B. L. Magill, of South Carolina, returned home Saturday after a delightful visit to the exposition and to relatives in Clarkston.

***

Invitations have been issued announcing the marriage of Miss Roberta Perryman, of Rockdale, Ala., to Mr. J. R. Little, of this city, which will occur at the home of Miss Perryman's parents in Rockdale next Thursday, November 7th, at 12 o'clock m.

Miss Perryman is a young lady of rare culture and beauty and has many friends both at her home and in this city.

Mr. Little is one of the most promising young business men of this city, having been prominently connected with the firm of John Silvey & Co. for several years, during which time he has made a most enviable reputation as a business man of merit and ability.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Little will be at home to their friends at No. 20 Cooper street.

***

Of the many handsome affairs of the season noe were more so than the violet breakfast given by Dr. G. Russell Ball and Mr. T. J. Trafford Huteson on Thursday last at the Aragon.

The table, with covers for ten, was a dream of beauty. In the center was a large floral basket filled with bunches of Russian violets, each bunch having a long ribbon of the same color leading to each lady's place. At either end were variegated palms and loose violets, lilies of the valley, maiden hair fern and smilax were scattered over the cloth.

The room was darkened and the effect of the violet shaded lights was truly artistic.

There was an abundance of good things to eat and they were beautifully served.

The guests were Mrs. J. C. Freeman, Miss Virginia Arnold, Miss Julia Clark, Miss Lillie Goldsmith, Miss Mamie Goldsmith, Mr. Burette H. Sawyer, Mr. John Rommel and Mr. J. C. Freeman.

Mr. Huteson left for Chicago Friday night.

***

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Powell entertained last week at their summer home, Roxborough, a large party of Virginians. Amongst them was Judge Edward Turnbull, of Lawrenceville, and Dr. Robert C. Powell, who has great notoriety as a skilled surgeon, besides being the largest and most succesful planter in the state. He has many friends in Atlanta who are always glad to welcome him to the city.

***

Mr. B. A. Strawbridge, official reporter of the fourteenth judicial district of Minnesota, is visiting the exposition and making his headquarters at the Atlanta Business college, where he is the guest of Mr. J. E. Fuller.

TWO FASHION SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FALL.

***

Miss Martha Merriam and Miss Carolyn Willingham, of Chattanooga, are in Kirkwood visiting Mrs. H. A. Gregory.

***

Mrs. L. J. Wilkes and Mrs. S. D. Warfield, of Helena, Ark., and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Durham, of Woodville Ga., who have been the guests of Mrs. W. O. Mitchell, of Kirkwood, for two weeks, returned home yesterday.

***

A week has been pleasantly spent sightseeing at the great exposition by Mr. Charles W. Davis and his sisters, Misses Laurie and Torchie, of Greenesboro. While in the city they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Seals, Inman Park.

***

The engagement of Miss Edwina Crosby and Mr. Charles M. Willingham has been announced and the wedding will be solemnized at her home, 106 Trinity avenue, on the 20th of this month. The affair will be very quiet owing to the recent death of her father.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James N. Harris returned to Waco, Tex., yesterday after a week's stay in Philadelphia attending the National Life Underwriters' Association convention. They spent several days in Atlanta, the guests of the Kimball. They being former Georgians, their many friends regretted their departure.

***

Mrs. Clement Carrington McPhail, of Richmond, Va., arrived here on Friday and is located at the Ballard. Mrs. McPhail is one of the Virginia board of woman managers at the exposition. She is also a sister of Mrs. Senator Gibson of Maryland, and Mrs. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia.

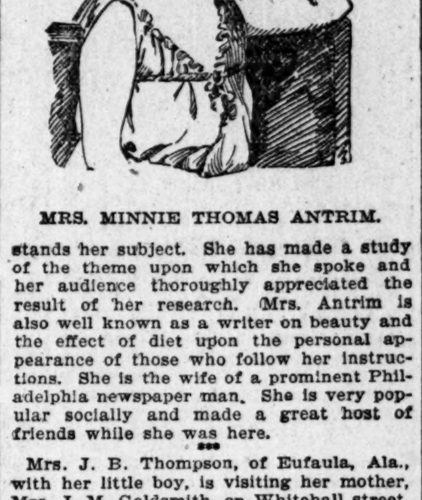
***

Mrs. James Armstrong Walsh, of Richmond, Va., is with her mother, Mrs. C. C. McPhail, at the Ballard.

***

Miss Sallie Hyatt, daughter of D. M. Hyatt, of Ellijay, is visiting Miss Florence Hyatt on Spring street.

Mrs. Minnie Thomas Antrim's address on "Beauty and How to Become Beautiful," has received many complimentary notices. The address was delivered several weeks ago in this city before the woman's congress and was at the time considered to be the best address ever delivered on the subject. Mrs. Antrim is a very intellectual woman and thoroughly understands her subject. She has made a study of the theme upon which she spoke and her audience thoroughly appreciated the result of her research. Mrs. Antrim is also well known as a writer on beauty and the effect of diet upon the personal appearance of those who follow her instructions. She is the wife of a prominent Philadelphia newspaper man. She is very popular socially and made a great host of friends while she was here.



MRS. MINNIE THOMAS ANTRIM.

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Mrs. J. B. Thompson, of Eufaula, Ala., with her little boy, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. M. Goldsmith, on Whitehall street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Julius H. Hardwick, of Cleveland, Tenn., have been the guests of Dr. E. H. Richardson's family the past week.

***

Miss Minnie, the beautiful and accomplished little daughter of ex-Secretary of State D. A. Nunn, of Brownsville, Tenn., is visiting Mrs. R. L. Jones, No. 72 Washington street.

***

Miss Eliza Scoville, of Lynchburg, Va., is in Atlanta visiting her brothers, Mr. George W. Scoville, at the Markham and Mr. Dabney Scoville at the Colonial.

***

Miss Laura Hammond, one of the most beautiful young society women of Charlotte, is in the city, stopping at the Colonial.

***

Mrs. O. W. Norcross, Miss Norcross, Miss Mabel Norcross and Miss May Goulding, from Worcester, Mass., are at the Aragon.

***

Mrs. George Hester and Miss Nellie Nelson, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Mrs. Lee, at 350 Washington street.

***

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon was very much improved yesterday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brinn, of Tifton, Ga.; have been the guests of Mrs. Massengale, on Capitol avenue, this week.

***

Miss Carrie Collier, of Macon, and Dr. N. M. Darden, of Norwood, Ga., have been taking in the exposition this week, guests of Mrs. Massengale.

***

Miss Emily Smith, of Rome, Ga., is visiting friends in the city.

***

Dr. L. F. Henley, accompanied by his daughters, Misses Lizzie and Leila, and Misses Virgia Darby and Bertha Williams and Mr. Fonie Shephard, of Apopka, Fla., are visiting the city and the exposition. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Knabe, of 51 Plum street.

***

Miss Caroline Walter, who has been visiting Miss Nellie Wright, on Peachtree, returned last night to Savannah. Miss Walter is one of the most beautiful young women of the south and is immensely popular in Atlanta.

***

Mrs. J. B. Boatenreiter left several days ago on an extended trip to visit her daughters, Mrs. F. W. Craig, of New York city, and Mrs. W. C. Warner, of Boston, Mass. She will also visit Washington, D. C., Philadelphia and Baltimore before returning.

***

Misses Jessie and Kate Wagner, the two charming daughters of Mr. L. J. Wagner, of Rome, are in the city visiting friends at 267 Ivy street.

***

Misses Birdie and Annie Wheeler, daughters of General Wheeler, are visiting their cousin, Mrs. James D. Collins.

***

Mrs. J. Bachman Brown and family, of St. Louis, are visiting her parents, Captain and Mrs. T. H. Francis, 386 Whitehall street, and will remain during the exposition.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Watson, of New York, Dr. and Mrs. William Thompson, of Little Rock, Ark., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, at their lovely home on Highland avenue.

***

Miss Rice, of Nashville, is visiting Mrs. Andrew Carter, at West End.

Winning Favor.

The Creole kitchen is conducted under the able management of Mr. Edmondson and is winning favor every day.

Of the many successes of the exposition none are attracting more attention than the Creole kitchen. Its manager will not allow anything but the best to be served, so try their 6 o'clock dinners. Among its guests yesterday was Dr. Solomon Palmer, of Birmingham, and a large party of beautiful young ladies.

OUR LITTLE SOUVENIR booklet on birth stones and famous diamonds of the world will be given to all who call or send their address. Maier & Berkele, jewelers, 31 Whitehall street.

CRAZY BULL IS FREE

The Sioux Indian Released on Bond Yesterday at Noon.

SIGNED BY COLONEL CODY

Crazy Bull Warmly Greeted by the Indians and a Love Feast Followed. Speeches to Colonel Cody.

Crazy Bull was one of the happiest Indians in the country yesterday afternoon. He was released from prison after being locked up several days on a serious charge.

The Indian owes his liberty to Buffalo Bill and his assistants, who have worked assiduously for the redskin since his arrest last Tuesday. Colonel Cody and Mr. Charles Currier signed a $2,000 bond for Crazy Bull's appearance in court and he walked from the station house a free man shortly after noon yesterday.

Crazy Bull's release sent a thrill of joy through the heart of every Indian connected with the Wild West show yesterday afternoon, and if the braves performed their acts with renewed zeal and energy it was probably due to the fact that Crazy Bull rode in their midst on his swiftly speeding charger. He was foremost in the reckless rides of the Indians and his brothers greeted him with joy.

Governor Atkinson is considering the legality of the requisition papers issued by the governor of Maryland, on which Crazy Bull was arrested. He has been asked to reconsider his action in deciding to deliver the Indian to the Maryland officers on the ground that the requisition papers are illegal and improper in several respects.

Governor Atkinson stated last night to The Constitution that he would reopen the case next Wednesday and give both sides a hearing as to the detention of Crazy Bull. The governor of Maryland was telegraphed to that effect and that state will probably have a representative to argue for the return of Crazy Bull to Baltimore to answer the charge against him. The Indian is wanted in Baltimore on a charge of manslaughter.

Messrs. Burton Smith and Shepard Bryan represent Crazy Bull and they are making an earnest fight in his behalf. The attorneys have asked the governor and courts to decline to deliver Crazy Bull to the Maryland officers on the ground that the requisition papers are defective. The indictment found by the Maryland grand jury charges one "Mohawk" with the crime of manslaughter. The indictment was signed by one of the judges of Baltimore. The attorneys for the Indian claim that the paper should be signed by either the chief justice or governor of Maryland to make the requisition papers legal.

The Maryland officers allege that Crazy Bull is the Indian they are after. They say that he was known as Mohawk in Baltimore and that he threw the brick which ended the life of a Baltimore youth, who went to the wild west show while in that city last September. Crazy Bull and his friends deny that he was ever known as Mohawk and that he threw the brick.

Crazy Bull was before Judge Newman on habeas corpus proceedings last Wednesday. After hearing the case the court denied the writ and ordered the Indian to be turned over to the Maryland officer. The attorneys for Crazy Bull gave notice of an appeal and the court set a bond pending a hearing of the case in the court of appeals at New Orleans. The sum of $2,000 was named as the amount of the bond and on yesterday Colonel Cody and Mr. Currier, cashier of the Atlanta National bank, signed the bond. When notice of an appeal was made Judge Newman changed his order as to the custody of the Indian, directing that Crazy Bull be left in the custody of Chief Connolly.

When Crazy Bull reached the show grounds yesterday afternoon there was joy in camp. All of the Indians connected with the show crowded around him and warmly welcomed him back as one of them. He was questioned about his confinement and all day his fellow Indians surrounded him, making much of him and his release. He is one of the leaders of Buffalo Bill's Indians and regaining his freedom just before the close of the show, lightened the spirits of the braves.

All of the Indians gathered around Colonel Cody when Crazy Bull reached the grounds yesterday afternoon and thanked him for what he had done for the Indian. The Indian chiefs made speeches through the interpreter, John Shangrau, assuring Colonel Cody of their deep appreciation of his friendship for Crazy Bull and themselves. The Indians placed themselves at the command of Colonel Cody and assured him of their friendship and regard. The speeches and reply of Colonel Cody were listened to by nearly the entire company and at the close of the incident the best of feeling existed among the 200 members of Colonel Cody's famous aggregation.

Crazy Bull will receive the protection of Colonel Cody, Major Burke and others in his trouble, and if he does not secure his ultimate freedom it will not be their fault.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The northwestern storm increased in energy, but was still central in the upper Missouri valley. No rainfall and but little cloudiness had preceded it. The atmospheric pressure was highest along the middle Atlantic coast. The only precipitation of any consequence reported were light rainfalls at New York city and Norfolk.

Temperature was near freezing in the extreme northeast. It was above 50 degrees over the slope and trans-Mississippi valley and had risen decidedly in the upper Mississippi valley and the upper lake region. A slight rise was shown over the area lying between the Mississippi river and the Apalachian mountains.

Forecast for Atlanta and vicinity for today—Fair, slightly warmer.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Mean daily temperature.......................54
Normal temperature...........................56
Highest temperature in 24 hours..............61
Lowest temperature in 24 hours...............46
Precipitation 24 hours ending 7 p. m.........0
Deficiency of rainfall since Jan 1st.........2.87

GEORGE E. HUNT,
Local Forecast Official.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric Pressure	Temperature	Wind Velocity	Rainfall in past 12 hours	Max. Temp.
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga., clear	30.18	56	L	.00	61
Augusta, Ga., clear	30.20	48	0	.00	54
Charlotte, N. C., clear	30.22	48	L	.00	54
Jacksonville, Fla., cloudy	30.16	58	6	.00	62
Jupiter, Fla., partly cloudy	30.04	66	8	T.	74
Key West, Fla., cloudy	30.04	74	16	T.	78
Mobile, Ala., clear	30.20	54	L	.00	64
Montgomery, Ala., clear	30.16	56	L	.00	64
Pensacola, Fla., clear	30.16	56	8	.00	64
Savannah, Ga., cloudy	30.22	54	10	.00	58
Tampa, Fla., clear	30.12	60	L	.00	68
Wilmington, N. C., cloudy	30.20	48	8	T.	50
SOUTHWEST—					
Corpus Christi, Tex., clear	30.10	66	8	.00	68
Galveston, Tex., clear	30.14	64	L	.00	68
Memphis, Tenn., clear	30.16	56	8	.00	62
New Orleans, La., clear	30.18	58	0	.00	64
Palestine, Tex., clear	30.10	60	L	.00	68
Vicksburg, Miss., clear	30.14	58	L	.00	64
NORTHEAST—					
Cincinnati, O., clear	30.18	44	L	.00	52
Detroit, Mich., cloudy	30.12	38	6	.00	42
New York, N. Y., cloudy	30.14	34	16	.20	38
Norfolk, Va., cloudy	30.22	44	10	.06	50
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill., p. cloudy	30.00	52	30	.00	58
Dodge City, Kan., clear	29.86	52	L	.00	74
Huron, S. D., p. cloudy	29.68	54	14	.00	68
North Platte, Neb., clear	29.82	56	10	.00	74
Omaha, Neb., clear	29.86	58	6	.00	66
Rapid City, S. D., cloudy	[illegible]	54	L	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONDAY from 8 ... versible Zephyrs i... per yard, but betw... yards for 19c.—thi...
BLACK DRES...
Special fo...
38-in All W... Surah Serg... 59c quality ...
50c all wool Henri...
54-inch genuine Cl... quality, for...
The best Tailor S... pieces Imported ... Jacquards and Sic... Arnold's goods, ... yard, for...
1 Lot 54-inch Dia... French Tailor Se... quality, worth $2...
1 Lot 69c Brilliant...
79c Watered Mor...
1 Lot very fine ... worth $1.39 to $...
Special fo...
1 Lot of Novelty ... quards, Sicilians ... 46-inch Silk Fi... Henrietta for...
COLORED...
50c Evening Silk ...
1 Lot 69c and 89c...
$1.50 Satin, ... shades, 25 inche... only...
1 Lot of Plaids ... worth 89c, for...
$1.25 Fancy Taffe... for...
15c Plaids, and ... quality...
Special fo...
$1.25 40-in Cha... able Taffeta for...
We buy... and see...
37 W...
GROSS SURPLU... EQUITABLE... Mutual... New York... Northwestern... Mutual Benefit... Connecticut Mutu... Aetna... Penn Mutual... Prov. Life and T... New England Mu...
SURPLUS... EQUITABLE... Mutual... New York... Northwestern... Mutual Benefit... Connecticut Mu... Aetna... Penn Mutual... Prov. Life and T... New England M...
CASH DIVIDE... EQUITABLE... Mutual... New York... Northwestern... Mutual Benefit... Connecticut Mu... Aetna... Penn Mutual... Prov. Life and ... New England M...
INCREASE IN PREM... EQUITABLE... Mutual... New York... Northwestern... Mutual Benefit... Connecticut Mu... Aetna... Penn Mutual... Prov. Life and T... New England M...

MONDAY from 8 to 10 o'clock we will sell 1,000 yards very fine reversible Zephyrs in light and dark colors. These goods are worth 15c per yard, but between the hours named we will sell to each lady ten yards for 19c.—think of it, 19c—and it's worth $1.50.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Special for Monday.

38-in All Wool Surah Serge, 59c quality 25c

50c all wool Henrietta, only... 25c

54-inch genuine ClayWorsted, $3.50 quality, for... 98c

The best Tailor Skirting made, 25 pieces Imported Novelty, Boucle, Jacquards and Sicilians, Frederick Arnold's goods, worth $1.25 per yard, for... 59c

1 Lot 54-inch Diagonal Soliel and French Tailor Serge, magnificent quality, worth $2.25, for Monday... 59c

1 Lot 69c Brilliantines, only... 39c

79c Watered Moreen Skirting for... 49c

1 Lot very fine Novelty Suitings, worth $1.39 to $1.98, for Monday... 98c

Special for Monday.

1 Lot of Novelty Jacquards, Sicilians and 46-inch Silk Finish Henrietta for... 49c

COLORED SILKS.

50c Evening Silk only... 25c

1 Lot 69c and 89c Silks for... 39c

$1.50 Satin, in lovely evening shades, 25 inches wide, Monday only... 89c

1 Lot of Plaids and Fancy Silks, worth 89c, for... 49c

$1.25 Fancy Taffetas, new colors, for... 75c

15c Plaids, and Fancies, lovely quality... 98c

Special for Monday.

$1.25 40-in Changeable Taffeta for...... 59c

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Special for Monday.

50-in. Camel's Hair Serge, actually 89c quality, for... 39c

1 lot Clantartan Plaids, 50c quality, for... 25c

39c Cashmeres, all colors, for.. 19c

50c All-wool Henriettas for... 25c

1 lot Fancy French Flannels, 59c quality... 35c

1 lot Eiderdowns at special cut prices.

15 pieces All wool French Boucle and Rough Novelty Suitings, 89c quality, for... 49c

40-inch Nobby, All-wool Plaids for... 39c

1 lot 54-inch Tailor Serge and Broadcloths, very handsome, $1.00 quality, for... 49c

1 lot 54-inch Imported Russian Boucle and Bourette Suitings, in evry choice colorings, best $1.50 quality, Monday... 98c

Special for Monday.

1 lot of two-toned Sicilians and Boucle Suitings, 75c quality, for... 39c

BLACK SILKS.

1 lot Surah and China Silk, 19 in. to 28 in. wide, 69c quality, for 29c

$1.25 Satin Rhadame, only... 69c

$1.00 French Taffeta for... 69c

1 lot black and White and Fancy Silk, $1.75 quality, for... 98c

$1.89 Satin Duchesse, extra good quality, only... 89c

Special for Monday.

25-inch all Silk, Satin, Duchesse, Gros Grain and Armure, very handsome, $2.00 quality, for... 98c

Blankets and Comforts.

$1.50 extra large Blankets for 75c.
$2.00 extra large Blankets for $1.15
$3.00 all wool Blankets for $1.48.
$4.00 all wool Blankets for $1.98.
$6.50 California wool Blankets, $2.98.
$8.50 California wool Blankets, $3.98.
$10.00 California wool Blankets, $4.48.
$1.00 extra heavy Comforts, 50c.
$1.25 extra large Comforts, 75c.
$1.50 extra large Comforts, 98c.

We still have 250 of those extra fine Sample Comforts at less than half their worth.

Linings and Findings.

Best Skirt Cambrics made 3 1-2c.
Best Gilbert's Silesias for 9c.
Best Gilbert's Percalines for 9c.
Best 9 and 12 inch Bones for 5c.
Best Linen Canvas for 15c.
Best anti-fiber Chamois 19c.
Best patent Hook and Eyes 5c.
Best Dress Shields made 10c.
Best 4 yds. Velveteen Bindings 8c.

Wireine.

We have just received 100 bolts. On sale Monday. 40 inches wide and only 19c. Best skirt stiffener on the market.

Underwear.

$1.00 Ladies' Union Suits—Special, 49c.
$2.00 Ladies' Union Suits now 98c.
$1.50 Misses' Union Suits for 75c.
$2.00 Misses' Union Suits now 98c.
50c Ladies' Balbriggan Vests 19c.
75c Ladies' fleeced Vests for 25c.
$1.00 Ladies' very fine Vests 49c.
$1.50 fine wool Vests—Special, 75c.
50c Children's heavy Garments. 25c.
65c Infants' all-wool wrappers, 39c,
$3.50 Ladies' fine Union Suits $1.98.

250 Children's and Misses' fine wool garments, slightly soiled, at half the regular price, to close.

AT HALF PRICE AND LESS

Our Mr. J. L. Bass has been in eastern markets, and with the cash in hand has succeeded in securing some marvelous values. The goods are in and go on sale Monday morning, some at 50c and 40c on the dollar. His scoops consists of Dress Goods, Capes, Jackets, Ladies' and Men's Udderwear. It means money to you to see them.

E. M. BASS & CO.

Specials.

4-4 Chenille Table Covers, 39c.
6-4 Chenille Table Covers, 49c.
Saxony Yarn, all colors, 5c.
Half-ounce Knitting Silk, all colors, 5c.
Satsuma Draperies, worth 25c, for 9c.
$4 Ladies' fine all wool Underskirts, worth $4, for $1.98.
Souvenir Pin Trays, beauties, 10c.
Souvenir Pin Cushion Slippers, 25c.
Souvenir Soap Holders for 49c.
$1 Leather Hand Bags for 49c.
$1.50 Leather Hand Bags for 75c.
$2 Leather Hand Bags for 98c.
$2.50 Leather Hand Bags for $1.25

Hosiery.

Ladies' fast black Hose, only 5c.
Misses' fast black Hose, now 5c.
Ladies' seamless fast black Hose, 10c.
Misses' seamless fast black Hose, 10c.
Ladies' very fine black Hose, 15c.
Ladies' silk finished black Hose, 19c.
Ladies' very fine guaranteed Hose, 25c.
Ladies' fleeced lined Hose, 25c.
Ladies' extra fine wool Hose, 39c.

Gloves.

$1.25 Kid Gloves, pearl buttons, 75c.
$1.50 Kid Gloves, Foster's lace 89c.
$2 Kid Gloves, all sizes, 98c.
$2.25 Pique Kid Gloves, for $1.25.
We own the best line of Gloves in this city and will save you half your money.

Specials.

500 fine Ladies' Leather Purses, worth up to $1 each, this sale, 25c.
1,000 fine Silk Handkerchiefs for 25c.
100 boxes Ladies' fine Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 in a box, Monday 75c.
100 boxes Men's fine Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 in a box, Monday 98c.
15c all-linen Torchon Laces, 5c.
25c all-linen Torchon Laces, 10c.
$1.50 Silk Serge Umbrellas, 98c.
$3.50 all-silk Umbrellas, steel rods and heavy crook handles, $1.48.
$1 Ladies' fine Corsets, Monday 49c.
SPECIAL—500 dozen 3-4 German Linen Napkins, slightly damaged by salt water, worth $2, Monday 98c.

Jackets and Capes for the Thousand.

Ladies' Fur Trimmed Beaver, full swing, $1.76.
Kersey Cloth Cape, 30 in. long, top cape inlaid with velvet, $2.98.
Black or blue-brown 30-in. Cape, top cape 15 in., 3 rows braid, $1.98.
Diagonal Cloth, navy blue, $3.98.
Double Cape of brown and gray Cheviot prettily braided, $3.28.
Double Cape of Boucle cloth, $3.98.
Black Boucle 30-inch top cape, 13 inch full sweep, $3.68.
Ladies' Beaver Cloth Capes. applique bands, $6.98.
Ladies' Boucle Capes, 156 inch sweep, $8.98.
Ladies' Boucle Capes, Thibet fur trimmed, $12.48.
$12.50 Ladies' Seal Plush Capes, fur trimmed, a beauty, $8.98.
$15.00 Ladies' Seal Plush, fur trimmed Capes, special value, $9.98.
$20.00 Ladies' Seal Plush, braided and fur trimmed Capes for $12.98.

Ladies' and Misses' New Style Jackets

$6.00 Ladies' and Misses' all-wool Scotch Cloth Jackets for $3.98.
$5.50 Ladies' and Misses' Beaver Jackets, all wool, only $3.49.
$8.00 Ladies' very fine Kersey Jackets, best styles, now $4.98.
$10.00 Ladies' very fine all wool Kersey Jackets, melon sleeves, $6.48.
$10.00 Ladies' square cut Chinchilla Jackets, melon sleeves, $6.75.
$12.50 Ladies' fine Boucle Jackets, immense sleeves, $7.48.
$15.00 Ladies' Persian Jackets, velvet piped, beauties, $8.98.

Our Capes are made very full and stylish. Our Jackets have the new ripple backs, large buttons, boxed fronts and large melon sleeves. Our prices are half what others ask.

Linens.

39c oiled red Damask only 19c.
49c oiled red Damask only 25c.
50c bleached Damask for 29c.
75c German Cream Damask, 39c
$1.00 full bleached Damask, 49c.
$1.25 German Satin Damask, extra wide and full bleached, 75c.
$1.59 double face, full bleached German Satin Damask for 98c.
A full size Towel for 4c.
25c All-Linen Towel for 10c.
39c All-Linen Towel at 19c.
39c fringed Napkins only 19c.

Special.

100 Table Covers 2x2 1-2 yards, German Damask, worth $2.50; Monday 98c.

Men's Fixings

50c Men's Unlaundered Shirts, 25c
$1 Men's Unlaundered Shirts, 49c
1.50 Men's Laundered Shirts, best made, open back and front, for 75c
25c fast black Socks for 15c.
39c fast black Socks for 25c.
39c all linen Handkerchiefs, 15c.
$1 all silk Handkerchiefs, 25c.
Best Linen Collar made, 10c.
Best Linen Cuffs made, 19c.
$2.50 Walking Canes, heavy crooks, 75c.
50c Men's Balbriggan Shirts, 25c
$1 Men's Wool Garments, 49c.

Special.

$3.50 Men's all wool Camel's hair Suits, worth $2.50 per Suit; Monday's price, 98c a suit.

We buy and sell for cash only, and will save you money on each and every article you purchase. Come and see us Monday sure. . . . .

37 Whitehall St. E. M. BASS & CO. The Ladies' Bazaar

GROSS SURPLUS, DEC. 31, 1894.	
EQUITABLE	$37,481,069
Mutual	22,729,570
New York	21,576,751
Northwestern	14,100,876
Mutual Benefit	3,862,742
Connecticut Mutual	7,763,270
Aetna	6,859,919
Penn Mutual	2,334,609
Prov. Life and Trust	3,305,334
New England Mutual	2,049,607

RATIO OF ASSETS TO LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1894.	
EQUITABLE	$ 125.40
Mutual	112.55
New York	115.30
Northwestern	123.83
Mutual Benefit	107.46
Connecticut Mutual	114.25
Aetna	119.55
Penn Mutual	110.34
Prov. Life and Trust	113.93
New England Mutual	109,23

RATIO OF SURPLUS TO LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1894.	
EQUITABLE	25.40
Mutual	12.55
New York	15.30
Northwestern	23.83
Mutual Benefit	7.46
Connecticut Mutual	14.25
Aetna	19.55
Penn Mutual	10.34
Prov. Life and Trust	13.93
New England Mutual	9.23

ASSURANCE IN FORCE, DEC. 31, 1894.	
EQUITABLE	$913,556,733
Mutual	854,710,761
New York	813,294,160
Northwestern	340,697,569
Mutual Benefit	209,369,528
Connecticut Mutual	156,686,871
Aetna	135,907,796
Penn Mutual	126,537,075
Prov. Life and Trust	103,671,924
New England Mutual	93,868,387

INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT IN 1894.	
EQUITABLE	$16,243,243
Mutual	14,877,638
New York	12,343,884
Northwestern	8,785,132
Mutual Benefit	2,192,565
Connecticut Mutual	620,199
Aetna	1,689,380
Penn Mutual	2,098,397
Prov. Life and Trust	2,191,993
New England Mutual	769,743

INCREASE IN ASSETS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-94.	
EQUITABLE	$127,173,189
Mutual	100,194,322
New York	103,551,792
Northwestern	50,750,484
Mutual Benefit	17,049,069
Connecticut Mutual	8,801,432
Aetna	12,219,441
Penn Mutual	15,251,3[illegible]
Prov. Life and Trust	17,891,[illegible]
New England Mutual	7,172

SURPLUS EARNED IN 1894.	
EQUITABLE	$8,181,068
Mutual	8,010,801
New York	5,209,629
Northwestern	4,003,745
Mutual Benefit	1,933,648
Connecticut Mutual	1,816,234
Aetna	1,165,678
Penn Mutual	1,008,160
Prov. Life and Trust	1,142,404
New England Mutual	863,662

THE BEST OF ALL

IN ALL THINGS AT ALL TIMES.

There are many GOOD life insurance companies, but among them all there must be one BEST. THE BEST is THE EQUITABLE. If you wish to know why, send for 1, the report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York on the examination of The Equitable; 2, for actual results of maturing policies; 3, for statement of death claims paid in 1894. Then you will know the three great reasons of The Equitable's supremacy: 1st, its financial stability; 2, its great profits and advantages to living policy-holders; 3d, the promptness of its payments and liberality of its settlements.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

JAS. W. ALEXANDER, VICE-PRESIDENT. OF THE UNITED STATES. H. B. HYDE, PRESIDENT.

PERDUE & EGLESTON, Managers for Georgia,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ASSETS, $185,044,310. SURPLUS, $37,481,069.

INCREASE IN SURPLUS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.	
EQUITABLE	$27,017,995
Mutual	16,652,664
New York	14,883,707
Northwestern	10,593,993
Mutual Benefit	722,365
Connecticut Mutual	3,553,853
Aetna	1,890,053
Penn Mutual	1,052,549
Prov. Life and Trust	1,761,370
New England Mutual (decr.)	—453,790

CASH DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1894.	
EQUITABLE	$2,139,735
Mutual	1,308,345
New York	1,681,755
Northwestern	1,261,325
Mutual Benefit	1,674,264
Connecticut Mutual	1,265,415
Aetna	806,859
Penn Mutual	750,281
Prov. Life and Trust	644,682
New England Mutual	530,588

INCREASE IN ASSURANCE IN FORCE IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.	
EQUITABLE	$894,147,562
Mutual	502,921,476
New York	583,911,574
Northwestern	241,903,587
Mutual Benefit	73,525,985
Connecticut Mutual	4,456,186
Aetna	51,244,205
Penn Mutual	82,557,21[illegible]
Prov. Life and Trust	61,980,1[illegible]
New England Mutual	31,239,[illegible]

INCREASE IN PREMIUM INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-94.	
EQUITABLE	$24,007,601
Mutual	22,272,905
New York	18,452,023
Northwestern	9,381,890
Mutual Benefit	3,278,187
Connecticut Mutual (decrease)	—28,465
Aetna	2,145,024
Penn Mutual	3,564,967
Prov. Life and Trust	2,509,757
New England Mutual	1,075,849

INCREASE IN INTEREST INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.	
EQUITABLE	$4,658,645
Mutual	3,882,786
New York	4,176,360
Northwestern	2,215,320
Mutual Benefit	991,896
Connecticut Mutual	431,179
Aetna	534,458
Penn Mutual	692,894
Prov. Life and Trust	851,761
New England Mutual	281,648

INCREASE IN TOTAL INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.	
EQUITABLE	$28,666,246
Mutual	26,661,211
New York	22,650,562
Northwestern	11,610,159
Mutual Benefit	4,266,385
Connecticut Mutual	404,565
Aetna	2,578,971
Penn Mutual	4,229,844
Prov. Life and Trust	3,390,758
New England Mutual	1,336,994

INCREASE IN PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.	
EQUITABLE	$12,278,566
Mutual	7,166,195
New York	8,930,048
Northwestern	2,665,193
Mutual Benefit	2,619,123
Connecticut Mutual	687,506
Aetna	1,142,909
Penn Mutual	2,068,353
Prov. Life and Trust	1,726,518
New England Mutual	652,043

INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.	
EQUITABLE	$126,000,761
Mutual	91,621,748
New York	97,643,828
Northwestern	48,421,133
Mutual Benefit	16,775,122
Connecticut Mutual	8,633,528
Aetna	11,838,533
Penn Mutual	15,001,784
Prov. Life and Trust	17,515,426
New England Mutual	7,644,951

SURPLUS EARNED IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94	
EQUITABLE	$46,259,509
Mutual	41,384,129
New York	33,993,403
Northwestern	21,098,950
Mutual Benefit	14,798,901
Connecticut Mutual	13,502,406
Aetna	8,265,010
Penn Mutual	6,842,544
Prov. Life and Trust	5,527,517
New England Mutual	4,904,635

A LIVELY OFF YEAR

Hot Campaigns Which Are Now Coming to a Close.

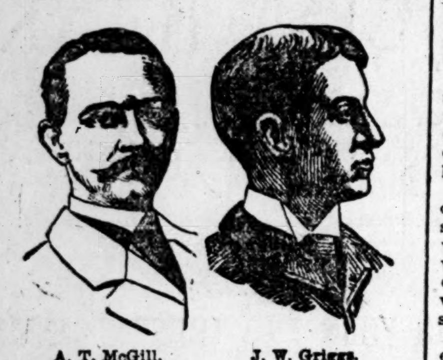
INTERESTING ISSUES AT STAKE

A Non-Partisan Review of the Political Situation in the Ten States Soon To Act.

Washington, November 1.—(Special Correspondence.)—This is an off year. That is the way it is reckoned in the political calendar. For all that, the voice of the spellbinder has been resounding, the flare of the campaign torch is still with us and the results of the votes soon to be cast will be felt and talked about throughout the country.

In twelve states the citizens are about to cast their ballots and in six of these governors are to be elected. The territory of Utah is preparing to take on statehood and has arranged to elect an entire state ticket from governor down.

The campaigns that are just drawing to



A. T. McGill. J. W. Griggs.
CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR IN NEW JERSEY.

a close in the different states are far more interesting that they usually are in an off year.

The issues are purely local in most cases. This always gives zest to the contest. There have been years when the state campaigns excited but little attention beyond their borders and only the round numbers of the results were of interest. This year it is different. Democratic managers are predicting that the landslide of last fall is not going to be repeated. The republicans predict that it will be felt with more force than ever. As Pudd'n-head Wilson says:

"It is well that people differ in opinion. If they didn't what would politics and horse racing amount to?"

The issues are various in each state. Religion is mixed with other questions in at least two states, and there is a race issue in another. This has brought out some red-hot speechmaking. The old, time-honored now-we-take-up-the-question-of-steel-rails style of oratory has been indulged in but little this fall.

The patient voter has not been asked to consider the intricacies of pearl button or tin plate manufacture, and "our infant industries" have not been rocked by the stump orator with such assiduous care as they used to be.

The average citizen is glad of it. He likes to hear the opposing candidate raked fore and aft with a broadside of "bitter invective and personal abuse," as the editorial writers on the scored side term it. He is more moved to go to the polls by being told that "a ring of infamous scoundrels is in possession of the affairs of our state" than by the quoting of a solid nonpareil table of statistics a foot long.

When the returns are all in and the complexion of the various state legislatures is determined, the probable fate will also be known of twenty-nine senators whose terms expire next year.

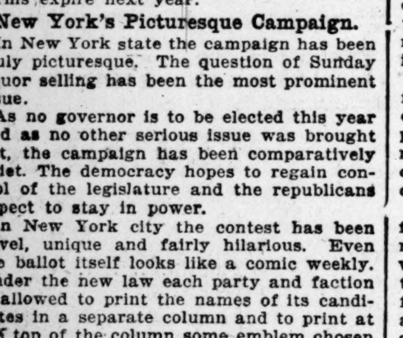
New York's Picturesque Campaign.

In New York state the campaign has been truly picturesque. The question of Sunday liquor selling has been the most prominent issue.

As no governor is to be elected this year and as no other serious issue was brought out, the campaign has been comparatively quiet. The democracy hopes to regain control of the legislature and the republicans expect to stay in power.

In New York city the contest has been novel, unique and fairly hilarious. Even the ballot itself looks like a comic weekly. Under the new law each party and faction is allowed to print the names of its candidates in a separate column and to print at the top of the column some emblem chosen in convention.

And such a ballot too! The extra columns demanded by the factions have extended it to formidable size and made it a "blanket sheet" indeed. Each voter will be given



G. F. Williams. F. T. Greenhalge.
CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

one of these bulky affairs and will also be expected to return it, after he has marked his cross in the right place, folded as neatly as a bookbinder could do.

The names of the factions, or rather the nicknames which the Gotham newspapers have applied to them, are full of mystery to an outsider.

First and foremost are the so-called "Goo Goos," who had things all their own way last fell and elected their candidate for mayor and most of the other city offilation given to the good government associations. They are proud of it now. The sole ambition and the favorite occupation of the Goo Goos is to hunt the tiger—that is, they are the enemies of Tammany hall, first, last and always.

Then there are the Garoos. These are the members of the German-American Reform Union. They were formerly friends of the Goo Goos, but the rigid enforcement of the Sunday excise laws has led to their estrangement. They want their beer on Sundays, and the German language fails them when they try to express their sentiments concerning Police Commissioner Roosevelt. The Gazoos, otherwise known as the German-American Citizens' Union, want beer on Sunday, too, but they decline to vote for the Tammany candidates.

There are at least half a dozen other factions who can agree with no other faction and have decided to flock by themselves. Although they may differ on the Sunday beer question, they are mostly united in their hatred of Tammany.

Sultry in Maryland.

In Maryland the result of the battle of the ballots is awaited with breathless interest. It has been no ordinary struggle. The republicans, roused from their lethargy by an unexpectedly large vote last fall and spurred on by the belief that the house of their opponents is divided against itself, are hoping to elect a governor. The men who remember the time when there was a republican governor in Maryland have gray hair.

The chief feature of the contest is the fight that Senator Arthur P. Gorman is making to retain his political supremacy. He has had trouble before, but it has been within the lines of his own party, and he has fought his battles out in the conventions. This time it is to be at the polls. Not only are the re-enforced republicans against him, but some of the democrats have bolted.

The oratorical missiles that Gorman's enemies hurl at him from the stump have burrs all over them. When they call him "the corrupt boss of a vote-stealing ring" they consider it a very mild expression of their views.

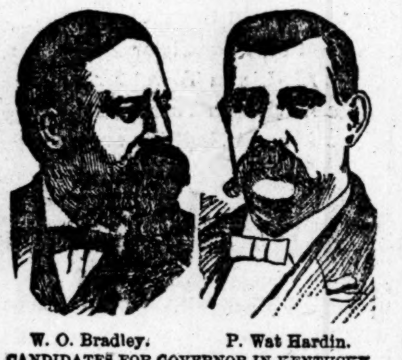
The Cleveland democrats, so called, denounce the senator almost as strongly as the republicans. Three of the four daily democratic newspapers in Baltimore, including the all powerful "Sunpaper," are leading the revolt.

When Lloyd Lowndes, the republican candidate for governor, was reported as saying in an interview that if elected he would consider colored men as well as white men, Senator Gorman saw his chance. The cry of "negro domination" was at once set ringing throughout the state.

"Do you want negro women put on an equal with your wives and daughters?" Gorman has been asking. "Do you want negroes to make your laws? Do you want negro policemen telling you to 'move on?'"

This kind of talk has set his audiences wild, for Maryland is still bourbon. The audiences said they didn't want any such thing. Their negative answers could be heard for blocks.

There have been certain scandals concerning the registration in Maryland which may result in complications when the votes are counted. Just which party, or whether



W. O. Bradley. P. Wat Hardin.
CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR IN KENTUCKY.

either one party alone, is responsible for these scandals is not to be discussed here. It is stated, though, that over 28,000 new names have been added to the registration lists during the past month or two. This is not only remarkable, but suspicious. It is alleged that many of the names so registered are those taken from tombstones.

While it is not expected that the graveyards will yawn on election day, or that there will be a wholesale resurrection in Maryland on November 5th, it is confidently expected that live men will be on hand to vote on these names. This posthumous registration is said not to be a new thing in Maryland politics.

John E. Hurst, the democratic candidate for governor, is one of the leading merchants of Baltimore. He has not been prominent before as a politician. He is a millionaire and lives in a style that befits one, with a fine old mansion in town and a country seat.

Lloyd Lowndes, the republican candidate for gubernatorial honors, is also a rich man. He is a lawyer, but his money was made in mercantile pursuits. He is a tall, dignified man of fifty and has been for twenty years active in state politics, although he has refused before to accept any nomination.

The legislature to be elected will choose a successor to Senator Gibson.

Are the Campbells Coming or Not?

To the tune of "The Campbells Are Coming," ex-Governor Campbell has been swinging around the circle in Ohio. General Bushnell has also done a good deal of circling in the same state, with a liberal accompaniment of red fire and pyrotechnics. Each of these two men hopes to succeed Governor McKinley. The situation is not very complicated. The local issues are not of such great importance but that tariff discussions are somewhat indulged in.

Still the campaign is rather interesting. If the democrats overcome the big republican majority with which McKinley was seated, it is probable that Senator Brice will succeed himself. This is by no means certain, though, for Campbell has said that the race was open to any democrat in the state.

The democrats allege that all is harmony in their ranks. They are making a point of the fact that Governor McKinley has admitted himself to have been mistaken and ex-Governor Campbell right in a statement made by the latter about state finances. The admission made by Governor McKinley undoubtedly deprived General Bushnell of some good campaign material and added a lot to the locker of his opponent. The record of the last republican legislature has been vigorously attacked, and some of the best orators in the state have been called in to defend it.

Senator Brice's millions and his New York residence have been again a target for republican sarcasms and denunciations. The democrats are retaliating with anathemas for Cox, the Cincinnati leader, who is painted in the blackest of colors as a deep dyed villain and "an infamous boss."

From a democratic source also comes the story about a republican candidate for the state legislature who is said to have offered to vote for Senator Brice for $1,500 in cash. The accused candidate is a minister, by the way, and the letter he is alleged to have written to the democratic state executive committee has been widely exploited in the democratic papers.

With such material as this has the campaign been made an exciting one. Every city and town has had its rallies, and both the orators and the brass bands are glad that the end is near. While the democratic hosts have been singing "The Campbells Are Coming," the republicans have been insisting that no Campbells are coming this year. One favorite democratic slogan that has been much used is patterned after a college yell. It is as follows:

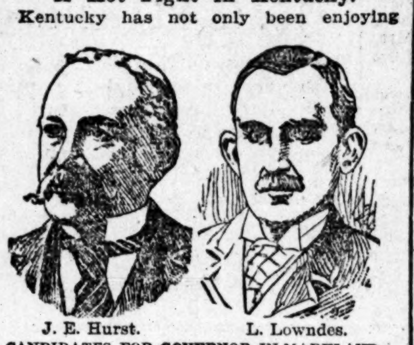
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Rah! Rah! Rah!
I yell! I yell
For Jim Campbell!

The republican ticket is headed, as some witty editor has put it, by a pair of Asas. General Asa Bushnell, who hopes to be governor, is a millionaire. He has made his money manufacturing mowers and reapers. He has a good war record, and his claim to the title of general is valid. His running mate, the candidate for lieutenant governor, is General Asa W. Jones.

Ex-Governor James E. Campbell, the democratic candidate, has been in the political forefront for a number of years. He not only wants to be governor again, but he has presidential aspirations. He is a naval veteran and is fifty-two years old.

A Hot Fight in Kentucky.

Kentucky has not only been enjoying



J. E. Hurst. L. Lowndes.
CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR IN MARYLAND.

one of the hottest fights for the gubernatorial chair that it has seen since the passing of the whigs, but it is witnessing a free-for-all race for the senate. Senator Blackburn's term expires soon, and he wants to go back. With this in view he has been rounding up the state and at last accounts was claiming the support of sixty men who may be elected to the next legislature of Kentucky. There are other democrats, however, who want his seat. They attack his free silver position and claim that he would not represent the currency views of his party in the senate.

A feature of the campaign was the reappearance of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge in politics.

The candidates for governor have been vigorously campaigning, and the republicans hope to elect Bradley. Two years ago this hope would have been laughed at. They claim now that the democrats have a free silver candidate for governor running on a "sound money" platform, and that their opponents are hopelessly split on the issue.

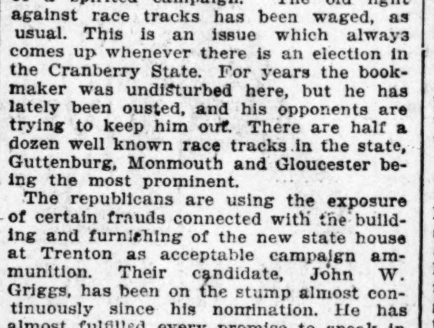
General P. Wat Hardin, the democratic candidate for governor, is a successful lawyer and a power in bourbon politics. He comes from an old Kentucky family and is called general because he was once attorney general of the state. He is a rich man, but every one calls him Wat, and he prides himself on his democratic manners.

Colonel W. O. Bradley, the republican candidate, is also a lawyer, and a successful one. He has been in the storm and stress of political life for years and has been defeated for many offices. He is counted as one of the best stump speakers in a state where orators are plentiful.

In the Cranberry State.

New Jersey, which last fall left its time-honored position in the democracy and went over to the republican side of the column, has been made the battleground of a spirited campaign. The old fight against race tracks has been waged, as usual. This is an issue which always comes up whenever there is an election in the Cranberry State. For years the bookmaker was undisturbed here, but he has lately been ousted, and his opponents are trying to keep him out. There are half a dozen well known race tracks in the state, Guttenburg, Monmouth and Gloucester being the most prominent.

The republicans are using the exposure of certain frauds connected with the building and furnishing of the new state house at Trenton as acceptable campaign ammunition. Their candidate, John W. Griggs, has been on the stump almost continuously since his nomination. He has almost fulfilled every promise to speak in every township in the state. His opponent, Chancellor McGill, being on the bench of the state supreme court, has not made



A. S. Bushnell. J. E. Campbell.
CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR IN OHIO.

a single public speech, giving as a reason that he was withheld by judicial custom from doing so.

In Other States.

In Massachusetts the American Protective Association is causing the republicans some little embarrassment by its activity.

Frederick T. Greenhalge, the republican candidate for re-election, is a well-known figure in state politics. His big fortune enables him to make politics his hobby.

George Fred Williams, the democratic standard bearer, was formerly a republican and is sometimes called "the original mugwump." He has made an active canvass of the state.

The populists are cutting quite a figure in the Mississippi campaign. They have made a bid for the prohibition vote, which is of considerable strength there, and they also hope to capture the republican vote.

D. J. McLaurin heads the democratic ticket, and Captain Frank Burkitt leads the populist forces. There have been joint debates between the rival candidates which have aroused some interest.

In Iowa the silver question has been discussed at great length. The democrats are making this a feature of their canvass, and ex-Governor Boies has been stumping the state making free silver speeches.

General F. M. Drake, the republican candidate, was industriously stumping the state when his health gave out and he was compelled to stop. General Drake has been prominent in politics for several years. He is a bank president and has built five railroads.

W. I. Babb, the democratic candidate, is a lawyer and writes "Judge" before his name. He has been on the stump also.

These are the principal features of the election soon to be held, and the results will be of general interest outside of that which the practical politician gets from a study of the figures.

TRIPLET BROTHERS.

The Gibbs Brothers and Their Pleasant Reunion in Atlanta.

The visit of R. J. and T. L. Gibbs, of North Carolina, to W. W. Gibbs, a prominent mechanic of Atlanta, this week brought together three brothers who are triplets, and the two North Carolina brothers have not seen the Atlanta brother for twelve years.

The brothers are sixty-two years old, and in every respect they resemble. In height and weight they are the same, and it is with difficulty they can be told apart. During their younger days when they were boys, and wore the same kind of clothing, their nearest neighbors were unable to tell one from the other. They are six-footers, and are all men of heavy build and strong physique.

They are all mechanics by trade, though only one has continued in this profession. The other two, who live in Wilkes county, North Carolina, after laboring fifteen years as mechanics, branched off into farming, in which pursuit they are still engaged. The third brother, Mr. W. W. Gibbs, is well known as one of Atlanta's most highly respected and thorough mechanics, he having been in charge of the building of many of this city's most prominent residences.

The Gibbs family is a remarkable one. There are six in the family—five boys and a girl. The triplets are the babies of the family, and have enjoyed the best of health all their lives. Their mother lived to be ninety-four years old, only dying last June. She was always a healthy and strong woman, and knew but few sick days during her ninety-four years. The father of the triplets died while they were young, although he was a man of robust constitution.

The triplets lived at Wilkesboro, N. C., twenty-six years, and during all this time the three were inseparable. They realized the closeness of their relation, and where

THE GIBBS BROTHERS.

there was one the other two were near at hand. They lived this peaceful, contented life until the war broke out, and for the first time, for any length of time, the three were separated.

Two of the triplets were in active field service in the confederate army all through the war, while the third was detailed for home guard. All during the four years of strife these brothers seldom met, and it is said by their comrades who knew the love of the triplets for each other that they were troubled more from being apart than by the bullets that fell around them.

W. W. Gibbs was in company B, Brooks troup, Hampton legion, and passed through the entire war without receiving a scar. R. J. Gibbs served in company F, Thirty-seventh North Carolina infantry, received a slight wound at the battle of Chancellorsville, and was a prisoner for nineteen months. T. L. Gibbs served in the home guard, but was frequently called on, as their home was in the thickest of the fight.

After the war the brothers worked together at their home for several years. Finally two decided to go to farming, and the third came to Atlanta and pitched his tent, where he has since resided, doing well in business.

For the first time in twelve years the triplets met in Atlanta this week. They are still the same, and only by careful observation could the one living in Atlanta be told from the other two. The two who are farming have adjoining farms in the same county in North Carolina. Their visit to Atlanta was to see the other brother and the exposition. Their striking resemblance was the subject of much comment in the city. It was a case of "Three Dromios."

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after eight years of suffering from nervous weakness, night losses and weak, shrunken parts.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address James A. Harris, Box 295, Delray, Mich.

New Pullman Car Service to Florida, Southern Railway.

Commencing Sunday, November 3d, the fast train to Florida via Southern railway, will leave Atlanta at 10:50 p. m. and arrive at Jacksonville 8:55 a. m., making connection at that point in the union station for all points in south Florida.

This will be a solid train of Southern railway vestibuled coaches and through Pullman sleeping cars.

There will also be a day train leaving Atlanta at 8 a. m., making through connections for Florida via the Southern railway.

nov 2—2t

DANGERS LURK IN DUST.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

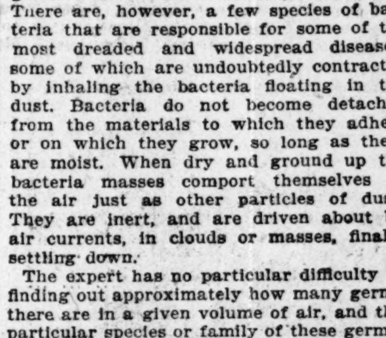
If dirt is matter out of place, what is dust? The housewife will say it is a nuisance. There is a form of "dust" which was declared centuries ago to be a bar to the kingdom of heaven, but the plain, common, everyday and everywhere dust of which people complain is the form that contains dangers in addition to other ingredients. Speaking generally, the dust particles of the air may be grouped in two classes—those larger bodies plainly visible out of doors or in the house, and the smaller particles visible only when strongly illuminated. The coarser particles consist for the most part of small fragments

Bacillus of Consumption, in Sputum, Magnified 1,000 Times.

of sand, bits of plain fiber, pollen, fine hairs, the pulverized excreta of animals, ashes, fabric fibers, particles of lime or plaster or soot, parts of plant seeds, masses of various kinds of micro-organisms and other matter. The finer dust particles, the motes in the sunbeam, are light, and consist of fragments of fine vegetable or animal fibers and of a great variety of micro-organisms, often found clinging singly or in clusters to the larger or smaller inorganic particles that compose the bulk of the dust in habitable regions.

Of the dangers of dust, the greatest are due to the minute forms of vegetable life called germs or micro-organisms, of which the three prominent forms are bacteria, yeasts and molds. The bacteria are the most important. They are so small that many thousands of them clustered closely together would make a mass not larger than a pin's head. Fortunately, most of them are harmless to man, and are of great value in the economy of nature. There are, however, a few species of bacteria that are responsible for some of the most dreaded and widespread diseases, some of which are undoubtedly contracted by inhaling the bacteria floating in the dust. Bacteria do not become detached from the materials to which they adhere or on which they grow, so long as these are moist. When dry and ground up the bacteria masses comport themselves in the air just as other particles of dust. They are inert, and are driven about by air currents, in clouds or masses, finally settling down.

The expert has no particular difficulty in finding out approximately how many germs there are in a given volume of air, and the particular species or family of these germs. They can be collected, cultivated and counted. When collected on food suitable to them they grow readily and often with astonishing rapidity. A collection of bacteria thus grown is called a "colony," and generally a colony is the product of a



Grain of sand enveloped by a mass of bacteria grown from a single germ which adhered to the sand as it settled on the plate; highly magnified.

single germ. Though in most cases it would be practically impossible for the most expert microscopist to detect the single germ, the colony is generally visible to the naked eye, or under a low power of the microscope. After the colony is grown to considerable size it may be impossible for the expert to determine the exact species of its inhabitants, but there is a great variety of tests and examinations for determining the important facts as to the germs.

For collecting bacteria in the air, what is known as the "plate method" is most used. Into several perfectly clean shallow glass dishes is poured a thin layer of warm "nutrient" gelatin, allowing it to solidify by cooling, which gives a smooth, moist and tolerably adhesive surface, each dish being protected by closely fitting glass covers. When it is desired to examine the air of any particular place a covered dish is set in a still place and the cover taken off. Dust particles, inorganic as well as organic, will settle on the gelatin. The organic dust particles immediately begin to multiply on the nutrient surface. Now suppose the dish is left uncovered and exposed to the falling dust for five minutes; suppose the dish has three square inches of nutrient surface; then by exposing dishes of the same size for the same length of time in different places, one can compare the number of bacterial colonies and get an approximate idea of the relative number of bacteria that settle to the ground in such places. It would be a great mistake to suppose that all the colonies grown in this way are colonies of harmful bacteria. Yet even if there were no other dangerous germ to be found floating in dust, it would be enough to know that the germ of consumption or tuberculosis is found in the dust that blows about our streets and in our houses. This germ is, on an average, one-ten-thousandth of an inch long. It does not grow in nature outside the bodies of men and a few species of warm-blooded animals; but it may remain alive for a long time in the dry state. For some reason that we do not know it will not grow in the bodies of many men and animals, but other persons and animals furnish the unknown conditions, and in them the bacillus tuberculosis grows readily and more or less rapidly. With reference to this germ the human race is indebted to bacteriologists for showing, in the first place, that consumption is not inherited; in the second place that without the presence and growth in the body of this bacillus the individual cannot have consumption, and, in the third place, that consumption is a preventable disease. Again, and of the greatest significance to the community, we know

RAILWAY PASSENGER CAR.

11 A. M.

5:30 P. M.

that every person suffering from consumption of the lungs may be expectorating every day millions of living and virulent bacilli, whose life and virulence are not destroyed by a long period of drying. This is a fact of terrible significance when we take into consideration the companion fact that from one-seventh to one-fourth of all the people who die are carried off by consumption. And almost every person who dies of consumption of the lungs acquires the disease from bacilli furnished by some other consumptive. The vast majority of consumptives undoubtedly take the germs into their lungs with the air they breathe, and the germs get into the air from the dried expectoration of persons suffering from the terrible disease.

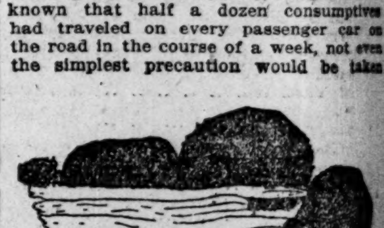
But while it is true that persons with consumption may be a constant source of danger to their healthy fellows, it is not true that they always are or need be. The breath itself of the consumptive person, however ill he may be, is not dangerous, because it carries no germs. The expectoration alone is dangerous, and this only when it is allowed to dry and become a part of the dust. It is in the dust, therefore, that is found the root of the evil of consumption. There are a great many people who do not believe this. There are many who "take no stock in this germ business," as they call it. It is characteristic of ignorant people to sneer at what they do not or cannot understand. It is unfortunate that the germ diseases due to carelessness, ignorance and prejudice cannot be confined to those chiefly responsible for their dissemination.

The air of the country and of cities whose streets are kept clean contains but little disease-bearing material. In the construction of man nature has made provision against too free inhalation of impurities from the air, though it could not be expected that nature would make every provision against man's own carelessness. The mucous membrane of the air passages is a sort of germ trap, and most of the particles suspended in the air are caught before the current of air passes beyond the larynx. The number of germs in the air is much reduced after a rainfall, and is increased whey a dry land wind prevails. There are fewer germs in the air in winter than in summer, and the number is greatly reduced when the ground is covered with snow, as well as during a light fall of snow. The number is greater also in the morning and evening, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, than during the remainder of the day, a bit of information that will be of great value to persons opposed to early rising.

The number of germ colonies which develop on gelatin plates does not represent the whole number of bacteria deposited, for on the one hand some colonies may have their origin in a dust particle to which several bacteria are attached, or in a small mass of organic matter containing a large number; while, on the other hand, some bacteria grow so slowly that on the gelatin plate they are choked out by the more rapidly growing germs. As already intimated, the most dangerous germ to be met with in dust is the tubercle bacillus, and this germ might be effectually abolished from the air by proper sanitary precautions—the destruction by fire of the expectoration of consumptives before it becomes pulverized, in which state alone can it infect the air. The reader need not be alarmed, therefore, to know that among the germs to be met with in taking a walk about town are the diplococcus roseus, the diplococcus citreus conglomeratus, the micrococcus radiatus, the micrococcus flavus liquefaciens, micrococcus tetragenus versatilis, bacillus multipediculosus and a few others with equally distressing names. It would take a great many of these germs to make a string as long as one of their names. For example, the first one named, the diplococcuc roseus, is a spherical Siamese twin sort of a germ, with a diameter varying from one twenty-five-thousandth to one eight-ten-thousandth of an inch. The standard of measurement for germs is the micromillimeter, the length of which is one twenty-five-thousandth of an inch, and when a germ attains the length of two micromillimeters it is large.

So far as the open air is concerned nature's great cleansing agents are winds and strong air currents and prolonged wettings of the soil. These cannot be had indoors except on special occasions. Once in a closed room dust is likely to get rid of it. The heavier parts of the dust, which contain most of the bacteria, gradually sink to the lowest available levels, so that an examination of the still air of a room may show but few germs except some of the lighter molds. Currents of air and walking about a room disturb and raise dust containing the germs. A system of ventilation such as keeps the air itself free from gaseous impurities does not carry off the dust particles and bacteria. Even strong currents of air passing over woolen and other heavy and nappy fabrics do not free them of the bacteria-laden dust that has become attached to them. Two gelatin plates exposed in a room, one when the air has been still for some time, the other immediately after sweeping, show that the operation of sweeping raises a large number of germs from the floor and sets them floating about the room. That, however, is not a reason for allowing dust to accumulate in a room. In a carpeted living room in a tenement house seventy-five bacteria and one mold settled on the surface of the plate in five minutes before sweeping. After sweeping a similar experiment collected 2,700 bacteria and six molds.

In addition to private houses and the open air, dust dangers are to be encountered in theaters, churches, other public buildings and public conveyances. In such places the person who is of cleanly habits is at the mercy of the less cleanly, especially of the habitual expectorators, and must often pay a penalty for the ignorance or carelessness of those who sweep, dust and take care of the buildings or conveyances. Unfortunately, custom has ordained that heavy fabrics be largely used in such places for upholstery and for covering the floors, so that the best provision is made for collecting and holding the bacteria until they are stirred up by sweeping, dusting or the moving about of people. Consumption is so prevalent that it would be difficult to find a theater or church audience without one or two persons suffering with the disease. Such person may be ignorant of the danger to which he exposes his fellow creatures by expectorating on the floor, and it is entirely possible for him, in the course of two hours, to discharge in his expectoration several million active tubercle bacilli, which will become a part of the dust of the room as soon as the expectoration is dried and disturbed by the sweepers. As to public conveyances, who has not noticed their extremely filthy condition? Men of otherwise apparently cleanly habits use the floors of such conveyances as cuspidors, and of course the person suffering from consumption has the same inalienable expectorant rights that others have. When a railway management knows that a person suffering from smallpox has traveled in one of its cars the car is subjected to thorough disinfection, but, though it were known that half a dozen consumptives had traveled on every passenger car on the road in the course of a week, not even the simplest precaution would be taken



Minute particle of wood showing colonies of five forms of bacteria, each grown from a single germ. This piece of wood was part of the dust caught on one plate highly magnified.

to destroy the disease germs left in the cars. So far as the protection of the public is concerned, the ordinary method of cleansing the cars is of no avail whatever.

"After all," says the anti-germ wiseacre, "the human race has gone on living for a great many centuries without knowing anything of these disease germs, so what's the use of worrying about them now?" The bald fact remains that one out of seven of all the people who die are carried off prematurely by consumption, and consumption is due to the inhalation of the tubercle bacillus with dust particles. Having learned what we now know, we can no longer charge up this fearful mortality to fate. It is due to human carelessness.

A Big Regular Army.

The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel. Malaria, la grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys are conquered by the Bitters.

MEETINGS.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 15, 1895, at 4:30 o'clock p m., central time.

The transfer books will be closed until November 15th.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Secretary.
F. J. HOYLE, Agent.

October 10, 1895. octl1 to nov15

49 PEACHTREE ST

THE EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE

Certainly we have had a most excellent trade all this fall, and only a few words does it take to tell the reason. We are in the Carpet business exclusively, and study that business; care nothing about any other. We buy nothing but the very best goods, and are always on the lookout for a chance to pick up bargains, and our customers always share these bargains with us. In the way of Mattings, Draperies, Curtains, Shades, Poles, Fixtures, etc., we have anything you want; and, remember, the price will never keep you from buying. Call and see us; look through and see what we can offer, even if you are not ready to buy.

R. T. CORBETT.

49 PEACHTREE ST

MONTANA'S REIGN of TERROR

How the First Conviction and Execution of a Murderer Was Effected.

Some Stories of the Vigilantes as Related by Their Leader to Rufus R. Wilson.

The west contains no figure more picturesque than that of Colonel Wilbur Fiske Sanders, of Montana, soldier, lawyer, vigilante leader and the first representative of this state in the federal senate. He was born in western New York a little over sixty years ago, studied law in Ohio, fought in the union army during the civil war, and in 1863, impelled by broken health, migrated to Montana, then a part of Idaho. Bannack City, where he settled and essayed the practice of law, was at this time about a year old, and it and the neighboring camp of Virginia City, were the liveliest and wickedest places on the face of the globe. Both east and west had contributed their worst elements to the settlement of the new camps. There were gamblers and cut-throats from California, cowardly desperadoes from Mexico, deserters from both the northern and southern armies, fugitives from all parts of the globe and thieves, murderers, bullies, roughs and painted women from everywhere.

Forced to contend with elements of this kind, the honest miner and peaceful citizen were for the moment helpless. The only organized power in the community was one organized for crime. Two score as arrant rascals as ever lived had formed a secret oathbound band, with signs and grips, and with captain, lieutenants, secretary, road-agents and outriders. Thus equipped they quickly became the terror of the whole country. A correspondence was inaugurated between Bannack and Virginia City and a surveillance placed over all travel between these points. So effective was their system that horses, men and coaches were in some intelligible manner marked to designate them as objects of plunder and in this way members of the gang were notified by their spies, ofter employed by the very owners of their plunder, in time to prevent the escape of their victim. Each member of the gang was armed with a pair of revolvers, a double-barreled shotgun with a large bore, the barrels cut short off, and a dagger or bowie knife.

Thus armed, mounted on swift and trained horses, and disguised with masks and blankets the road agents awaited their victims in ambush, from which on approach of a conveyance they would spring forth and covering the inmates with their guns command them to alight and throw up their hands. If this order was not instantly obeyed sudden death followed. Otherwise the travelers would be disarmed and made to throw their wealth upon the ground. Concluding their operations with a search for concealed property, they would permit the despoiled passengers to proceed on their way, while they themselves rode rapidly in an opposite direction. Whenever a new settlement was effected or new discoveries of the precious metals made there followed the bandits until their operations spread in all direction. In fifteen months they killed more than a hundred men, whose bodies were found, besides making away with many others whose remains were never discovered, and stole sums aggregating a quarter of a million of dollars. In their idle moments they fired at helpless women merely to frighten them, in sheer wantonness butchered harmless Indians and shot and killed scores of men from mere lust of blood.

The leader of this remarkable gang was one Henry Plummer, who had made his appearance in California in 1852. There he was elected marshal of the town in which he lived, but before the expiration of his term murdered a man who had surprised him in an intrigue with his wife, and was arrested, tried and sent to the penitentiary. Friends finally secured his pardon, he was enabled to continue his lawless career, and had half a dozen additional murders and several robberies to his credit when he settled in Montana in 1863. Plummer was a handsome man, of courteous address, unquestioned bravery, and reputed the quickest and surest shot in the west. Soon after his arrival in Montana he made himself sheriff of Bannack and later of Virginia City, and at the same time organized the band of highwaymen.

The Vigilantes Organize.

"Such a condition of affairs," said Colonel Sanders in speaking recently of this stirring and eventful period, "was bound to have a speedy ending, and the crisis, when it came, found the better element ready for it. A murder of exceptional cowardice and cruelty hastened the battle to the death wihch all had felt could not be long delayed. Early in December, 1863, a harmless young Dutchman was shot down in cold blood for a paltry sum, the price, if I remember aright, of two mules which he had been sent to buy. George Ives, a member of Plummer's band was suspected of the crime. When news of the murder reached Nevada City five and twenty of the leading citizens of the town met at a given place, and after a brief discussion resolved to capture and punish Ives. An agreement to stand or fall together was drawn up, and duly signed by all present, and as soon as night fell the calvacade started for the mountain. Ives was found in a wakeup near Dempsey's ranch, and escorted back to Nevada City by his captors.

"News of the capture preceded the arrival of the cavalcade, and a great crowd of miners flocked into Nevada City from the surrounding country. Ives, who had many friends in the throng, loudly protested his innocence, and demanded to know if his life was going to be taken on suspicion alone and without a trial. He begged to be conveyed to Virginia City and turned over to what he called the civil authorities, meaning Sheriff Plummer. But this was exactly what the cooler headed members of the committee had resolved should not be done. They did not feel strong enough to proceed without reference to the miners around them; though they were afraid of a rescue, for they numbered only twenty-five, and knew that Ives could muster at least two hundred friends. Their plain course, therefore, was to win over the great body of the miners to their side. They first took a ballot whether they should convey Ives to Virginia City or try him in Nevada. By a single vote it was decided to hold him where he was.

"When the trial was about to open it was found that Ives's friends had retained every lawyer in the two camps, and for a time the committee was at a loss to know how or by whom the case should be presented. Some one happened to remember that I was visiting Virginia City on business, and accordingly I was sent for posthaste by the committee. I had already been offered a retainer on behalf of Ives, but had declined it, and when found was stepping into the coach to go home. Being informed of the committee's predicament I willingly consented to serve them, and, possessing myself as speedily as possible of the facts in the case, I found a seat in a wagon box, where judge, prisoner and lawyer had been given places in full view of the multitude.

"Without warning a fierce dispute now arose about the lawyers. Many of the miners protested against lawyers in general and against Ives's lawyers in particular. They said that if he had killed the Dutchman he must hang. If he was innocent, nobody wanted to hurt him. They didn't want any lawyers to quibble and talk, and quote from books that nobody cared about. The lawyers were there to keep back facts and to bother and confuse the people, and they wanted no nonsense. This view seemed highly popular at first, but in the end the lawyers were consented to.

"Then the question arose as to the jury. I proposed, as the case was likely to be a long one, and it was doubtful if the whole camp would have the patience to sit and hear it through, that a jury of twenty-four men, to be regularly drawn, but open to examination and challenge, should hear all the evidence, listen to the speeches and make a report to the camp as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence, and the appropriate punishment if guilty, the camp reserving final judgment to itself.

"My suggestion was adopted, and then the trial began. It was proved by reliable witnesses that Ives had not only murdered the Dutchman, but had killed four other men in cold blood. There was no defense. Ives's lawyers attempted to prove an alibi, but failed, and the jury brought in a verdict signed by twenty-three of the twenty-four declaring Ives guilty of murder and deserving death.

"His friends, anticipating this, had gathered in full strength to attempt a rescue, and, knowing that every moment was precious, the sound of the foreman's voice had not died away before I was on my feet moving that the verdict be confirmed. There was an ominous hush, and then a miner stood up and said that it must be clear to all that the verdict was just. He seconded the motion A hoarse murmur arose from Ives's friends, and the miner mashal in charge of the prisoner bade him stand up, and then, clicking his revolver, said to the crowd, 'You can't come no funny business here. If this man's friends want him to die dead sure, they'd better try to get him away from me.' Then he ordered his guard, a hundred strong, to surround the prisoner, and the guard, rifles in hand, took their places. The judge put the motion, and a lound chorus of responding ayes was heard.

"'The motion is carried and the judgment confirmed.' As these words fell from the judge's lips I again sprang to my feet. 'I move,' I said, 'that the marshal be directed immediately to construct his gallows, and that George Ives be hanged by the neck thereon until he is dead.'

"All felt that it was best that what was to be done should be done quickly. The motion was put and carried with scarcely a negative vote. Then the murmurs from Ives's friends swelled into a roar; several attempted to make speeches, when, above the noise, Ives's own voice was heard calling my name.

"'Well?' I said.

"'I want to say a word to you!' he shouted.

"'Go on,' I replied.

"Ives turned from the marshal, clambered into the wagon where I was standing, and calmly faced the men who had just doomed him to death. As he made ready to speak a solemn silence fell upon the crowd. He renewed his protestations of innocence, admitted that he had led a wicked life, but claimed that this crime was not upon his heart and hands. He was born, he said, of good parents; his old mother and two sisters were living, and as he begged for time to write them a letter, his voice grew broken and tears came to his eyes. If he must die, at least give him time to make his will and beg forgiveness of his sorrowing old mother whose closing years he had embittered. He promised he would not seek to escape and begged that the execution should be delayed until the morning. It was a most adroit and telling speech, and for an instant I was at a loss how to frame an answer that would satisfy the crowd. During the moment's pause a voice called out, 'Colonel, ask him how long he gave poor Dutchy?' That settled it. The crowd's sympathies deserted Ives, and when I suggested Ives write his letter and make his will immediately there were a multitude of responses, 'Good!' 'That's right!'

"Without delay the marshal began his preparations for the execution. He planted a pole by the side of an unfinished cabin, ran a beam across and fixed a dangling noose to the beam. The platform was a dry goods box, and in thirty minutes the prisoner was standing on the box with a guard 200 strong around him. As the marshal grasped the box to pull it away he cried to the guard, 'Company, attention! Take aim!' Instantly 200 guns were leveled at the crowd in front and 200 clicks were heard sharply on the night air. In another instant Ives had fallen and the first conviction and execution in Montana were accomplished facts."

Arrest and Execution of Slade.

"After exterminating Plummer and his band," Colonel Sanders went on, "the better element in the community decided that Virginia City, whence I had moved from Bannack, and which then had a population of about 10,000, must have a more lawful form of government. Accordingly, we held a mass meeting one evening on the outskirts of the town, and established a peace court to which I acted as attorney. One morning word was received that one J. A. Slade, the then leader of the lawless element, and his friends had passed the night in carousal and then in the morning had destroyed the house in which they had spent the night. The marshal was dispatched with instructions to arrest Slade and bring him into court. In due time both appeared, Slade quiet, gentlemanly and smiling. He was given a hearing and fined $25 by the court. This fine was cheerfully paid. A week or so later he was again arrested, charged with the same offense. This time his fine was doubled, but was paid promptly and without protest. However, Slade did not learn from experience, and was subsequently several times before the court, each time being fined a sum double that of the preceding levy. On one occasion, when the fine imposed amounted to $400, Slade said that he had not that amount with him, but would bring it in the next time he came to town. This, however, he failed to do, and a week or so later was again arrested, charged with his old offense. The marshal brought him into court, and he sat quietly by while the judge ordered the reading of the warrant. As the marshal unfolded the document, Slade darted forward and snatched it from his hand, at the same time drawing a revolver and levelling it at the heart of the judge. At the same instant half a dozen toughs, who had followed their leader into court, also drew revolvers. 'Now,' said Slade, 'I am about tired of this business, and I am not going to be drained any more.'

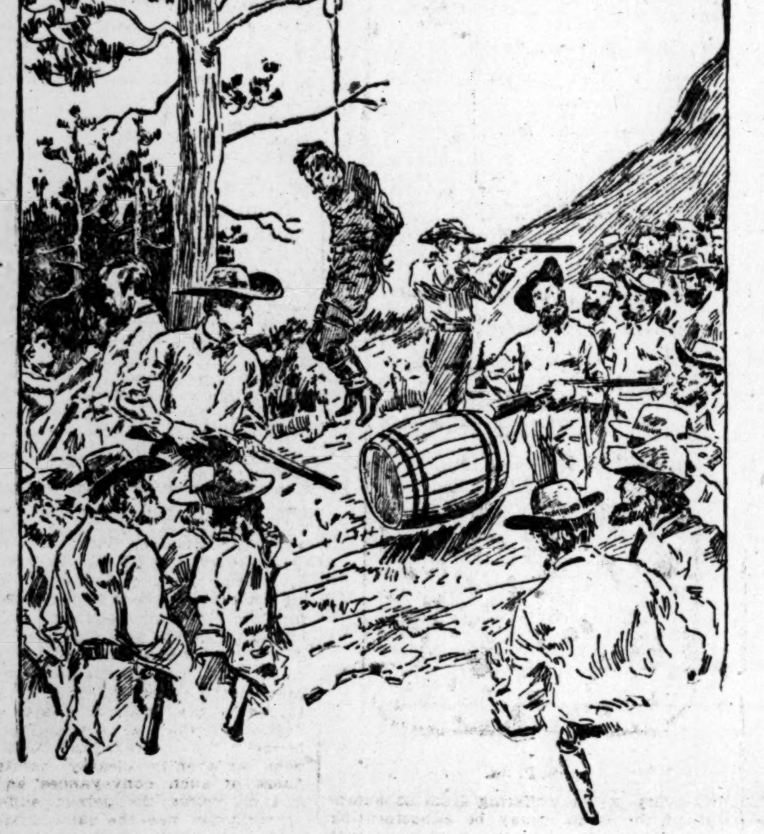
"While Slade was speaking I quietly withdrew without my absence being noted. The first man I met was a member of our vigilance committee. Telling him what had happened, I asked him to mount his horse, ride to the camp about two miles away, and tell the boys that we needed them. He mounted in haste and I turned back toward the courtroom. On the way I met Slade and his followers, who had walked boldly out of the courtroom soon after I had come away. Slade invited me to come and have a drink with him, but I declined, adding, 'Slade, get on your horse and go home as fast as you can.'

"'What do you mean? Why do you tell me that?' demanded Slade.

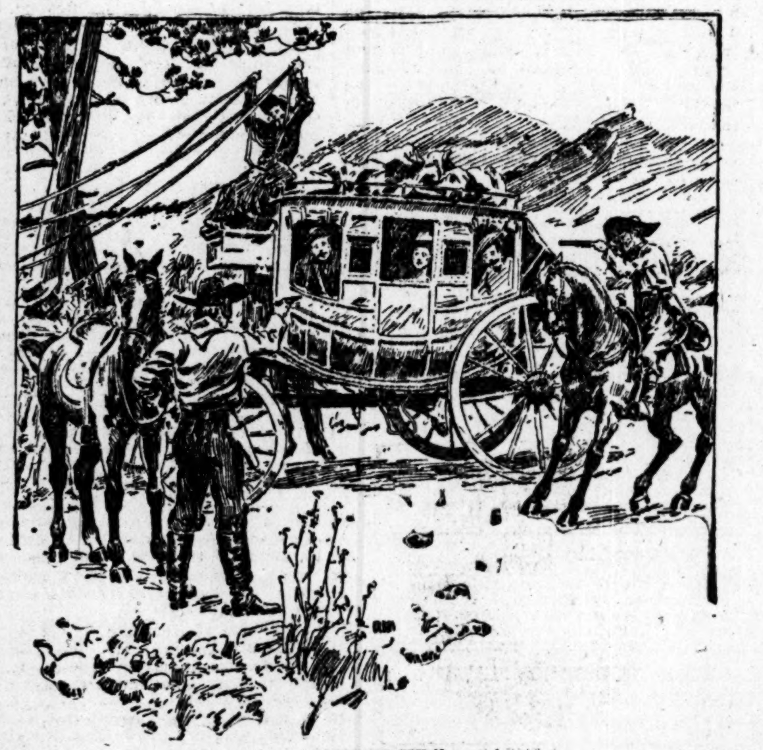
"'Never mind what I mean,' said I. 'Get on your horse and go home.'

"However, he failed to take my advice. Instead, he mounted and rode about the town, bringing up at last at the courthouse. He was boasting loudly his defiance of the orders of the court and addressing insulting language to the judge when I chanced to look out of the window and saw that the house was surrounded by armed men. An instant later they were in the courtroom and one of them laying his hand on Slade's shoulder, said, 'You must come with us.' In the face of this imminent danger, the rough weakened at once. Leaving him safe in the keeping of his captors I went home but had not been there five minutes when one of the vigilantes appeared saying, 'Colonel, the boys have decided that they can't be bothered with Slade any longer, and as there 's no place to keep him safely, they are going to hang him whether the court wills it or not.'

"I hastened back to the courtroom and held a brief consultation with the judge, marshal and several others. As a result of this it was agreed that as Slade was doomed to hang, it was better to have him executed by order of the court, and thus preserve our hold on the community. So we sentenced him to death for high treason for inciting others to rebellion and for himself seeking to overthrow our form of government. Half an hour later Slade was taken to a hill overlooking the gulch, a noose from a gallows slipped around his neck and a barrel placed under him. Just as he was about to be swung off, a horse's hoofs were heard approaching and a mounted woman appeared in the distance coming at breakneck speed. It was Slade's wife, but by the time she arrived upon the scene, around which two thousand people had gathered, the barrel had been kicked from under him and Slade was no more."



THE EXECUTION OF SLADE.



A "HOLD-UP."

THE CURSE OF THE SWAMP.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Sybil and I had not been married long enough to tire of each other. Solitude was still synonymous with separation from one another, and any spot was Eden if only we were together.

I tell this that you may understand that it was pleasure and not necessity which took us across the country to visit certain newly-acquired relatives, instead of going by rail as we had in the post honeymoon ... We are older now, and avoid all modes of locomotion, but it does not necessarily follow that we are less appreciative of each other.

We had journey all day through the dull, monotonous hill country of upper central Mississippi. Our jaded horses and our own weariness alike demanded a stop, but we had proceeded many miles without finding a house the appearance of which tempted us to seek a night's lodging. Then in the late afternoon the brown pony went lame, and we knew we must accept what next offered.

Fate was for once kind, and within a few minutes we had quitted the buggy, and the horses were being led away to the ample stables.

A tall, sad-eyed woman of about fifty years had at once responded to our call, and had invited us in, hospitably enough, but without visible trace of either pleasure or chagrin. Her name, she said, was Mrs. Gates Sansing, and her husband was from home.

The house was low, with a wide, doorless hall dividing the main portion, its yawning, cavernous coolness showing restfully against the clean-swept, sandy yard and the dusty road we had just traveled.

Extending from the rear was an ell containing cooking and dining rooms, each with its long flight of steps leading to the yard, a typical southern farmhouse.

Great water oaks stood sentinel over the grounds, and on the wide, long gallery was a stand of potted plants. Of other embellishments there were none. Save a lounging cot and a few rocking chairs scattered about there was little furniture. What must in the sharp, brief winters have seemed a bare and cheerless interior gave us on this July day an added sense of airy, unobstructed roominess.

We seated ouselves, first endeavoring to explain our presence, and assure our hostess of our appreciation of her reception. She answered brusquely, but not unkindly, "Make yourselves at home, providin' our plain ways suit you. If they don't the road won't grow up afore you can get away."

Later we learned how it is quite de rigeur to ride up to private houses and constitute one's self a guest, spend a night or day and depart with the unfeigned good wishes of one's hosts. Only peddlers and drummers are suffered to pay for their entertainment, and they not always. Such is an effect of isolation upon the socially inclined human being.

That Mrs. Sansing might feel free to busy herself about her usual tasks, we, her self-invited guests, made ourselves as unobtrusive as possible, and interested ourselves in our surroundings.

About the house lay orchards of ripening fruits and various vine patches, while as far as the eye could reach were fields of waving corn and pink and yellow cupped cotton—to us a rare and beautiful sight.

As night approached negroes of all sizes and conditions came and went on all manner of quests—from matters of great import to the plantation down through various stages to dose of physic for a decrepit hound. To all these demands Mrs. Sansing gave the same brusque interest she had bestowed on us. She never hurried, yet no item was neglected. Once an answer was made or directions given there was no hesitation or change of mind, as with most women. It was evident that Mrs. Sansing was used to a good deal of absence on the part of her husband.

At our supper of dried chicken, hot biscuits and cold meats her attitude betokened an alertness to outer outer circumstances which we later understood.

Mr. Sansing made his appearance in that state which indicated that he had looked upon the wine in its redness many a time. Directly he had extended to us a lavish and maudlin greeting one of the servants steered him safely to bed. It was as we had expected, his was not the master hand on that plantation. Our respect for the sad-eyed woman was deepened.

At intervals we had heard from one of the main rooms a strange eerie cry—half human, as of some animal in pain, and the soothing musical jibberish of a negro's voice.

As night settled upon us and to this gruesome noise was added the night sounds of a vast adjacent swamp, Sybil caught my hand and we sat in silent and awed into superstitious dread. Our hostess coming out of a lighted room saw and comprehended all. Going into the closed room she returned, bringing in her arms a travesty of an infant, if travesties may be wild-faced, great-eyed and awesome.

The tiny frame was wizened—a baby with with the contour of age, the great eyes peering restlessly about and claw-like hands clutching at its mother's gown.

Mrs. Sansing sat her charge upon the floor, and turned upon us with a pathetic fierceness which put to shame our curiosity and alarm.

When she spoke her voice was high keyed and defiant, with a touch of its old monotone. The lights gleaming from the open doors made the hall luminous, but Sybil kept her hand in mine.

"You believe in God?" the poor woman questioned, half scornfully, but awaiting no response.

"I know him," she panted. "He is terrible, cruel, relentless. See me! No starving, homeless creature in all the world is so bereft. Listen:

"Once we were young and poor and happy—so happy."

The harsh words had melted now and she caressed the claw-like hands clutching her gown.

"There were we two and the baby girl, and Gates was an overseer. The sun and rain came and the land teemed with crops and arich man got richer every year. Gates was satisfied, but I was not—and I prayed that we two might prosper.

"I did not say, 'If it be Thy will.' I asked only for riches, and I envied a good and just man. A curse (fever) came out of the swamp and he died. In a few years the plantation was ours.

"The sun and the rain came as of old and the earth repaid our toil many fold; but the curse came again and sought to devour us, for the swamp hated the plantation, which year by year encroached on its savagery."

Mrs. Sansing had forgotten our presence, and on her face rested the rapt, intense look of one used to self-communion.

"Whey my husband and baby lay dying under the swamp's curse I prayed again and it went away.

"But," she almost whispered, "I did not say 'Thy will, not mine, be done,' for I could not. But when He drove out the swamp's curse His own remained.

"The land blossomed and sang with plenty but my husband rose up from his bed with a cry of liquor to his lips which had never known it, and my darling bright-eyed babe was spared to life as I had prayed. But life was all—all; never more to grow in mind or body. For thirty years her mind has been a baby's mind, her form a creeping infant's. Her face alone bears the impress of time and the swamp's curse!"

The travesty lifted its voice in that weird, inhuman wail. The mother clasped it close and fiercely to her breast and going into the room where lay her other answered prayer, closed the door softly behind her.

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"FANNY DAVENPORT."

"The perfection of toilet articles.

"SARAH BERNHARDT."

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"LILLIE LANGTRY."

"I unqualifiedly recommend them as the very best in existence.

"CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG."

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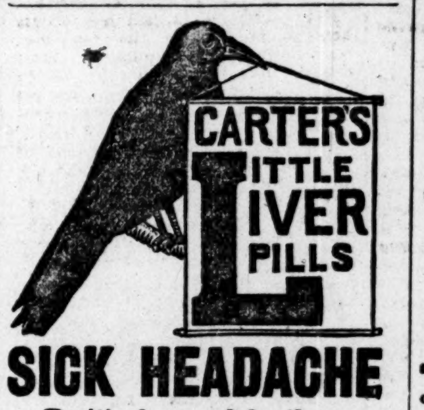

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Five Thousand Boxes bought before the last advance to get bottom prices. We want to unload part of it. Lowest prices in the south. All sizes. Will ship from Atlanta or the factory car load or less. Send in orders.

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You Will Make a Kick

if you buy one of our footballs, and it will be a pleasure for you to kick. Football Uniforms, Nose Guards, Stockings, Caps and anything necessary to fix you up in proper shape not to have a coroner sit on you. New catalogue just out. Write us and we will send you one. Special prices to colleges and organized clubs.

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For Builders' Hardware has just been completed, finished in elegant quarter-sawed oak, and panels of different woods and finishes used in a modern dwelling. Rugs and easy chairs, temptingly inviting to those wishing to look at this class of goods. It is a pleasure for us to show them to you, as we have the prettiest assortment ever shown in Atlanta. We wish to say that they are P. & F. Corbin's goods—that tells the story. Call and look at our samples whether you expect to build or not. Tell your friends to come up. We take pleasure in showing you through.

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If you see this Trunk you won't get any other. I have secured the patent right for Atlanta and am now manufacturing them. Call and see them.

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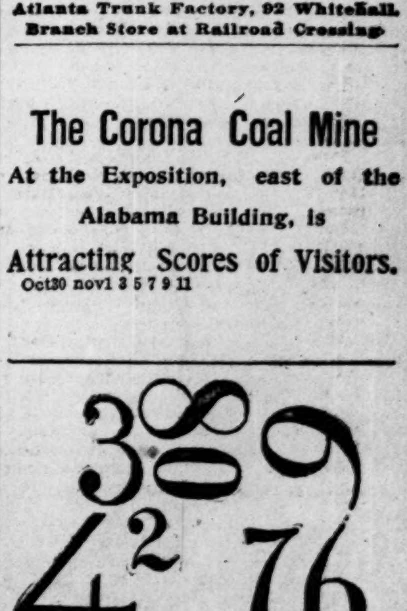

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will figure, that is if he is perfect—that we sell you Trunks and Pocketbooks—the very best at a lower price than the lowest price you have ever paid.

Of course, a leather store is a place to buy Trunks and Pocketbooks, but some stores are different from others, and hence different kinds of leather stores.

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"THE NEW WOMAN"

Her Characteristics Portrayed by Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood.

SAYS SHE IS HERE TO STAY

The Next Innovation Will Doubtless Be the New Man.

NATIONAL AID TO FEMALE EDUCATION

Mrs. Julia Warde Howe Receives an Ovation—The Federation Adjourns Yesterday Afternoon.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the only woman who has ever been a candidate for president of the United States, spoke in the auditorium on the exposition grounds yesterday afternoon.

Her subject was "The New Woman." As every one expected, she was greeted with a large audience and from the opening sentence of the lecture to the closing paragraph she swayed the immense gathering as if by a magic wand. Her reception by the audience as she stood up in the presence of the vast crowd partook of the quality of a pronounced ovation. Frequently during the delivery of her address the enthusiasm of the audience vented itself in hearty demonstrations of applause.

Mrs. Lockwood is, perhaps, the best known woman in America. As the pioneer of her sex to enter the legal profession, she has since that time gathered both fame and fortune, and her persevering efforts have been richly rewarded. She was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States in 1879. Since that time she has made her home in Washington city.

In appearance Mrs. Lockwood is dignified and stately. Her manner is that of a woman who combines with the gentler qualities of her sex the resolute purpose of one who has a definite aim in life. The expression of her face seems to indicate a mission of some kind and though not by any means austere is full of determination and energy.

Mrs. Lockwood was simply clad. Her dress was a plain, dark one, ornamented with floral designs. Her hands were neatly gloved and her bonnet void of display or decoration.

Introduced by Mrs. Hemphill.

On the platform with Mrs. Lockwood were Mrs. R. S. Cotton, of North Carolina; Miss Whiteside, of Ohio, and Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, of Atlanta.

As chairman of the committee on professional work for women Mrs. Hemphill presided over the meeting. This duty she performed in a gracious and charming manner.

In presenting the distinguished speaker Mrs. Hemphill declared that no introduction of Mrs. Lockwood was necessary in a place where the English language was read or spoken. She was the only woman in America who had been a candidate for the presidential chair of the nation and this honor had thrice been conferred upon her. Her qualifications were those of a born leader and she typified in her personality the intellectual and social advancement of the sex.

"The New Woman."

After the applause which greeted the speech of Mrs. Hemphill had subsided, Mrs. Lockwood made her bow to the vast audience which had gathered in her honor. She dedicated her opening sentence to the work of Mrs. Hemphill, who had been the faithful chairman of the committee on professional work for women and in response to whose invitation she had come to Atlanta.

Beginning her lecture she referred to the fear which had seized upon the masculine spirit by reason of the advent of the new woman. "The woman of today," said Mrs. Lockwood, "is no longer the ideal creature for whom the knights of old contended in the feats of chivalry and to win whose favor many a noble lance was shivered. She is today man's equal and companion, standing by his side and sharing in his labors. (Applause.)

The Professions Open to Her.

"Any one of the professions is within her reach if she only has the aspiration. Her attention is no longer restricted to crochet needles and patchwork quilts. She has a higher mission in life than pickles and preserves. (Laughter.) She is no longer compelled to be a drudge. Her life is no longer one of service merely, but of intellectual progress and development. She has risen from the ashes of the old Hindoo dogma which denied the existence of a soul in woman. She is a producer as well as a consumer, a creator as well as a divine creature. She has become a potent factor in the world's progress and every phase of thought and life is beginning to feel the inspiration of her touch. (Applause.)

Injustice of the Law.

"Man has domineered too long. He has steadily refused until recent years to yield to the demands of woman, regardless of the justice of her claims. He has not only been her Bible, but her dictionary. (Laughter.) He has construed the law in his own favor and judges on the bench have ignored her righteous appeals for recognition. Does the law of God make such cruel distinctions? Does the commandment 'thou shalt not steal' apply to men only? Does the commandment 'thou shalt not kill' apply only to him? Then why should the laws of man be written for the benefit of one sex to the exclusion of another. Why should the woman be ignored except by the taxing power of the government, and why, if she sustains the burden of the government, should she not be entitled to its privileges? (Applause.)

More Than a Mother.

"The new woman is more than a mother of children. She is an economic factor, a bread-winner, a toiler along the world's busy highway. She is no longer helpless and dependent, but self-sustaining and ready to face the issues of life on her own responsibility. Her mission is one of peace and if she ever gets into her hands the reins of government she will disband the armies of the world and declare a universal truce to battle. (Applause.) She will bury the hatchet, abolish the war department and organize in its stead a peace department. Under her control this will not only be a land of peace, but a land of pure homes and of national prosperity."

Mrs. Lockwood referred to the great forces of the age and declared the present to be an era of organization. She eulogized the progressive spirit of the new women and declared her to be the leading spirit in those organized efforts for the advancement of the race. The prejudice of time was beginning to yield and at last, as the result of organized and persevering effort, the doors of all the professions were opened to her. Not only had she been admitted to these departments, but in each of them she had been honored for her work. She had earned her laurels as a school teacher, as an author, as a missionary, in journalism, in the pulpit, on the platform and at the bar. She can sail a yacht, and, if necessary, sail to the rescue of a drowning man. She can ride a bicycle and if it suits her pleasure she can don the most convenient apparel for that exercise.

Must Women Be Idle?

Referring to the narrow and secluded life of the average woman Mrs. Lockwood said: "Has God endowed half his creatures with talents to lie dormant and useless? Has he given to woman these rare gifts only as a mockery? If she has a talent for painting must she hide it? If she is called upon to preach the gospel must the seal be laid upon her lips? Whatever her talents may be, however great or humble, they should be developed to the full extent of nature's bounty. No law of development applies to man that does not rightfully apply to woman. (Applause.)

Don't Have To Marry Lords.

"The new woman," said Mrs. Lockwood, "has a pocketbook of her own. She is not obliged to marry for money, nor does she set her head on winning a lord to squander her father's legacy. (Applause.) If the romance is taken away from matrimony by this innovation it is better for both parties. A woman will marry only for love and she will marry with her eyes open."

Mrs. Lockwood discussed the efforts which had been required to open the doors of the higher institutions of learning to woman. But not only had these at length swung back on their hinges but the women of the country could be found at the head of college institutions and liberally endowing them with their means. The first profession to admit women was that of school teaching. This was followed by journalism and medicine. Nearly every town and city in the United States could now boast of a woman doctor. Washington city has thirty and New York more than a hundred.

Mrs. Lockwood referred briefly to her experience in the legal profession and declared that eventually the bar of every state would be open to women. She also believed that in time the Catholic church would admit her to its ministry.

The New Man.

"The new woman," said Mrs. Lockwood, "is here to stay. The next innovation will be the new man. He has been needed in the world for a long time. Purity must exist on more than one side of the house. Wiser mothers and nobler men will then recruit the nation with a grander offspring. Let us welcome the new man and pray that his life may have righteousness for its foundation and truth for its corner stone." (Applause.)

At the close of Mrs. Lockwood's address a large part of the audience left the building.

Scientific Motherhood.

Mrs. R. S. Cotton, of North Carolina, was next presented to the audience. The subject of her address was the true relation between woman and the government. It was a plea for the scientific education of women and for the endowment of an institution to be controlled by the government like the schools at Annapolis and West Point. Her speech is given in full elsewhere.

The Federation of Art.

The last paper read was on the subject of art by Miss Whiteside, of Mount Heron, Ohio. It was prepared by Mrs. S. Vernette Morse, of Chicago. Mrs. Morse is the organizer of one of the greatest art movements of the century. Her purpose is to bring the artists of the land into a national federation for the encouragement and promotion of art.

The paper was a splendid production and a deep impression was made on the minds of every one who heard it.

THE FEDERATION ADJOURNS.

The Closing Scenes in the Assembly Hall Yesterday Afternoon.

The last session of the general Federation of Women's Clubs was held in assembly hall yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, one of the most gifted of America's literary women, occupied a seat on the platform and took a lively interest in the proceedings.

Mrs. Henrotin presided. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock promptly and the business of the session was entered into without delay.

A variety of clubs furnished the topic for a general discussion. These were: The literary club, the department club, the art club, the civic club and the working girl's club.

Each of these was fully discussed and the special advantages belonging to each were brought out by the members.

Mrs. Howe's Ovation.

When Mrs. Julia Warde Howe, who was next presented to the congress, arose from her seat, she was greeted with loud and tumultuous applause.

Mrs. Howe is one of the oldest members of the federation and perhaps the most distinguished. In appearance she is rather stout and under the medium height. Her face is one in which benevolence vies with intellectuality and gives to her features a marked expression. She wore a dress of heavy black material and her manner on the platform was that of a dignified and commanding leader of her sex.

Mrs. Howe occupied the attention of the congress for only a few minutes. She discussed the advantage of state federation and illustrated by the record of the past few years the splendid results of federated effort. She predicted that every state in the union would eventually combine its local clubs into a state federation. Mrs. Howe expressed her sense of pleasure in being permitted to appear before the congress and wished for all the delegates present a continuance of health and prosperity in the great work which needed the full strength of their devotion.

After the business of the session was completed the chairman called upon Mrs. Mary E. Munford, of Philadelphia, the vice president of the association, to speak a word of farewell.

This she did in a brief but gracious manner. Federation, said she, was the synonym of peace, and had the women of the country been united before the war the sections would never have been divided. "Let us stand for peace and sisterhood," said she, "and place the dove even above the eagle."

Mrs. Henrotin's Farewell.

Mrs. Henrotin, the chairman of the federation, then added her parting words to those already spoken.

"The old song, 'Marching Through Georgia,'" said the chairman, "has been re-written. This time the anthem is one of peace and friendship. We have come not with fife and drum, but with tender greetings upon our lips. In going back to our homes we shall carry with us pleasant memories of Atlanta and the south, and shall hope to meet you all again. Goodby, parting is such sweet pain."

Mrs. Henrotin then declared the congress adjourned.

The next association of women will convene in the auditorium on Monday morning. It will be the Association for the Advancement of Women, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will preside.

International Rowing Regetta.

Austin, Tex., November 2.—Captain Crotty has issued a bulletin indicating the entries in the international rowing regatta. In the singles England will be represented by George Bubear, ex-champion of England; W. Barry, W. H. Hain and John Wingate. America will be represented by Jacob Gaudaur, A. Peterson, Edward Hanlan, John Teemer, "Ras" Rogers and Charles Gaudaur.

In the doubles England will be represented by Bubear and Barry, Hain and Wingate, while America will have Hanlan, Peterson and Gaudaur brothers and Teemer and Rogers to look after her laurels.

In the fours the Gaudaur brothers and the Teemer brothers will fly American colors while Wingate, Barry, Bubear and Hain will try to whip the eagle. Each of the events includes the championship of the world.

Mr. Paul Much Better.

Mr. W. S. Paul, who has been quite ill at his home on West Peachtree street for some days past, is now well enough to be out and was on the streets for a short time yesterday afternoon shaking hands with his friends. Mr. Paul will return to his place at the exposition grounds Monday.

Mr. Dave Byers, of Charlotte, N. C., who has been in Atlanta for several days past, has returned to his home, after passing a most delightful time among his old friends in Atlanta.

WILL OPEN MONDAY

The Gate City Guard's Fair Begins Tomorrow Night.

EVERYTHING IS IN READINESS

The Armory Will Present a Brilliant Spectacle—The Booths and Those in Charge.

The Gate City Guard fair will open tomorrow night and for two weeks, every night from 8 o'clock until 11, the armory on Peachtree street will be crowded.

Every fair that the Gate City Guard has inaugurated has been most successful, and deseredly so. Upon this occasion more work has been devoted to it than ever before and every arrangement has been made in detail and with perfect completeness. For a month preparations have been on foot and the ladies who will have charge of the various departments have worked hard and faithfully.

The great armory is now filled with booths and is beautifully decorated. The scene it will present on opening night—Monday night—will be a thoroughly brilliant one. The decorations are superb and the arrangements of the various booths and the designs are something out of the ordinary and thoroughly artistic in every way. Many of Atlanta's most charming women will have charge of booths and the greatest care will be exercised in every feature of the fair.

There will be music and dancing every night and the committee in charge of the dancing ribbons will be exceedingly circumspect in the disposition of these.

Nearly all of the booths differ from each other, though each and every one is pretty. One represents an old time castle; another an old fortress, and still another a handsome pavillion. The refreshment department is in the rear of the hall and is divided by pillars and curtains gracefully draped.

The first booth is the domestic venture. This booth is in charge of Mrs. James F. O'Neil, who will be assisted by the following named ladies:

Mrs. Grant Wilkins, Mrs. Samuel Stocking, Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, Mrs. J. J. Lynch, Mrs. J. F. Gatins, Miss Alline Stocking, Mrs. Porter King, Mrs. Wooten, and Miss Julia Wilkins.

The second booth is in charge of Mrs. H. H. Smith, who will be assisted by a number of ladies. This booth is one of the prettiest in the armory hall and will doubtless be one of the most successful.

Booth No. 3 is to be conducted by Mrs. P. F. Clarke, who will be aided by a number of her friends. This booth is artistically arranged and much care has been devoted to it by Mrs. Clarke and the ladies who will assist her.

Booth No. 4 will be in charge of Mrs. Martin Amorous, who will be assisted by Mrs. R. A. Harris, Mrs. Cutler, Mrs. Samuel Meyers, Mrs. W. D. Green, Miss Julia Collier, Mrs. J. D. McCarthy and others. This will be an especially attractive booth.

Booth No. 5 will be one of the most popular booths at the fair. It is in charge of a number of most charming managers. Mrs. J. E. Butler will be in charge and will be assisted by Mrs. Dr. Todd, Mrs. R. O. Campbell, Miss Mary Bridge, Miss Louise Todd, Miss Hattie Mae Mitchell, Miss Daisy J. Williams, Miss Emma May Burden, Miss Lizzie Venable and Miss Lelia Venable.

The cigar booth will be in charge of Mrs. Charles E. Sciples, who will be assisted by Miss Annie May Hall, Miss Lula Kingsbery, Miss Adella Murphy, Miss Leila Morris, Miss Nellie Phillips and Miss Marian May.

Mrs. Flanders assisted by a number of ladies will have charge of the refreshment department. This will be one of the most satisfactory as well as one of the most attractive features of the fair.

All the booths are well filled with useful and beautiful articles, which will be disposed of in various ways, combining profit and amusement. Among the various features will be a handsome doll beautifully gowned by the artistic hands of Mrs. J. F. Burke. This doll will be at Mrs. Clarke's booth and the young miss who receives the largest number of votes will be presented with it. Already there are a number of candidates.

It Will Be Exciting.

An exciting an interesting contest will be that for the officer's sword and belt at Mrs. Henry H. Smith's booth. Only an officer of a military organization in New Haven or Hartford, Conn., can be voted for.

Among the officers who have a number of friends in the city is Major Brown, of the second company of the Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven. They say that the sword will go to him. It is also claimed for Hartford by friends of Major Hyde, of the first company of Governor's Foot Guard. The Putnam Phalanx arrives this week and the officers of that company are not to be overlooked in this spirited contest.

There is every reason to believe that the fair will be a thorough success. The members of the Guard and their lady friends have worked faithfully at all their preparations and they have been encouraged by many citizens of Atlanta.

Notable among the donations made was that of Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, who sent the members of the Guard a check for $100. It was accompanied by a letter characteristic of that enterprising and liberal gentleman.

Another important donation was that of the Live Oak Distillery company, which is represented at the exposition grounds by Mr. Harry Gilmore.

Monday night is the opening night, and every night for two weeks the fair will be in progress. It will be closed during the day.

WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

The Americus Herald feels that too much space cannot be taken up with the agitation of the long distance telephone line between Americus and Macon. Albany will doubtless co-operate, because it will be equally beneficial to them, as the line from Americus to Albany is already built and being profitably operated. Southwestern Georgia must keep up with the times and be in touch with the balance of the state.

Says The Cleveland Progress:

"We are proud of the fact that The Progress is recognized as the leader of the silver papers of this district. It says just what it pleases and a blind man could see where it stands. There are several papers in this district sitting on the top limb of the political tree, ready to come down so soon as they know which way the wind is blowing."

Says The Augusta Chronicle:

"The backbone of summer and the drought both succumbed at the same time, but it took an earthquake shock to break them."

The prose-poet of The Macon Telegraph has this weatner note:

"And now the north wind whispering in the lowlands brings a blush to the leaf of the maple and the sweetgum. Naughty north wind."

Says The Cedartown Standard:

"Ye delinquent taxpayers—whether you be democrats, republicans or populists—white or black—pay up your back taxes and vote."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

REUNION OF A LARGE FAMILY.

The Chappell, Dickie and Kindred Families Meet in Atlanta.

According to previous arrangement the Chappell, Dickie and kindred families of the southern states met in convention in the Young Men's Christian Association hall yesterday morning.

J. Chappell Compton, of Selma, Ala., was selected chairman and Clifton T. Chappell, of Macon, Ga., secretary.

This meeting is the anniversary of the advent of the Chappell ancestor, who landed at the mouth of James river, Virginia, on the 28th day of May, 1635, and whose descendants were represented yesterday by seventy-eight persons, as follows:

Walter E. Adams, Residence Postoffice, Va.; William N. Warren, South Boston, Va.; Stobo Dickie Garlington, Laurens, S. C.; Mrs. E. C. Chappell, Newberry, S. C.; Mrs. Sophie Chappell Dennis, Newberry, S. C.; Miss Adalie Hunter, Bradley, S. C.; Mrs. John Henry Chappell, Newberry, S. C.; Laban C. Chappell, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. James T. Chappell, Dublin, Ga.; Judge Ira S. Chappell, Dublin, Ga.; Clifton T. Chappell, Macon, Ga.; Clarence J. Chappell, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Mary F. Doolittle, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Daisy Doolittle, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Willie Doolittle, Atlanta, Ga.; George W. Allen, Jackson, Ga.; Charles Nutting Walker, Thomasville, Ga.; Miss Kittie Johnson, Monticello, Ga.; Lyman Hall Covington, Milledgeville, Ga.; Miss Etta Miller, Milledgeville, Ga.; Mrs. Susie B. Lane, Smith's Mills, Ga.; Mrs. Laura C. Miller, Milledgeville, Ga.; Pleasant Compton Miller, Milledgeville, Ga.; Mrs. Alfred S. Oliver, Elberton, Ga.; Alfred S. Oliver, Jr., Elberton, Ga.; Miss Ella Oliver, Elberton, Ga.; J. L. Garlington Woods, Eudora, Ga.; Mr. William M. Robinson, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Frank L. Stanton, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Varilla B. Jossey, Smithville, Ga.; Mrs. Noah M. McNabb, Atlanta, Ga.; Noah M. McNabb, Atlanta Ga.; Dr. John A. Chappell, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. Robert Chappell, Athens Ga.; Dr. John L. Garlington, Snapping Shoals, Ga.; Jordan Reese Compton, Atlanta, Ga.; Robert J. J. Greer, Alliance, Ga.; Julius F. Greer, Alliance, Ga.; Harmon H. Harvey, Monticello Ga.; Miss Willie Harvey, Covington, Ga.; Miss Julia Allen, Covington, Ga.; Dr. Thomas A. Chappell, Bronwood, Ga.; Guy Chappell, Bronwood, Ga.; Miss Lucile Chappell, Bronwood, Ga.; Hon. Thomas J. Chappell, Columbus, Ga.; Dr. Guy D. Compton, Milledgeville, Ga.; Preston C. Westmoreland Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Preston C. Westmoreland, Atlanta, Ga.; John C. Garlington, Rome, Ga.; Rev. Hix B. Chappell, Dillbury, Ala.; Preston W. Chappell, Dillbury, Ala.; Robert Lee Chappell, Dillbury Ala.; Edward Everett Chappell, Dilbury, Ala.; Miss Maud Holstun, Miss Fannie Webb, Professor Arthur W. Holstun, Waverly, Ala.; Thomas C. Garlington, Lafayette, Ala.; George H. Chappell, West Point, Ga.; Hon. Jordan Chappell Compton, Miss Louise Compton, Selma, Ala.; Alonzo Cory, Mulberry, Ala.; William V. Chappell, Kendrick, Fla.; Miss Eula Allen, Louisiana; Hon. Phil E. Chappell, Mrs. Teresa E. Chappell, Miss Alice D. Chappell, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Chappell Rickey, Fayette, Mo.; Morris C. Chappell, Roswell, Tenn.; James H. Baldwin, Roscoe, Tenn.; Mrs. Mary B. Pankey, Chappell L. Pankey, LaGrange, Tenn.; Andrew C. Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, Forest City, Ark.; Wade H. Westmoreland, Atlanta, Ga.; C. R. Pile, Mrs. M. Pile, Arlington, Ky.

After having a photograph of the group taken and reassembling in the hall the following resolutions were read and adopted:

"Resolved by the members of the Chappell-Dickie and kindred families in convention assembled,

"1. That in the preparation, compilation and publication of the genealogical history of our families by our distinguished kinsman the Honorable Philip E. Chappell, of Kansas City, Mo., he has imposed a debt of gratitude on the present and future generations of the families, which they will ever delight to recognize.

"Resolved, further, That individually and collectively we extend to him our heartfelt gratitude for this substantial and lasting service which he has rendered to his day and generation and that in perpetuating the names and memories of generations gone and in linking the ties of generations present and future, he has builded for himself a monument which endears him to us and ours for all time.

"DR. G. D. COMPTON,
"T. J. CHAPPELL,
"IRA S. CHAPPELL,
"Committee."

Dr. John A. Chappell, of Atlanta, was requested to furnish a representative of the family in London, England, with a copy of our "Genealogical History," and also a copy of this day's proceedings.

Upon motion of Rev. Hix Chappell, of Alabama, a permanent organization was effected for the perpetuity of the family's history.

Hon. Phil E. Chappell, of Kansas City, Mo., was elected president and vice presidents were chosen as follows.

T. T. Adams, Alton, Va.; Stobo Dickie Garlington, Laurens, S. C.; J. Chappell Compton, Selma, Ala.; Z. W. Bugg, Wickliff, Ky.; Chappell L. Pankey, LaGrange, Tenn.; George Westmoreland, Atlanta, Ga.; William V. Chappell, Kendrick, Fla.; Eli Chappell, Hood's Mill, La.; John H. Chappell. Brenham, Tex.; Chappell Rickey, Fayette, Mo.; E. C. Beddingfield, Raleigh, N. C.; Clifton T. Chappell, Macon, Ga., secretary.

A CHANGE IN DIFFERENTIALS

Ordered on Export Cotton Between Gulf and Atlantic Ports.

St. Louis, Mo., November 2.—Chairman Day, of the Southwestern Traffic Association, has issued authority effective on the 4th instant for a change in the insurance differentials on export cotton as between the ports of Galveston, New Orleans and those on the north Atlantic. This question was given consideration at length during the recent meeting of the southwestern lines, but there was a failure to reach an agreement, and the matter was referred to the association chairman for decision. Heretofore the rate through New Orleans has been 2 cents per hundred pounds higher than through Galveston, and through the north Atlantic ports 4 cents per hundred pounds higher. The chairman's award, effective on the 4th instant, makes no change as between Galveston and New Orleans, but increases the difference by way of north Atlantic ports to 6 cents per 100 pounds. The ruling restores the present figures on July 1, 1896, and provides that the new basis may be changed previous to that time, either by agreement or by decision of the association chairman.

Say Great Britain Is Alone.

Paris, November 2.—The Temps gloats over the isolation of Great Britain by the other European powers and says that England sees nothing but menaces and objects of fear on whichever side she turns. The temporary alliance between Russia, France and Great Britain in connection with Armenia has been already dissolved and neither Germany nor Austria appears anxious to become Great Britain's associate. The paper adds that the reported alliance between Russia and Japan when examined, seems to be less unlikely than on first sight.

OPIUM Morphine Habits positively cured in 10 to 20 days. HOME REMEDY Co. 409 Norcross Bldg, Atlanta

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

IT PAYS to take the actual business course at the Atlanta Business college, Whitehall street; no copying of artificial sets from a textbook; everything practical from the start. Catalogues free. Avoid cheap John theoretical schools.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION SOUVENIR photos now ready; every picture a souvenir; cabinets $2 per dozen, best finish. Lenney, 83½ Whitehall.

A NEW and Scientific Electric Establishment—Drs. Spring, of St. Louis, and Ickes, of Atlanta, have opened at 41½ Peachtree st., a ladies' and gentlemen's electric bath and massage parlors, for the treating of all diseases with electricity, and invite all so-called incurables to visit us. An expert lady in attendance to wait upon ladies. Dr. Spring will give special attention to removing hairs, moles, warts, wrinkles and blemishes from the face, and developing the form by electricity. Trial treatment free. Consultation at office free. nov3 1m sun

PROGRESSIVE people buy the Williams typewriter. The best, most complete and perfect. Examine the Williams, No. 15 Peachtree street.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.
Watches,
Jewelry,
Souvenir Spoons,
DIAMONDS.
Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.
Cash paid for old gold and silver.

Announcements.

FOR ALDERMAN.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for alderman from the south side, subject to the action of the executive committee. Election first Wednesday in December.
JAMES G. WOODWARD.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for alderman, north side, subject to action of executive committee.
W. R. DIMMOCK.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from the north side; subject to the action of the executive committee.
C. J. VAUGHAN.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for alderman on the south side, subject to the action of the executive committee.
R. P. DODGE.

For Councilman.

FROM THE FIRST WARD.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the first ward.
S. C. RAY.

At the request of my friends I announce myself for councilman for the first ward, subject to the action of the executive committee.
M. H. Dooly.

I hereby announce for councilman for the first ward, city of Atlanta, subject to the action of the city executive committee.
L. P. THOMAS, SR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman for the first ward, city of Atlanta, subject to the action of the city executive committee.
C. B. REYNOLDS.

FROM THE SECOND WARD.

The friends of B. C. Sawtell have prevailed upon him to allow his name to be used as a candidate for councilman of the second ward.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for councilman from the second ward, city of Atlanta, election to be held December 6th, 1895.
S. B. TURMAN.

FROM THE THIRD WARD.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for council from the third ward. Election December 4, 1895. I have been a resident of Atlanta for forty years and have ever shown my devotion to the city, her interests and her people, and if elected will serve with the devotion I have always shown.
GEORGE S. CASSIN.
oct 26-td.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for councilman for the third ward, city of Atlanta, subject to the action of the executive committee.
W. E. ADAMSON.

FROM THE FOURTH WARD.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for council from the fourth ward and respectfully ask the support of my friends.
SAMPSON A. MORRIS.

FROM THE SIXTH WARD.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for council from the sixth ward.
T. D. MEADOR.

WANTED—Board.

BOARD WANTED—Wanted board in a refined private family by an elderly business gentleman of established character and good habits, where he can have permanent home comforts, within walking distance of the Equitable building. No boarding house need apply. References exchanged. Address "Permanent," Box 481, Atlanta, Ga.

A YOUNG man desires room and board, preferably in private family. Please give particulars. References. Permanent, Constitution office.

WANTED—Board for family five or six, with children, on main thoroughfare to exposition; will pay good price for good, nice home for winter. Dr. Beaumont, 27 W. Alabama; call mornings. oct30 3t wed fri sun

LOST.

LOST—On Orange street last Tuesday a small female pug dog. Return her to 110 Whitehall and get reward.

LOST—On Houston street, November 1st, 6-7 p. m., paper-covered notebook containing report of Dr. Gambrell's speech at Capitol Thursday night. Please return same to B. Ansted, care Southern Shorthand College.

LOST—Pocketbook containing $17 and papers, between Durand's restaurant and Southern R. R. exposition depot; return to 23 East Mitchell st. and obtain reward.

LOST—Pug dog. Answers to name of Jack. $5 reward if returned to 234 Washington street. nov3-2t

LOST—A gold bracelet with a cluster of forget-me-nots on top; was lost on the morning of October 30th, on the West Point accommodation train, between Manchester and Atlanta; finder will send to Charles Littlejohn, Manchester, Ga., and receive reward.

WANTED—Occupants.

WANTED—A couple or two young men to occupy handsomely furnished rooms in private family; every convenience; cheap if permanent. 27 Pulliam street.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING and plain sewing at 109 Woodward avenue; prices reasonable. Mrs. Hoff.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$25 A DAY and over made by buying wheat; prices must advance. Send for our book (free.) Our method is safe. F. J. Wakem & Co., brokers, 85 Owings building, Chicago. Established 1875. oct28-156t

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fine brood mare for lot, 5 years old, good condition. B. T., care Constitution. tues sun

GASOLINE.

GASOLINE and headlight oil in five gallon quantities, delivered in any part of the city on short notice; drop a postal or telephone 1508. H. D. Harris, 95 North Boulevard.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 W. Alabama St., Hillyer Building—Telephone 225.

8-ROOM residence, north side; on carline; hot and cold water and bath; $30.
8-ROOM house, Walker street; cars; $18.
LARGE, convenient retail store, Marietta street, $40.
New brick corner store, W. Mitchell street.
2-room house, close in; $5.
4-room house, west side, $7.
3-room house, Mangum street, $6.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 North Broad Street.

3-r. h., McPherson barracks	$ 6 00
9-r. h., 272 Jackson, furnished, Nov. 1st	65 00
10-r. h., 59 North Pryor	60 00
5-r. h., 228 Foundry	8 00
8-r. h. and 4 acres near Westview	30 00
8 rooms, 503½ Marietta	15 00
10-r. h., 361 Capitol ave	75 00
8-r. h., 15 West Georgia avenue	25 00
5-r. h., 234 Foundry	8 00
6-r. h., 249 Spring	30 00
6-r. h., 243 Angier avenue	20 00
6-r. h., 243 Haynes	15 00
6-r. h., 812 Marietta	12 50
5-r. h. and 5 acres, Decatur road	5 00
5-r. h., 228 Foundry	8 00
6-r. h., 137 Pulliam	20 00
4-r. h., 67 Merritts ave	20 00

We move all parties renting from us absolutely free.

COLLECTIONS. SEND YOUR past due notes, claims, judgments, etc., to J. R. Tolleson, rooms 21 and 22, second floor, Inman Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. If he cannot collect them they are not worth any further consideration. Give him a trial and you will be convinced. Collections made anywhere. No collections, no charge. Testimonials furnished from prominent merchants and bankers.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I HAVE a number of coal, iron, marble, ochre and gold mines in Georgia for sale; also fruit, grain and stock farms, besides large timber lumber limits in south Georgia and Florida. If the reader wishes to make an investment in realty of any kind, please call and see my list of bargains, and I will try and do you good. D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street.

NO. 77 AUBURN AVENUE, between Ivy and Courtland streets, about one block from the Y. M. C. A. building, will be sold at the courthouse next Tuesday. It is a good two-story, nine-room residence with water, gas fine garden, paved street and walks, on lot 53x190, to alley, the lot extending back to alley by Franklin printing house. Sale for cash to highest bidder. Samuel W. Goode & Co.

FRUIT LAND AND ORCHARD for sale, or partner wanted to take half interest; 1,500 acres perfectly level, six miles from Fort Valley on railroad, with depot, postoffice, switch, packing house in very center, 100 acres in Elberta peaches; 3,000 trees yielded this year 6,000 bushels; same trees will yield 12,000 bushels in 1896; 2,000 more trees in bearing next year and the 100 acres will yield 16,000 bushels in 1896; 800 acres more ready for planting farm crops between trees pay living expenses and cost of trees until in full bearing; great site for a syndicate to operate or a colony to make homes and grow field crops, peaches, pears, plums, melons, grapes, etc.; 600 acres timber; will sell whole but owner prefers to sell half interest; will sell 100 acres in orchard and 50 acres adjacent land for $10,000. Immediate need of money reason for selling before crop of 1896. Call on or write to Samuel W. Goode & Co., Real Estate Agents, 15 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—Lovely country home, orchard, all kinds of fruit and berries, two-acre vineyard, eight choice varieties, six acres; new dwelling, ten minutes' walk from Decatur electric line; cars every 20 minutes. J. R. Manning, 113 Clarke st., Atlanta.

FOR SALE—300 acres best coal lands in Alabama; 23 miles from Birmingham; L. and N. railroad runs through property; two workable seams of coal. Price $35 per acre. Terms easy. Address H. B. Urquhart, Warrior, Ala.

FOR SALE—5-room house, $1,500; $200 cash, $10 month; $15,000 vacant property; will take $10,000 in good Florida property part payment. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

$10 CASH AND $5 per month buys beautiful lot close in and near car line; only $200. Address Opportunity, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—If you want to secure the pick of north side building lots at a low price on terms to suit, address, L. E. L., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Will sell or exchange for other property a dwelling house, No. 361 Capitol avenue. If well secured, will give any time desired. Apply to T. W. Baxter, No. 210 Norcross building. Will improve the above lots if desired. 1 yr sun

FOR SALE—A summer home at Mt. Airy, Ga., and 34 acres of land; about 14 acres of the land is a vineyard; bears the choicest varieties of grapes; it is certainly the finest place in the county. For further particulars apply to N. Kuhnen, Mt. Airy, Habersham county, Ga. oct14-4t-su

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A lot on the corner of Magnolia and Walnut, 110 feet by 75, on which is a three-story wood storehouse and a four-room cottage and room for another house. This is near the site of the new union depot soon to be built. The street is paved with belgian blocks and lighted by electricity. Nothing better for an investment. Terms to suit purchaser—$1,800. Address Owner, 54 Walton street. oct29-6t

THREE-STORY, sixteen-room brick house, $5,000—7-room house, Pulliam street, close in, for sale for $6,000. D. H. Livermore, 7 Marietta street may 22-tf.

I OFFER for a few days a valuable central store property, worth $75,000, at a great reduction in price. Also a dairy and truck farm near the city with twenty cows, doing good business; good reason for selling; will sell stock, utensils and land, or sell stock and rent the land.
J. HENLY SMITH,
No. 12 West Alabama Street.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

11 CHOICE LOTS, each 50x200, with east front. This property is just outside of West End, therefore free from city taxes. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance long time. Title perfect. The buyer can certainly double his money in less than one year. The seller's necessity is your opportunity, for it must be sold this week, so call at once. Just think of a nice lot 50x200 for $90. The 11 lots this week for $900.

7-R. H., ON a fine, large, shady lot 50x212 to a 20-foot alley. This is one of the nicest homes on Park avenue, which is the widest and one of the best residence streets in the city. This choice home has gas and water, fine shaded lot in all. Well worth $4,500; will take $750 cash and $35 per month, and sell this week at the low price of $3,500.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

3-R. H., AND HALL, lot 25x100, on McDaniel street. This property is easily worth $1,000, but the owner has ordered me to sell this week, even at a big sacrifice. So if the reader has $50 cash and will pay $10 per month call soon and get this gem at $800.

HANDSOME new 7-r. h., has gas, water, bathroom and sewer connections, on a nice high lot. This is one of the prettiest cottages in the third ward and can now be bought on very easy terms and at the low prices of $2,600.

65 ACRES of choice woodland just west of Atlanta, and only four miles from center of the city. This property is nicely located for suburban homes, having a good wagon road and an electric car line running through the property. I will sell in blocks at such a price that the buyer can double his money on it in the next few years, or I will sell in five, ten or fifteen-acre lots, on easy terms and very low price. Call soon and let me show you this bargain.

9-R. H., on Pulliam street, Washington Heights, lot 45x105, east front; house is nearly new and is near all the new improvements being made by the Southern Railway Company. In fact, this is just the place for some good railroad man that needs a large house. The neighborhood is first-class. I will sell on very small cash payment, balance easy, at $2,600.

2-R. H., on nice, high, corner lot 35x100, in Bellwood, only one block from the electric car line. This house and lot cost in cash $550, but now the owner has moved out west and has ordered me to sell it at once on very easy terms at the low price of $425.

CENTRAL PROPERTY fronting 77 feet on Edgewood ave. This property, if vacant, is $100 per front foot. There are two houses on this property, one 6-r. h. and one 4-r. h., both rented, and I am offering it this week at only $82 per front foot on one-fourth cash, $6,324.

50 ACRES of choice land near the Soldiers' home, being this side of the county line. Land has been sold for $500 per acre, which was considered cheap, but some money is very much needed by the owner, therefore the sacrifice. This week I will sell for $205 per acre. Do not miss this, you may sell this tract at 100 per cent profit inside of twelve months.

FARMS—Farms, both large and small. I think I have a larger list of choice farms for sale than any other agent in the city. If you wish to buy, please call soon and see my list of bargains. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street.

George Ware, 22 W. Alabama Street.

100 ACRES—7 miles from center of city; new 5-r. cottage, barn, tenant house, fine orchard, well watered, fresh land, one-half in cultivation, balance in original woods; only $2,000, no more and no less; cheap! ! !

80 ACRES at Clarkston, 6-r. cottage, new and nice; barn; 7 acres of fine bottom land; 10 acres of woods, $1,800.

243 ACRES 7 miles from Rome, Ga., 175 acres of high bottom, 7-r., 2-story dwelling, fine barn, tenant houses, store and postoffice; perfectly level and very fertile; can use all modern machinery for cultivation; $5,000.

500 ACRES 25 miles from city, five miles from Fairburn, 8-r. dwelling, 4 tenant houses; one-third in woods, 80 acres bottom; good land; only $2,000; would be cheap at double the price.

$2,750—7-r., 2-story dwelling on one of the best streets in the city with all modern improvements.

$3,500—9-r., 2-story dwelling north side, all conveniences, fine location, worth $5,000.

Money to loan at 6 per cent and no commission. GEORGE WARE.

FURNITURE.

A BARGAIN—Have furniture for two rooms and kitchen complete for sale. Address M. F., Constitution.

FURNITURE—New and second-hand carpets, stoves, household and office goods cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 58 South Broad street.

FURNITURE SALE—Rare chance to buy cheap folding beds, single beds, cots, matting, etc., 421 Piedmont avenue. nov 3—2t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Real Estate for Sale by Mallard & Stacy, B. H. Silver, Manager, No. 2 Equitable Building—Telephone 1209.

$1,000—Each for two three-room cottages on Reed street. Lots 50x93.

$1,850—West End six-room cottage, lot 50x192; terms to suit.

$3,250—North side. Think of it: Eight rooms, two-story, paved street, bath, etc. Lot 50x200. Easy terms.

$3,500—North side, close in, Johnson street near Boulevard; two-story, eight-room house. Lot 50x150.

$6,000—North side near Ponce de Leon circle and Boulevard, elegantly finished, nearly new, nine-room house. There is a bargain for some one. Will take clear lot and $500 to $1,000 cash as part payment.

$8,000—North side, brand new, just finished, everything strictly modern, grate logs, electric lights, call bells, etc., etc.

$14,500—Peachtree street residence being constructed; nearly finished. A gem of the first water. $1,500 cash will handle it.

$55,000—Business property 200x300 northwest corner Decatur and Pratt streets. This is no dream, but a fact, and an elegant investment.

West End lots from $450 up.

See our big exchange list. If you wish to exchange your property and want to pay or want cash difference see us.

Our list of property bars no section of Atlanta. If you wish a home or investment see us for a bargain.

$100,000 to loan in amounts to suit on first mortgage Atlanta property.

MALLARD & STACY,
B. H. Silver, Manager, No. 2 Equitable building. Telephone 1209.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE one block from Aragon at reasonable rate. Will sell furniture if desired. S. Hart, Constitution.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Nice 6-r. cottage E. Pine st., near Jackson st. Apply 237 E. Pine, Monday.

FOR RENT—A desirable house with modern improvements in center of city. Apply to John Jarrett, 101 Courtland avenue.

FOR RENT—3 splendid new houses; all conveniences. Also bargain in real estate for sale. R. A. Johnson & Milledge, 23½ Marietta street.

FOR RENT CHEAP after December 1st—Most desirable home in Decatur: large house; lovely grounds; convenient to car lines. Address Proprietor, care Constitution. oct 26-1m.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

SIX ROOMS for rent; partly furnished; furniture for sale suitable for boarders; near in, north side; for particulars call at 126 Auburn avenue; no exposition prices.

FOR RENT—Desirable rooms at reasonable rates to permanent tenants. Apply to Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building.

FOR RENT—Two rooms to couple without children, one block from new capitol, two doors from Capitol avenue, 217 East Fair street; references required.

FOR RENT at once eight large rooms on Whitehall street. Apply at 110 Whitehall street. Rent cheap.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, cookroom with gas stove; close in; references required. Address postoffice box 754.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen. 318 Whitehall st.

FOR RENT—Large front room, furnished. Rate reasonable. Apply 173 Spring street. nov 3 sun mon

FURNISHED ROOMS, clean and comfortable, may be had at The Leonard, 115 Whitehall, at low rates.

FOR RENT—One large furnished room; terms reasonable. 61 Houston.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms in private family; will rent by week or month. Address No. 19 W. Cain st., city.

FOR RENT—Front room to gentleman, comfortable, furnished, modern convenience, eight minutes walk of postoffice. 98 Spring.

ELEGANT furnished room for rent in private family; references required and furnished. Call at 74 West Peachtree street.

SIX NEATLY furnished rooms for rent by day or week. Apply St. Luke's rectory, 16 Houston street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Lodging 46 Capitol avenue. Terms reasonable.

FOR RENT—One large front room, handsomely furnished, 50 cents a day. 256 Courtland.

TWO furnished rooms for rent on the most beautiful street in Atlanta; near in. 97 South Pryor.

FOR RENT—One large, nicely furnished front room; gas and bath. No. 17 Formwalt street, corner Fort.

THE LEONARD—115 Whitehall,—offers comfortable, furnished rooms to visitors at low rates.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, reasonable rates. Apply 74 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, one-half block from Hotel Aragon. 22 Church street.

FOR RENT—One furnished room at 205 Peachtree.

COMFORTABLE, neat rooms, pleasantly located on car line to exposition, private family. 240 Woodward avenue. nov 3 2t

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished front room in private family suitable for man and wife or couple of young men. 60 Church street.

NICE FURNISHED ROOMS can be had at 5½ Peters. Gentlemen rooming together can get cheap rates. Call immediately.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms to parties without children; light housekeeping; $16 month. Address Private Family, this office.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen 318 Whitehall st.

FOR RENT—One large, furnished room, 145 W. Baker street, near exposition car. Terms reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping; rented separately or lodging; gas and water. 211 Auburn avenue nov 3 2t

ALL OR PART of 6-room house, near two car lines, West End. Address "West End," care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front rooms centrally located. Apply at 111 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room for gentlemen, $10 per month. 76 Cone street, near the Grand.

FURNISHED ROOMS for rent, by day or week: near in, two blocks from postoffice. 27 Luckie street. nov2-2t

RENT—Furnished and Unfurnished.

LARGE FRONT ROOM for rent at 109 Woodward avenue; furnished or unfurnished; board if desired; terms moderate.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, three blocks of depot; very cheap. Apply, No. 75 Trinity avenue.

FOR RENT—Rooms—Two connecting furnished or unfurnished rooms, two blocks from Aragon. Address A. C., Constitution.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, singly or together, at 93 East Ellis street, only two blocks from Hotel Aragon.

ONE FURNISHED and two connecting unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Apply at 18 Woodward avenue. Rent very reasonable.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—Farm. To desirable party I will rent my farm of 75 acres; beautiful 8-room house, hot and cold water, every convenience; fine pasture. The best place for a chicken farm in Georgia; station in front of place. Address B. T., care Constitution. tues sun

PIANO TUNING.

PIANO TUNING by Charles H. Smith, action maker and repairer, pipe organ tuning; all kinds of musical instruments repaired at my shop. 80 Peachtree st.

41—Flags—Flags—41.

We buy or exchange all schoolbooks used in Georgia. Cash paid for law and medical books, in large or small lots. Call, ship or write the Gavan Book Company, 41 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. Also a big line of flags, decorations, etc., on hand.

WANTED—Salesman.

WANTED—The opportunity of a lifetime. Men and women to earn $3 to $12 daily selling Braham's Patent Pens. The most wonderful invention of this age. Our Patent Pen, with one dip of ink writes twenty times longer than ordinary pens and prevents blotting. Nothing like ever before placed on the market and proves a boon to all who use it; makes writing a pleasure; consumers cheerfully pronounce it worth 10 times what we ask for it. They immediately realize that it saves time, labor and inconvenience. Superior to all other pens because it will not corrode or clog up. Agents are coining money selling them. As they have only been on the market seven weeks, the best territory has not been taken, so get in on the ground floor by applying at once. All our salesmen are making big money and we give you the opportunity of establishing a good, steady, permanent, profitable business. Write us for terms to agents or send 10 cents for five samples. The Braham Pen Co., 3 Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Five good salesmen for exposition. Call room 718 Temple Court building.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell cigars; $75 per month salary and expenses. Address with 2 cent stamp, Superior Cigar Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell staple article to dealers; $100 salary and expenses. Reply with stamp. Anchor Manufacturing Company, 96 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Salesman to sell cigars to dealers; salary and expenses; samples free. Reply with 2-cent stamp. Consolidated Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN traveling make money carrying our one shoe. Side line. Herndon Shoe Company, Washington, D. C.

SALESMEN to take orders and collect; $50 bond, signed by a business firm, required. Exclusive territory, $25 to $75 weekly. For particulars, address postoffice box 354, New York city. sept10-20-8t tues thur fri sun no2

WANTED—Cigar salesman. Good salary. Samples furnished. Biggest inducements. Inclose stamp. Meinhardt & Co., Chicago.

WANTED SALESMEN—Energetic men to sell goods by sample at home, or travel; easy seller. Sample goods. Liberal salary or good commission. Address P. O. Box 103, New York City. aug 18-26t sun wed

SALESMAN WANTED for cigars, tobacco and pipes. Salary and expenses paid. Samples furnished. Address, with 2c stamp, Imperial Tobacco Company, Chicago. oct27-2t-su

SALESMAN WANTED for cigars; salary and expenses paid; samples furnished. Address, with 2c stamp, Sterling Cigar Co., Chicago. oct27-2t-sun

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods to the wholesale and retail trade. Our goods sell on sight. Liberal salary or commission paid. Position permanent. For particulars address Centennial Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga. Factory, Milwaukee, Wis. oct27-1y-sun

WANTED—A live, energetic salesman to sell the drug trade; salary or commission; permanent position; no experience needed; only those meaning business need apply; send stamp to insure reply. Thompson Medicine Co., Lexington, Ky. nov2-2t-sat sun

WANTED—Salesmen, agents or branch house managers; big money selling pants to order; suits $14, shirts $1. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. oct 31 7 t tues thur sun.

$60 to $150 salary paid salesmen for cigars; experience not necessary. Extra inducements to customers. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo. oct 31 30 t

WANTED—Salesmen throughout the south to handle our goods as a side line. Novel article. To dealers only. Liberal commission allowed; shade men preferred. The Adjustable Shade Hanger Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind., R. E. Boyd secretary and treasurer. oct 31 Nov 1-2

HELP WANTED—Male.

ENAMELED LETTER SIGNS—Always conspicuous; draw trade; help business; durable, cheap; we make them; live agents wanted. A. V. Taylor & Co., Cincinnati, O.

NO FORTUNE, no bonanza, but a good steady income; a manufacturing concern wants a representative; no traveling; no bond or bonus required; party must have $100 ready money. Call after 10 a. m. Detering, 105 Luckie street, opposite Atlanta dairy.

WANTED—Energetic men and women to travel and appoint agents. Salary $50 per month and commissions. J. T. Rogers, Macon, Ga.

GOOD PAY to distribute circulars and samples. Apply with stamp. Ca-tar-al Medical company, Chicago.

WANTED—Competent hotel man by Tuesday night. Apply C. P. Johnson, Alabama st., Atlanta, Ga., Monday morning.

A GOOD JOB awaits the right man at 203 Kiser building. Call Monday before noon.

MEN to sell a specialty to the grocery trade. Steady employment, experience unnecessary. $75 monthly salary and expense or com. If offer satisfactory address at once with particulars concerning yourself, U.S.Chemical Works, Chicago.

WANTED—A good, reliable, sober sausage and pudding maker to go to Charlotte, N. C.; only experienced man need apply. Call at 8 West Mitchell st. Nov3 3t

WANTED—A German gardener; steady employment to a good man. F. B. Brantly, 215 Equitable building, Atlanta.

MAN—A business man to sell "Old Tom Pepper" whisky in cases on commission; the original and only genuine Pepper whisky on the market. Address Thos. E. Pepper & Co., Distillers, Lexington, Ky.

WANTED—Energetic men and women to travel and appoint agents. Salary $50 per month and commissions. H. T. Pope, Times building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED—Men, women and boys make $3 to $7 daily selling our latest patented novelty, the Trilby Triller. It is the best novelty for real genuine fun ever invented. Sells like wild fire. Big side line for traveling men. Send 10 cts. for sample. Circulars free. Trilby Triller Co., 228 Fairfax ave., Cincinnati, O. oct27 3t sun tues thur

WANTED—At once, a married man to farm next year on shares; must have first-class recommendations. Address Farmer, care Constitution. tues sun

WANTED—Three good glaziers; wages $2 per day. Apply V. J. Hedden & Sons, Contractors, Mass. Mills in Georgia, near Rome, Ga.

WANTED—Office boy, salary $15 per month, in railroad office. Address in own handwriting "L," P. O. Box 432. Give reference.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau," J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—Immediately—3 good sellers for Calliopes; big profits; splendid selling article. Call all day. 59 Lovejoy.

$5,000 A YEAR made handling Victory telephone tablets. Inclose stamp. Victory Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, O. nov3-3t

WANTED—A reliable, energetic Catholic young man, experienced in newspaper work, to take charge of publishing business in Atlanta. Address The Angelus Publishing Company, Detroit, Mich. nov3-2t-sun wed

CIRCULAR DISTRIBUTORS wanted everywhere. Particulars, outfit, 10 cents. World's Advertising Association, Chicago. oct 27 4 t sun

$20 A DAY to a few hustlers to sell the Climax Dish Washer. Washes and dries in two minutes; every woman buys; no experience, no canvassing; permanent position in country, town or city; don't be poor, sell the Climax. An active man or woman can get $10 a day. Climax Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O. oct27-4t-sun

CASH paid for your neighbors' addresses; also newspaper clippings $20 per M. Send stamp. Adv. Clipping Bureau, Mahler Blk., New York. sept8-52t sun

WANTED—Sign painters; also ladders and painter's outfits; no drunkards need apply. Waverly Advertising Co., 42 Peachtree street, Atlanta.

SOLICITORS WANTED to sell certificates in City and Southen States Washington Loan and Investment Company. 37 South Pryor street, Kiser building.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 70½ Peachtree street, assists applicants in getting good positions with reliable firms. Established February, 1890.

WE FURNISH positions, worth $5 a day, to intelligent men of good appearance, free of charge. For full particulars write to Keystone Co., 256 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oct20-4t sun

WE FURNISH positions, worth $5 a day, to ladies of education and good appearance, free of charge. Address for particulars, Keystone Co., 800 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa. oct 20-4t sun

HELP WANTED—Male.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE WANTED—References required. Address P. O. Box 562, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A young man as stenographer. State in own handwriting salary expected; age and experience. Permanent position. Address R, care Constitution.

WANTED—A few bright young men and young women to educate themselves for business and take good positions. Apply Monday. Atlanta Business College, Whitehall street. "The actual business school."

WANTED—Bartender, cook, waiters and waitresses to join the G. A. C. Club, 15½ Marietta street. R. S.

WANTED—Six neat boys for good paying positions at exposition. Call room 718 Temple Court building.

THIRTY BOYS, ten men for exposition; good jobs for everybody. Come prepared to work. 202 Norcross building. Bates.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits. New patented method. Any one who can read or write can do the work at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone, Pa. oct 14—4t sun

SCHOOL NOTICE—On the 15th of November, 1895, an election for principal, who shall be ex-officio superintendent of the public schools of Madison, Ga., will be held by the board of education. the salary being $112 per month. On November 29th a male assistant principal, at $50, and three unmarried female teachers, at $33.33 and one at $35, will be elected, the examination of same being held on November 26th. These elections are for the spring term of the scholastic year of 1895-96. Send stamp. W. F. Martin, secretary. oct20 27 nov3

WANTED—Fifteen painters; rates from $1.25 to $1.75 per day; none but painters need apply. V. J. Hedden & Sons, contractors, Massachusetts Mills in Georgia, near Rome, Ga. nov2-2t-sat sun

WANTED—Few combined bookkeepers and stenographers, to take special course; will guarantee good positions within thirty days. Money for tuition may be deposited in bank until position is secured and accepted. We will also guarantee positions to all who take full course of bookkeeping and shorthand. Previous experience not required. We are strongly indorsed by merchants and bankers. For particulars Address Draughon's Practical Business college, Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.) oct 17-30t thur sat su tu.

AGENTS WANTED in every state to introduce "The Comet" camera; entirely new; profits immense. Address Aiken, Gleason & Co., X20, LaCrosse, Wis. sept1-wed fri sun M. H.

WANTED A DECORATOR, one who understands paint and water colors to overhaul hotel office. Must understand his business. Apply to A. A. Gates, Greenville, S. C. oct31 4 t thu fri sat sun

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Girls to work in book bindery; good wages paid. Apply Monday morning. The Foote & Davies Co., 16 East Mitchell street. nov 3 sun mon

WANTED—At once—A good nurse, Irish or German preferred. 190 East Pine street. Room in the house.

WANTED—Girls to work in book bindery; good wages paid. Apply Monday morning. The Foote & Davies Co., 16 East Mitchell street. nov 3 sun mon

TWO LADY CASHIERS, stenographer, saleslady, 3 white waitresses, chambermaid, 4 skirt and basque hands, 4 colored women cooks. Apply 17½ Peachtree st.

WANTED—A lady in every town to do work for us at home; good pay; no experience necessary. Address with stamp Sangole Manufacturing Co., 2 and 3 Warren avenue Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Ladies in every town to sell a Christmas book for children. Large print and over 200 colored plates; every child likes it; every mother wants it; it is cheap and they all buy it; $5 per day easily made. Write at once and secure territory. F. H. Connelly, room 18, Courier-Journal building, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A young lady, good talker, to take charge of exhibit in woman's building at exposition. Call Monday at 413 Auburn avenue; references desired.

WANTED—Two salesladies for exposition. Call room 718 Temple Court building.

WANTED HELP—Two independent young ladies to work in illusions show, easy to learn, must be not over five feet; $10 per per week. Call 6 Whitehall street.

WANTED—German or Swedish girl, permanent situation in family three adults; first-class references required. Box 555, city.

WANTED—Girls to work in book bindery; good wages paid. Apply Monday morning. The Foote & Davies Co., 16 East Mitchell street. nov 3 sun mon

WANTED—Monday morning at 9 o'clock, two young ladies who understand dipping chocolates and wrapping caramels; no work for any one who hasn't worked on this line. G. E. Johnson, 59 E. Alabama st.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS on tea gowns, wrappers and evening dresses. Weinberg & Posner, 163 Edgewood avenue.

WANTED—A good cook at once. Apply 53 S. Pryor street.

$50 A WEEK paid ladies and gents to sell Rapid Dish Washer; washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands; a child can operate; never breaks a dish; price low; sells at sight; permanent position for all who write soon. W. P. Harrison & Co., clerk 17, Columbus, O. oct 26—30t sun

WANTED—Girls to work in book bindery; good wages paid. Apply Monday morning. The Foote & Davies Co., 16 East Mitchell street. nov 3 sun mon

A MIDDLE AGED lady of considerable experience desires a situation as governess, housekeeper or companion. No objection to going north. Can give good references. Addresss, Mrs. M. L. A., Luray, F. C. and P. R. R., S. C., care Mrs. Franklin Johnson. oct 31 5 t e o d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A FIRST-CLASS bread and cake baker desires a position; strictly sober. Address Baker, Constitution.

BARBER WANTS situation; good all round man; city or country. Address, W. M., 12 N. Broad st., Atlanta.

A MASON and Odd Fellow in good standing wants employment; had two years experience in retail drug store; three years in general store; good refrences. Address 47 Jenkins street, Atlanta.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE situation by a reliable colored man; can give best of reference and security if wanted. Colored Man, care Constitution.

MARRIED MAN of experience in sash, doors, blinds, lumber, paints and hardware desires a position either traveling, in office or house. A1 references furnished. G. H. B., 621 Pine street, Macon, Ga.

A WESTERN lawyer (thirty-five) southern raised, desires to correspond with a refined southern lady (brunette) object matrimony. Address W. Alvin, care of P. O. Box 283, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as stenogropher; would not consider present salary so much of an object as the prospect of permanent situation. Address M., care Constitution.

FIRST-CLASS CHEF wants position in or out of city. speaks different languages. Apply 17½ Peachtree street, Business Exchange

WANTED—Collecting to do on percentage. Address F. H., 33 Inman building.

POSITION as bookkeeper or assistant, entry or shipping clerk with wholesale or commission house, or manufacturing concern; city references. Address Diligent, care Constitution.

WANTED—Situation by a first-class pastry cook; best of references. Address 6½ Whitehall street, city. nov2-3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WHITE GIRL with experience desires situation as chambermaid. Address Chambermaid, care Constitution.

LADY—Experienced bookkeeper and stenographer, desires employment; gilt-edge references. Address "Y.," care Constitution.

WANTED—Situation of some kind by a housekeeper of fifteen years' experience in prominent families and hotels; willing to take charge and give satisfaction; capable of doing any kind of work. 58 Piedmont avenue.

A YOUNG LADY of education and refinement will accept a position in private family as governess or lady's companion. Proficient in French and music. References in Atlanta. Address, J. H. D., 516 Temple Court building.

WANTED—Houses.

LADY WISHES to rent furnished house, 7 or 8 rooms. Address Mrs. F., care Constitution.

WANTED—Agents.

BICYCLE SALESMAN throughout the south for our "T. & H. 96" wheels, $25 profit each sale, exclusive agencies. Good references and $75 cash necessary. Taylor & Hughes, Cincinnati.

WANTED—An energetic, hustling agent to take orders for the oldest portrait copying house in the south. Salary $75 per month and expenses. G. E. Martel, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS—A snap, $95 weekly, $5,000 yearly. No experience required; failure impossible. A new scheme; particulars free. Address S. S. Ware Co., Box 5308, Boston, Mass. nov3 4t sun

AGENTS—$15 a week cleared with our new household specialties. Send for free premium plan. Central Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS make money and plenty of it selling our Aluminum novelties. Illustrated catalogue, price lists free; ten cents brings a sample. Novelty Introduction Company, 209 State street, Chicago. nov3-4t-sun

AGENTS and street men sell Great Caesar's Ghost, funniest toy on earth; sells like hot cakes; sample 15c. Terms address Granite S. P. Co., Box 390, Chicago. Western office Omaha.

WANTED—Agents in every town to sell Flexible Aluminum Shoe Soles, Aluminum Door Name Plates, House Numbers and other novelties. Fastest selling articles ever invented. For prices address with stamp Canton Brass and Aluminum Co., Canton, O. nov 2 4t sun

AGENTS—Newly invented household article, sells for $1, now being manufactured, will be ready for the market about November 15th. Exclusive territory given; best, cheapest and most rapid seller out. Apply by letter for full particulars. We are the manufacturers. Walters & Co., 130 Dearborn street, Chicago.

AGENTS—$15 a week cleared with our new household specialties. Send for free premium plan. Central Supply Company, Cincinnati, O. oct64t sun

AGENTS WANTED—For Sam Jones's book, "Hot Shots" or "Sermons and Sayings." The brightest, sharpest, most most unique sermons and saying of the great evangelist. It is red-hot. Read it; you laugh and you cry. Will have a wonderful sale. Low price to suit all. It is a harvest for agents. 500,000 will be sold. Outfit only $1, including full copy of book. Order immediately. Southwestern Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn. oct20-4t 20 27 nov3 10

QUICK! Want man of ability and character to act as special or general agent for the best and cheapest life and accident insurance now on the market; superior contracts can be had in Georgia, North and South Carolina. Apply Julius A. Burney, Mgr., 600 the Grand, Atlanta, Ga., or Eugene Hardeman, Columbia, S. C., Sup. of Agents. sept 29-12t sun

AT LAST—An electrical light for necktie, $1.50; elegant, brilliant, scientific; catalogue agents goods 2 cents. Ohio Electric works, Cleveland. oct 27 2 t sun

DICTIONARY OF UNITED STATES history is wanted by everybody; agents make $50 per week easily; one agent sold 39 books in 39 calls; another 66 books in one week. Write for particulars; outfit $1. Puritan Publishing Company, 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. june6-26t sun

AGENTS WANTED—Corbin's lightning scissors sharpener will give the dullest pair of scissors a keen edge in one minute. Every woman buys it. Send 25c for sample and terms. W. T. Lamoreaux, Grand Rapids, Mich. oct 5-4t-su.

WANTED—Lady agents. Hygeia Corsets are the best sellers. Big profits. Easy work. Catalogue free by sending to Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. may5-26t sun

AGENTS coin money with Kolsavo. 300 per cent; exclusive territory. Toulon Co., Sta. E, N. Y. city. cut oct6 52t sun

AGENTS WANTED who desire to double their income. Our wonderful aluminum novelties pay 200 per cent profit, sell at sight; interesting work delivered free. Sample 10c. Write for terms. Aluminum Novelty Co., 335 Broadway, New York. sept 8 15t sun

AGENTS for revolving griddle cake, fish and egg turner; sells itself; sample 20c. O. E. Mickel, Haverhill, Mass. oct 6 13t sun

WANTED—Agents, canvassers, male or female; something new in ladies' shoes of great merit; big pay and exclusive sale guaranteed. Address Manufacturer's Shoe Company, 435 Union street, Lynn, Mass. june9-26t sun

AGENTS WANTED for the patriotic souvenir pennant pin with the word "Atlanta" on it; greatest hit out; made in national colors—red, white and blue. Samples 15c. Aluminum Novelty Company. 335 Broadway, New York. oct 6-1yr

PERSONAL.

PICTURES and frames for sale and made to order cheaper than anybody; nice stock of molding. 69½ Whitehall.

IF JACK FOX wants to see Miss Devenport and Miss Francis call at address he has Monday at 10 o'clock.

HAVE YOUR elevators repaired, beer pumps put up and repaired, buy your water meters and have your plumbing work and gas fitting done by the old reliable B. F. Stockton, No. 16½ East Alabama street.

PHONE 10 for a quick delivery bicycle messenger service. 62 North Pryor. Palmer Walthour, manager.

THE NUDE IN ART—A beautiful art portfolio containing 36 nude and beautiful women true to nature and as she is; size 9½x12½, all different. Sent prepaid for $1. Franco-American Art Publishing Co., 715 Bort building, Chicago.

MME. TURNER'S Wonderful Discovery. Curly or kinky hair made soft, straight and glossy; no hot irons used. Consultation free. 189 North Butler street.

MME. A. STOUT, the celebrated palmist, late of Palais Royal, Paris, is now at the Duncan, entrance Fiarlie court.

IF YOUR WATCH has been unsatisfactorily repaired elsewhere bring it to us. We will make it right or refund the money. Delkin's, 69 Whitehall street.

FRANK'S old reliable cut rate ticket offices now open in the Kimball House lobby and at No. 18 North Pryor street, under Kimball house.

MR. ED VENABLE, of Jacobs' soda fount, says he was cured of smoking cigarettes with "anti-Cigarette." Cures tobacco habit in every form. Sold by all druggists or by mail for $1. Empire Remedy Co., P. O. Box 199, Atlanta, Ga.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR—Write for free information how to remove hair permanently without slighest injury to skin; superior to electric needle. Curtis Co., 186 32d street, Chicago.

DR. R. G. JACKSON, 40½ Whitehall St.—Specialties: Piles, fistula, diseases of bowels and adjacent organs; location permanent; references.

OPIUM, morphine habits cured at youh home for $10. "No cure, no pay." Lock Box 210, Edgewood, Ga.

JUST ARRIVED—Madame Potter, celebrated scientific palmist, of New York, at Miss Cogswell's parlors, 73½ Whitehall street.

PHONE 10 for a bicycle messenger. A new company with new wheels and reliable boys. 62 North Pryor street.

CONFIDENTIAL—If you are afflicted with the opium habit or with piles you can be cured at home; no knife or pain. Call on or address Dr. W. R. King, 95½ Peachtree street, room 8, Atlanta, Ga.

"NO-ALCO" cures Liquor Habit or money back; $1 postpaid. Atlanta agent wanted. Bitter Sweet Co., Art street, Leesburg, Fla.

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. oct 27-20t su.

HOW BIG IS YOUR BUST? Dr. Conway's bust tabloids is the only remedy on earth which enlarges the bust 4 to 10 inches; no injury, no appliances, no poisons, home treatment, $1,000 if we can't; sealed particulars, 4c stamp. Conway Specific Company, 133 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. oct27-4t-sun

SYPHILIS CURED, $10; no cure no pay. Eureka Medicine Company, Augusta, Ga. oct27-3t-sun wed sun

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—Doors windows, blinds, locks, hinges, etc., at prices actually below cost for spot cash only. Come to us and save money on your purchase. F. W. Hart Sash and Door Company, 26 West Mitchell street.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

THE WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER has speed, alignment and manifolding unequaled; does neatest work with least expense and writes in plain sight. Supplies. Hardin, 15 Peachtree.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED—Couple or two ladies to board in private family; no children. Address Iowa, care Carrier 27.

GOOD BOARD and rooms $5 per week 101 Spring street, corner James street, near Moody's tabernacle.

WANTED—Regular boarders or exposition guests at 423 Piedmont avenue on car line, in well heated new brick house; references. Call and see rooms.

EXCHANGE HOTEL (European plan, 421 Cherry street, Macon, Ga. First-class accommodations in every respect. Best and most convenient place for travelers. Cafe and restaurant attached. nov3-4t-sun

ELEGANT BOARD, lovely furnished rooms, very cheap; central to all places amusement. Piedmont House, Piedmont and Auburn avenues.

LARGE, well furnished rooms, near business center and exposition cars; first-class fare $4 per week. 27 Markham st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD and lodging, private family; best of references; exposition cars at door. Address room 28, Grant building, Atlanta, Ga.

BOARDERS WANTED—Delightful rooms with or without board, for exposition visitors; centrally located; convenient to all places of amusement; on car line to exposition. Mrs. L. R. Sams, 7 Church street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Pleasant rooms; excellent meals; location central and desirable. 18 East Cain, one block from Aragon.

WANTED BOARDERS—249 Whitehall, transient and permanent boarders, splendid rooms, excellent table, hot and cold baths, two cars to exposition.

WANTED—A few young men boarders; newly furnished rooms; every convenience. If interested call or address 27 Pulliam, we can please you.

WANTED—Boarders—Pleasant rooms and board at 258 Peachtree st.

BOARDERS WANTED—First-class board and good beds for $5 per week at 61 North Pryor street.

WANTED—Regular boarders at 15 Houston street; nicely furnished front rooms; excellent table; hot and cold baths. Special rates to visitors in parties of six or more.

WANTED—Two gentlemen to board in private family; large front room, two beds, near in, north side; references. Permanent, care Constitution.

MORE exposition boarders wanted at 105 Ellis street, two blocks below Hotel Aragon; rates, supper, lodging and breakfast, $1; lodging and breakfast, 75c.

HAPEVILLE—Eight miles from Atlanta, accommodation 5c; house and appointments first-class; northern board; for particulars address Mrs. Betts. nov3-3t-sun-tu-wed

BOARDERS WANTED in private family in West End on car line; permanent board for couple without children, or two gentlemen; handsomely furnished room; good board. References required. Address Box 481.

PLEASANT ROOMS on first and second floor; permanent or transient. 98 West Peachtree.

246 Woodward avenue, two and a half blocks of capitol, east, Mrs. Jennie Crossby will take visitors very reasonably; regular boarders $3.75 to $4 per week.

BOARDERS WANTED—Members of the legislature and visitors to the exposition can find good accommodations at reasonable rates, both permanent and transient, at 67 West Harris street. oct30 3t wed fri sun

FIRST-CLASS furnished rooms with board, 145 Spring street. oct29-6t

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

NICELY FURNISHED room 17 Morrison avenue, 50 cents per day; meals 25 cents; fires free night and morning; convenient to car line; one-half mile to exposition grounds.

FURNISHED ROOMS for rent, with table board next door. Address Mrs. H. A. McLellan, 326 Spring st.; exposition cars within two blocks.

NICE ROOM IN new house; hot and cold baths; with or without board; terms $1 per day; special rates to families. 342 Edgewood avenue.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

OUR IMITATORS are "not in it." They can't begin it. Our methods are original and fair, and somehow or other we manage to "get there." The Georgia Buggy Co., 39 S. Broad and 34-36 S. Forsyth sts.

BUGGIES, TRAPS, SURREYS, wagons, shafts, poles, lot dashes and cushions, Standard wagon goods, must be closed out this week. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell st.

TWO carloads of the celebrated "Owensboro" farm wagons and city drays just received. Competitors must stand back until our stock is exhausted. The Georgia Buggy Co., 39 S. Broad and 34-36 S. Forsyth streets.

HARNESS OILS, dressings, soaps, chamois, whips and lot sponges very cheap. D. Morgan, 20 an d22 W. Mitchell street.

THE SCENE at White Hickory Wagon Manufacturing Co.'s store, 37 to 45 West Alabama st., during the past few weeks has been remarkable; carloads of goods coming in and being sold as fast as they arrive; the people have learned where to find the bargains.

FOR SALE at a bargain, new, twelve-passenger wagonette, with horses and harness. Apply 10 N. Forsyth st. (bridge).

FOR SALE—Second-hand delivery wagon; exposition tires; cheap, and stables to rent. 105 Ellis street.

OUR imitators watch the vast procession of our vehicles pass by. They think with a sigh and truly wish it was I, but they are not in it and can't begin it. The Georgia Buggy Co., 39 S. Broad and 34-36 S. Forsyth streets.

FOR SALE—One bus to carry 25 persons for $150; also one to carry 12 for $75; good hack $25, and a lot of horses from $25 up; one extra fine gentle black mare for $75; a child can drive her. I have a lot of good horses that must be sold at once to stop feed bill and you can buy a bargain Monday morning; also one small buggy and harness for a Shetland pony. Apply at 110 Whitehall Monday Morning. Phone 401.

FOR SALE OR RENT—At half price, beautiful omnibus; have no use for it. "Texas," care Constitution.

IF YOU WANT to buy a vehicle of any kind, and you are looking for the latest styles, best finish and a fair price, save your time by seeing us. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 37 to 45 West Alabama street.

ANOTHER big shipment of buggies, phaetons, spring wagons just arrived—fresh goods at prices that knock out competition. The Georgia Buggy Co., 39 S. Broad and 34-36 S. Forsyth streets.

COMPLETE LINE fine plush broadcloth, carriage robes, popular styles and prices. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

THERE ARE others, but the White Hickory Wagon leads in quality and finish. Call at our retail store and see them. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 37 to 45 West Alabama street.

LOT VICTORIAS, surreys, phaetons, traps, speeders, farm wagons and drays; come see our prices. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

PLUSH beaver and cloth lap robes in all shades, weights and designs. Largest shipment ever brought south at stunningly low prices. The Georgia Buggy Co., 39 S. Broad and 34-36 S. Forsyth streets.

JUST RECEIVED—an immense stock of buggy and wagon harness; now is your time to buy. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 37 to 45 West Alabama st.

OUR LOW PRICES on buggies will continue during the coming week. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 37 to 45 West Alabama st.

IN MEMORY of our competitors—They did their best, but now they are at rest. The Georgia Buggy Company. 39 S. Broad. 34-36 S. Forsyth street.

JOB LOT collar pads, buggy whips, horse brushes, lap robes and sponges; come get prices. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

INSTRUCTION.

STUDY LAW AT HOME—Three systematic courses taught by able teachers; send stamp for catalogue. Chicago Correspondence School of Law, Dept. G, Reaper Block, Chicago.

MME. TAYLOR TEACHES vocal in class how to take tones correctly to produce volume. Also teaches simplified method for middle aged ladies. Room 617, Grand.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—One or two rooms suitable for light housekeeping by gentleman and wife with respectable family near capitol; state terms; no exposition prices paid; permanent. Address P. O. Box 673, city.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IF YOU have a little money and want to get something to make money out of, call to see me. George Ware, 22 West Alabama street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Brunswick hotel at Norcross, Ga.; 25 rooms furnished. J. M. Holbrook, Norcross, Ga.

HALF INTEREST in Piedmont house; doing big business; don't call unless you have money. Piedmont and Auburn ave.

WILL SELL interest in a No. 1 business; call and investigate. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

FOR SALE COMPLETE SET of butcher's tools; good trade; best opening in the city for a market. Address, Butcher, Constitution.

STAND MEN and street men make 100 per cent profit selling my souvenirs. Goods consigned. Charles Barker, 20 Peters st.

WE WANT A BUSINESS man to take an interest in our office and southern business. We have a fine place for a man with a little money. The best paying business in the city and if you are looking for a good thing and can give good references, let us hear from you. Address, M. C. B., care Constitution.

DO YOU SPECULATE?—"Guide to Successful Speculation," mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margin thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall St., New York.

$500—UNDER my direction and by my plan of making turf investments many homes are the recipients of fortune's golden shower. My efforts are crowned with success because they are backed by ability, knowledge and experience. The bone and sinew of my success is the possession of a thorough knowledge of each minute detail of racing operations; without it my patrons would not realize the enormous profits they do. By my plan you can make big money yourself with a small capital, or I can make it for you. Write for particulars. H. Hudson, 530 Madison avenue, Covington, Ky.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS who have license can make $5 a day selling my souvenirs. Charles Barker, 20 Peters st.

$100 AND UPWARD safely realized upon small investments; dividends forwarded each week promptly; withdrawal of capital optional. Franklin, Harriman & Co., 62 St. Paul Building, Cincinnati, O.

ACT QUICKLY—Seek fortune by the shortest road; successful turf operations. Capital of $25 has averaged $135 weekly profits for nearly a year. You can't beat my record; it is superb; proofs and particulars free. Phillip M. Archer, Covington, Ky.

WE GUARANTEE in each instance 50 per cent profit upon all investments, exclusive of all charges. The inducements we offer are unexcelled. Write immediately for full particulars. L. Freeman & Co., Covington, Ky.

SPECULATE IN WHEAT—Markets are low, handsome profits paid our customers monthly. Send for our booklet "How to Speculate Successfully" free. Address P. McDougal, bankers and brokers, Rialto building, Chicago. references, First National bank.

$400 AVERAGED each week last year by placing $10. Dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time. Chance of a life time. C. E. Cooper, 430 Madison avenue, Covington, Ky.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME by careful speculation by mail through a responsible firm of large experience and great success. Will send you particulars free, showing how a small amount of money can be easily multiplied by successful speculation in grain. Highest bank references. Opportunities excellent. Pattison & Co., bankers and brokers, 60 Omaha building, Chicago. nov3-30t

WELL PAYING lunch room for sale cheap. Address A. Trabold, general delivery exposition grounds. nov3-6t

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a finely fitted restaurant; good location, low rent and sure to make money. Apply at 96 Decatur st.

A FEW hundred dollars secures exclusive right of Georgia and some of the best paying automatic machines invented; owner must return north. Hook, Constitution.

CAPABLE and thoroughly responsible man good address, take management lucrative business; call mornings. Room 6, 35½ Whitehall.

WANTED—An active man with $400 cash to take interest in paying manufacturing business. Established trade; splendid opportunity. R. R. R., care Constitution.

DID YOU ever try to make money? Did you ever speculate? If so, you can make money with our safe system. Small capital required; $20 to $100 invested now means $200 to $1,000 in ninety days; 16 years in the trade. National bank references. It costs nothing to investigate. Write to Day & Roberts, grain brokers, Chicago. oct 22 305 t sun

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for right man with small capital; paying business. Call Monday at souvenir stand, 99 Peachtree street.

WANTED AGENTS to call and examine our new publication; it's in demand, and sells at sight. G. H. Van Wagner, 6½ North Broad street. oct 31 2t fri sun.

TO WESTERN and southern manufacturers of cotton goods, machinery and inventions—Send catalogue and write F. L. Rockwood, Permanent American Agent, Apartado No. 381, Bogota, Colombia, S. A. oct20-tf-eod

FREE—Handsomely illustrated "Guide of Speculators and Investors," mailed free. Send us your name and address. Comstock, Hughes & Co., bankers and brokers, 55 Broadway, New York city. oct 14—sun tues fri

FOR SALE—Thoroughly fitted up restaurant; trade established; location central; investigate; don't answer unless you have the cash. T. S., Constitution. oct24-6t-thur-sun

PARTNER WANTED to invest small capital and manage manufacture of Crawford's cash register, which sells for $15 (at large profit) and does the work of $175 machine. A. L. Crawford, Columbus, Ga. oct 31 3 t thur sun tues.

$100 INVESTED upon our advice last March amounted to several thousand dollars last month; very little risk. This can be done now. This fall will be better than ever for large profits. Send for our book and proof showing how to do it, free. Bank references. F. J. Wakem & Co., 68 Beaver street, New York. sept22-104t sun wed

NOW IS THE TIME when small investors with $10 or more can make big profits in grain and stocks. Send for our free book and market review explaining how to do it. Bank references. G. Oliver & Co., Brokers, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago. oct20-6t sun tu thur

"A NEW IDEA IN Speculation"—Cheapest and most profitable way of investing in grain and stocks for those living remote from the markets. Send for explanatory pamphlet free. L. Wrenn & Co., No. 739 Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago. oct29-6t tues thur sun

FOR SALE OR RENT the large brick foundry building, known as "Crockett's shops," situated on Fourth street, in Macon, Ga., together with full set of machines, tools, patterns, etc., usual to a first-class foundry and machine shop. If you wish to engage in this business it will pay you to investigate. Will make easy terms. For information write, B. A. Wise, Real estate agent, Macon, Ga. oct 31 2 t fri sun

FREE INFORMATION and how to make profitable investments; 20 years' experience on Chicago board of trade and New York and Chicago stock exchanges. Safe and sure plan explained in our new booklets, "How to Make Money" and "All About Stocks." Market letters free. The time for action is now; never were better opportunities offered; $25 to $100 of your income may lay the foundation to a fortune. Address at once, Lincoln & Co., bankers and brokers, Dept. 123-125 LaSalle street, Chicago. oct27-52t-sun

SPECULATION—Send your speculative orders for grain, provisions and stocks to a reliable house. We solicit orders on margins. Our daily letter reviewing the markets will be sent free on request; also our book on speculation. Our facilities are unexcelled. McKenzie, Turner & Co., 418 Western Union building, Chicago. oct14-13t sun

SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION—$10 per day can be made on a capital of $175 if you use our new system of operation. All our customers are making money. You can do the same. Will send descriptive book free and furnish national bank references as to our reliability, etc. W. Z. Wright & Co., 107 Traders' building, Chicago, Ill. oct 14—4t sun

FOR SALE—Cigar store doing a first-class business; reason for selling have other business; investigation invited. W. Best, Constitution.

WANTED PARTNER—Established office business; $500 required; investigation invited. L. M., Constitution.

FOR SALE—One of the best retail grocery stores in the city; with a large line of good customers; reason for selling, bad health. Address M, this office. nov2-3t

BUSINESS CHANGES.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME by saving money on your jewelry purchases. Buy at Delkin's, 69 Whitehall street.

MILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—I offer a corn and wheat mill on the railroad, twenty miles from Atlanta, doing well; price very reasonable, or will exchange for Atlanta property. J. Henly Smith.

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon doing a nice business; good reason for selling. Apply at No. 13 West Mitchell street, corner Broad.

WANTED—Partner with $100 in attractive and very profitable business. Address D. K. B., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—An interest in a concession which will pay $400 a day can be secured by the right party. It will be sold either in whole or in part. Good reasons for the sale. The crowds are now pouring in and the concessionaires are just beginning to reap the harvest which awaits them. This is a great opportunity. Address Concessionaire, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Nice drug store; good trade, nice stock; everything up to date; bargain. 178 Whitehall st.

FORTUNES made by present advance in values, but nowhere so quickly as by our plan of successful speculation in grain; it is the best method in use. Our book explains speculation freely. Sent free. Highest bank references. Act quickly. Pattison & Co., 26 Omaha building, Chicago. oct23-tf

WANTED—A live, active, pushing business man to take charge of Georgia, introducing and advertising our preparations—Oregon Kidney Tea, English Dandelion Tonic, Dutard's Skin Specific, Wisdom's Robertine, Robertine Powders and Violet Cream. Address with references the Stark Medicine Company, limited, Portland, Oregon. oct29-7t

DO YOU SPECULATE? Then send for our book, "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stock Markets." Mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Co., Rialto building, Chicago. sept 29 13t sun

$25 A DAY and over made by buying wheat; prices must advance. Send for our book (free). Our method is safe. F. J. Wakem & Co., brokers, 85 Owings Building, Chicago. Established 1875.

YOU CAN GET some sure money by reading what we send free. National bank references. Day & Roberts, grain brokers, Chicago. oct28-tf

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Everybody to save the signatures Arbuckle Bros. on packages of coffee. Cut them out and send by mail and get the rate of 50 cents per hundred. Money will be sent by return mail. Save this address. It will not appear again. W. J. Goss. Harmony Grove, Ga.

WANTED—A good horse and buggy for the feed of the horse for few months; might buy him later. Address, B. 2, Constitution office.

CASH PAID for second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves and household and office goods. L. M. Ives, 58 South Broad street.

WANTED—To rent by January 1, 1896, small farm of 10 to 50 acres with necessary buildings near city limits of Atlanta, prefer north side; want privilege of buying. Address Farm, P. O. Box 75, City.

WANTED—A second-hand letter copying press. Apply to No. 201 Kiser Law building.

WANTED—A medium or large size second-hand letter press. C. E. Caverly, 69½ East Alabama street.

WANTED—A good second hand roller-top desk. J. T. Duncan, 22 Alabama.

TRAVELER will pay good price for pocket business guide of one or more southern states so can tell if stores enough in certain towns to pay him to stop. Georgia and Alabama preferred. Don't care for the rating. Confederate Veteran, Constitution.

WANTED—Twenty-five cows and young calves; half jersey. S. Marks & Co., 84 Decatur street.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID for confederate money, bonds, postage stamps and buttons. Charles D. Barker, 20 Peters street Atlanta.

WANTED—We want to buy white, red and chestnut oak, poplar and pine saw logs not less than two feet in diameter, twelve, fourteen and sixteen feet long, delivered in this city or at any side track on line of Southern railway, any distance up to including seventy miles from Atlanta. Call on or address the Baxter-Rogers Lumber Company, 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga. nov 1 3t

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—$1,500 at once; must be secured by improved city real estate. John W. Cox, attorney, 23½ Whitehall street.

$1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000 to lend at once upon city property at low rates. We also make a specialty of larger loans upon business property. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable building. nov 5 tf

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY to loan on improved Atlanta real estate in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000 for five years at 7 and 8 per cent, according to amount and location of property; commission and attorney's fees reasonable. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

LOANS PROMPTLY made on improved Atlanta real estate by the Scottish American Mortgage Company at low rates, without commissions. Interest semi-annually. W. T. Crenshaw, 13 East Alabama street. oct 29 m sun tues thur.

MONEY to loan at reasonable rates of interest on all kinds of security, both real and personal. Convince yourself by calling on us. Fidelity Loan and Discount Company, 613 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga. oct18-1m e o d

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street. oct 30 6 mos

LOANS made on real estate or approved collateral; drafts or bank money orders issued on all parts of Europe; foreign moneys exchanged. George S. May, 705 to 707 Temple Court. Telephone 1479. sep19-1y.

LOANS from $5,000 to $50,000 promptly negotiated; lowest rates. Union Loan and Trust Company, Forsyth and Walton sts. oct10-1m

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT LOANS made by the Scottish American Mortgage Company, 2 to 5 years, on improved Atlanta real estate. Money here ready. W. T. Crenshaw, 13 East Alabama. oct19-1m

T. W. BAXTER & CO. negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and choice improved Georgia farm lands at low rates of interest. No. 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga. oct18-1y

$3,000 HOME MONEY to lend, in bulk or divided, on Fulton or DeKalb farms. W. P. Davis, 613 Temple court. aug 17—7½ m

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Money always on hand. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. Rates depend on the security. Large and good loans very cheap. 13-6m

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and drafts on city and out-of-town banks cashed after regular banking hours. J. R. Tolleson, 21 and 22 second floor Inman building. sep18-6m

$38,000 AT 6 PER CENT; $40,000 at 7 per cent to loan on residence or store property, 3 to 5 years, semi-annual interest; also monthly loans. R. H. Jones, 2 North Broad street. july26-tf

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office 5th floor Temple Court, Joseph N. Moody, cashier. nov 1-1y

RILEY-GRANT Company negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan17-1y

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building. Atlanta.

PARLOR MILLINARY.

LADIES! Bring your ostrich feather trimmings, boas, tips, etc., and have them cleaned, curled and dyed. Gate City Feather Works, 98 Spring or 80 Peachtree.

FINANCIAL.

FOR RENT—Six-room cottage, furnished; north side; large lot; long or short time. "Home," care Constitution.

LIFE ENDOWMENT and tontine insurance policies bought. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

DID YOU ever try to make money? See under business chances. Day & Roberts. oct22-305t sun

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—An Anthony Camera, 4x5, with two plate holders, 1 tripod, 1 carrying case, 1 printer, 1 lense, complete for $6; cost $15. Address Camera, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—At cost, mattings, sheetings, pillow casings and towels, also desirable rooms for rent in 41½ Peachtree. M. Wiseberg.

FOR SALE—One 16x18 engine and a lot of sash, door and blind machinery, in first-class order. Address P. O. box No. 327, Chattanooga, Tenn. nov 3-3t-sun

SOLID GOLD collar buttons at 75 cents. Delkin's, 69 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—Scholarship in the best business college in Atlanta. Apply at once, James King, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Tent 18x40, one Winchester rifle, 22 caliber and show case, cheap. Osler, 41 Decatur street.

FOR SALE—At a bargain one of Edison's latest improved phonographs complete, with 12 cylinders. Call at once. 38 Peachtree street.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION SOUVENIR photos now ready; every picture a souvenir; cabinets $2 per dozen, best finish. Lenney, 83½ Whitehall.

FOUR FINE MILK cows for sale corner Broad and Walton streets, Monday 4th instant, 10 a. m. Owner.

ELEVATORS CHEAP—Several second-hand passenger and freight, in good order, on hand. We will take your old in exchange for new elevator. Atlanta Elevator Works. aug11-tf sun

FIRST CLASS 40-horse engine and boiler, sold either separately or together, cheap; call or address O. T. Bugg, Jr., 78 Marietta street. nov 1 3t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

FRANK'S old reliable cut rate ticket offices now open in the Kimball House lobby and at No. 18 North Pryor street, under Kimball house.

SAVE 50 per cent by having your job printing done at Southern Star office, 20 Peters street, Atlanta.

ALL KINDS of advertising done. Crescent Advertising and Distributing Co., 3462 Laurel St., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—Our friends to know that we are now located at 47 West Hunter; renovating a specialty; mattresses and cots at reduced prices. Perfection Mattress Co., Phone 1617.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION SOUVENIR photos now ready; every picture a souvenir; cabinets $2 per dozen, best finish. Lenney, 83½ Whitehall.

JUST A LITTLE further up the street, but oh what a difference in the prices of fine diamonds and watches at Delkin's, 69 Whitehall street.

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY.

LADIES' evening dresses and opera gowns cleaned or dyed equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41.—Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

GENTS' SUITS cleaned or dyed to look equal to new on short notice at the Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree, opposite Aragon hotel.

LADIES' kid slippers cleaned equal to new by new process for 15 and 25 cents per pair. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

BABY'S WHITE CLOAK will clean equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—Wealthy young lawyer desires young lady correspondent. Enclose photo. Address H., box 31, university student, Charlottesville, Va.

CONFIDENTIAL—Strictly confidential, brilliant matrimonial offer will be made to very wealthy, well-educated, good-looking girl or widow willing to enter family of oldest European nobility and court circles; high titles connected therewith; no agent wanted, but private intermediary welcome; strictly private. Write "Fair," Box 168, 253 6th ave., N. Y.

A REFINED, accomplished southern banker 34, worth $50,000, income $5,000, would marry. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

GENTLEMAN 59, capital $200,000, would marry. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

PRETTY MAIDEN 28, worth $5,000, would marry. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

GENTLEMAN 45, worth $70,000, would marry. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

WIDOW 42 worth $30,000, would marry. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

CHIVALROUS southern gentleman, 28, worth about $100,000, would marry good sensible lady. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN 37, worth $165,000, best references, seeks happy, congenial married life. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

FOR EXCHANGE.

$50,000 EQUITY in choice Chicago property, rented net income $2,700 now, and $3,300 after May 1st next; to exchange for merchandise or mercantile business and real estate in the south. Rex, care Constitution.

FOR EXCHANGE—15 acres on electric line worth $7,500; $2,000 on long time, balance in Florida land. F. O. Box 518.

FOR EXCHANGE—Elegant 10-r. residence, all conveniences; new and beautiful vacant lot on north side, either or both for smaller rent-paying property. Exchange, this office.

TO EXCHANGE for a home in Atlanta seventy-acre farm, sixty-five acres in cultivation, six miles north of Adairsville, Oothcalooga creek and W. & A. railroad pass through it. Price $20 per acre. R. W. Martin, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, Adairsville, Ga.

FOR SALE—DOGS.

MARRIAGE PAPER free, securely wrapped, with 1,000 advertisements unmarried people who would like correspondents for pleasure or marriage. Many rich. Gunnels Monthly, Toledo, O. nov3 10t sun

FOR SALE—Beautiful B. and W. English setter, perfectly trained; two years and eight months old, one of the best bred in the south for one-third value. J. R. C., care Constitution.

NEWFOUNDLAND, Scotch Collie, Shepherd, Setter and Pug puppies now ready to ship; also four fox hound pups for sale at $10 to $15 each. If the reader wants to buy address at once Gate City Kennel, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Three of the finest pointer dogs in the United States. Combine blood of field trial winners; right age for training; all natural retrievers; will sell cheap for cash. H. McHan, Tate, Ga. oct 27 and novem 3

LADIES' COLUMN.

PICTURE FRAMES made for the holidays and delivered when wanted; order your frame; nice stock molding. 69½ Whitehall.

OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS—Ladies, bring your ostrich feathers to Atlanta Feather Works, 69½ Whitehall street, and have them cleaned, dyed and curled. L. Phillips.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION SOUVENIR photos now ready; every picture a souvenir; cabinets $2 per dozen, best finish. Lenney, 83½ Whitehall.

PICTURE FRAMES made to order cheaper than anybody, guaranteed. See us before ordering. 69½ Whitehall.

OPIUM, morphine habits cured at your home for $10. "No cure, no pay." Lock Box 210, Edgewood, Ga.

BELLAMY'S GOSSYPIUM—A monthly medicine for ladies; pleasant, safe and effectual; by all druggists. Bellamy Mfg Co., P. O. Box 199, Atlanta, Ga.

MEDICAL.

LADIES ... English Pennyroyal Pills (D...) ... reliable, ... for particulars ... by return ... Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. may 26-30t mon ...

THE OLD PRIZE RING

Fighters Who Fought With Fists, Not Tongues and Pens.

A PUGILISTIC POLITICIAN

John Morrissey, the Famous Prize Fighter Congressman—A Political Strategist.

The space the journals of today give to the movements of the principals in the much-advertised prize fight, and the interminable interviews of Corbett and Fitzsimmons, is in striking contrast to the mode of conducting those affairs in the days gone by, says a writer in The Washington Post. The announcement of the fight was made, the men went in training, and when the time came for the fight the men were in the ring, and the best man won. The public were not bored to death about what the bruisers had to say of each other, about whom individually the general public cares nothing. The men who entered the ring in those days fought, and did but little talking. They were of a different breed from those who go about the country on exhibition. Morrissey, Heenan, "Yankee" Sullivan, Tom Hyer, Bill Hastings, and that class of men fought; they didn't talk. The men of that day made their mark in life after they had retired from the arena.

One of the most remarkable of those men, whose subsequent career as a member of congress is well known, was John Morrissey. In 1866 I was in NewYork, as one of the executive committee appointed by the union convention held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, 1866, the first democratic convention held after the close of the war, with Messrs. Charles Knap and Cornelius Wendell. Our headquarters were at the Astor house, and meetings were held nightly at the Manhattan Club, where we met the political magnates of that state, and it was determined to make an ardent campaign. At one of these meetings, after dining with Judge Sanford E. Church, Augustus and Richard Schell, S. L. M. Barlow, John I. Hoffman and others, the nominations for congress were discussed. That of John Morrissey, it was feared, would take some strength from the party. Morrissey had been a very liberal contributor to the party and an indefatigable worker with a very strong following, and his friends demanded his nomination. As I had no interest in the local canvass I was requested to see Morrissey and lay before him the views expressed by the gentlemen in charge of the campaign, in the hope that he might be induced to defer his nomination until the next term.

The following day I met Morrissy for the first time and was most favorably impressed with him. His quiet, unassuming manner and gentlemanly deportment surprised me. And I expected to find a rough, uncouth man. I feared my mission would not be agreeable to him, and was, therefore, the more astonished at the attention he gave to what I had to say, and after hearing me, he answered briefly: "If, Mr. Coyle, you can spare the time to go with me through the district I think I can convince you that I will add to the strength of the ticket rather than weaken it."

Willing to give him an impartial opportunity to demonstrate his strength and from the evident sincerity and confident assurance that he would then leave it to my decision whether he should be a candidate, we took a carriage and drove from one end of his district to the other, taking in our route Wall and Broad streets, where we saw bankers and brokers and merchants, and then along the river front, where he was greeted most ardently. I was astonished at this manifestation of his strength. The journey occupied several hours, as the district extended from Twenty-fourth street to the Battery. On our return to the Astor house he asked me my opinion of his strength. I told him he should take the nomination and that I would so report to the gentlemen at the Manhattan Club. He thanked me and said: "For myself I have no ambition, but I have a son and I am unwilling he should remember me only as a prize-fighter and a gambler, and for that reason I want the nomination."

That night I reported what I had seen and that I had advised Morrissey to take the nomination. The gentlemen present, with one exception, acquiesced in the opinion, and Morissy was nominated and elected. The preson who objected was John T. Hoffman, whom Morrissey had ardently supported for mayor of the city of New York, and to whose election he had contributed $16,000. When Morrissey came to congress the opposition press teemed with articles of denunciation against the democratic party for sending such a representative to congress; but, referring to the Barrington memories, I recalled in The National Intelligencer the fact that a prize-fighter, Joseph Gully, grandfather of the present speaker of the house of commons, had sat in the British house of parliament for twenty years with credit to himself and advantage to his constituents. Mr. Morrissey became very popular with both sides of the house, arraying himself against all claims of a doubtful character.

When the Tweed ring was reveling in the plenitude of his power Morrissey was in the legislature, and took strong ground against them, and thus incurred the enmity of Tweed and his friends. They subsequently caused his arrest upon the charge of keeping a gambling house, and it was determined to disgrace him by sending him to Blackwell's island. The morning papers teemed with accounts of his arrest. Meeting him accidentally in front of the Astor house, I expressed my sympathy for him, when he said: "You are the first man, Mr. Coyle, who has expressed a word of sympathy for me."

We went into Mr. Thurlow Weed's room, No. 11, where for thirty years, Mr. Weed had dispensed patronage and made and unmade men, and I suggested to Morrissey the name of an old friend of Dick Connolly's, who would have influence with him, and said I would go out to Fordham, where he resided, and see him. I did so, and met him next morning at Connolly's house. We advised Connolly against proceeding to punish Morrissey. I said: "Your power is absolute; you can send Morrissey to the island, but if you do you array all his friends against you, and you cannot afford to do so. For self-protection you had better let this thing go no further." He said it was a matter of Tweed's and he did not like to interfere. He did interfere, however, and proceedings against Morrissey were stopped.

The charity of Morrissey was boundless. I saw him one day take from the gutter a man he had known in better days, when he was an oracle in all sporting matters, an able writer on those subjects in the columns of the Spirit of the Times, but who, through drink, had fallen into the most degraded condition. Raising him, Morrissey said: Come, I will give you another chance," and taking him by the arm, led him to his house and put him in charge of a servant while he ordered an outfit of clothing for him, and next day took him to Binghamton to the inebriate asylum. He died some months after at the asylum, and during his stay there and after his death Morrissey provided for his family.

In 1876 his earnest efforts for Governor Tilden and his confidence in his election were displayed at the convention in St. Louis, where Tammany had sent a delegation of 100 or more, who tried to impress upon the southern delegates that Governor Tilden could not carry New York. Alone Morrissey visited every delegation, and by his convincing and earnest arguments dispelled that impression. He bet with Ned Kearney $10,000 that Tilden would carry New York. His political foresight was wonderful. During this canvass he made no bets on Tilden's being elected president, but always on certain states generally New York and Indiana. I asked him why he did so, and he said: "Something may be done by the republicans through the returning boards of the southern states," and the result showed how correctly he judged. In political contests he seemed to weigh every possible, and to others, every impossible and improbable event.

His knowledge of the voters of the state and city was unerring. In a contest he made for state senator against John Fox, a Tammany man, with all the power of that organization arrayed against him, he said, weeks before the election, he would beat Fox 3,000, and as the time drew near he said his majority would be 4,000. On the night of the election John Kelly announced from the stage in Tammany hall that Fox was elected and shouts went up that could be heard at the battery. I heard the announcement and hastened to Morrissey's headquarters, where I found a crowd boiling over with excitement. The only cool man present was Morrissey. I told him what I had heard and expressed regret, but he smiled and said: "Don't worry, I will have at least 3,500 majority," and by midnight his judgment was confirmed.

His fight with Tammany was continued, and Morrissey changed his residence into the Murray Hill district, the aristocratic district, and when the Hon. Augustus Schell was nominated for state senator by Tammany he took the nomination of the opposition. I was in Washington at the time, and when I saw by the New York papers he had been nominated I thought he had lost his head and so wrote him, urging him to withdraw. He telegraphed me: "Don't be uneasy, I will beat him sure." I went to New York a day or two after, and when I saw him I said I thought he was crazy; that Mr. Schell was one of the best men in New York and deservedly so, and that he could not be beaten in that district. He replied: "Yes, Mr. Schell is one of the best men in the city, but he is nominated by Tammany, and I will beat him." I tried to argue him out of his confidence, but he only smiled and said: "If I am well enough to make the canvass I will beat him about 4,000. Anyway, my majority will be about 3,000." Unconvinced, I awaited the result very anxiously, and his judgment was again confirmed; he won by something over 3,000.

The illness which he suffered from and which caused his death a year of two afterwards was the result of his fight with Heenan. The terrible blows Heenan rained on his breast was one of the causes of his illness. He could take any amount of punishment, and after his contestant had exhausted himself Morrissey was as fresh as when he entered the ring.

Commodore Valderbilt esteemed him very highly, and aided him in making the large fortune he at one time possessed. The Hon. James M. Marvin told me of an instance of the commodore's confidence in him. When the commodore sat down to his favorite game of whist he would allow no one to disturb him. He was at Saratoga, and one day Morrissey came to the United States hotel and asked to see the commodore. Mr. Marvin said: "You know the commodore won't see anybody now," but Morrissey said: "I must see him and will go up." "Very well," said Marvin, "if you choose, but I won't let a card be sent."

Morrissey walked up, knocked at the door and to the response went in. The old commodore looked cross and said: "What do you want?" Morrissey said: "Commodore, I want a hundred thousand dollars."

"That is a very large sum of money."

"Yes," said Morrissey, "I know it is, and that is why I came to you for it."

The commodore drew his letter checkbook and filled out a check and said:

"How long do you want this?"

"Sixty days," said Morrissey. As the commodore handed him the check he said: "Now, Morrissey, no renewal of this; you must pay it when due; now go, and please don't interrupt this game again."

Sixty days after that the commodore's bookkeeper asked him if he had made any deposit not on the books, for he said: "We have a hundred thousand dollars to our credit more than I can account for."

"Oh," said the commodore, "that d—n fool Morrissey has paid that note."

During all the years I knew Morrissey I never saw him at a card table or heard him talk of gambling or prize fighting. He talked politics with a knowledge and memory of political work that was remarkable. His word was his bond. He was incapable of falsehood and deceit, and both friends and enemies knew just where to find him. Some one talking to Governor Tilden of Morrissey said that it was a pity that he was not an educated man. The governor replied: "Not at all, sir; education would have spoiled that unerring judgment and contracted that broad common sense."

Another pugilist of the olden times is Edmund Price. He is now practicing law in New York and has become very wealthy. Price when he fought his last fight in the ring was a translator in the Boston custom house. William Hastings (Dublin Tricks) for years before his death kept a first-class saloon in Fulton street and accumulated a fortune. The contrast between these knights of the fistic arena and those of the present day is very glaring. They fought and did not make exhibitions of themselves except on the day of battle and in the ring.

D. H. DOUGHERTY. J. E. MURPHY.

DOUGHERTY & MURPHY.

The past week has been a Gala Week with Dougherty & Murphy. We have done a Rushing Business, far surpassing our Most Sanguine Expectations. Our customers have been perfectly delighted with the goods bought of us, and expressed their wonder and astonishment, how we can sell them so much cheaper than other houses. Read below the feast of Bargains we have prepared for you, and come Monday morning and join the throng of Money-Savers.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

38 in. Henriettas and Serges that was never sold for less than 39c, for Monday 24c.

10 Pieces Heavy, all-wool Storm Serge, cheap at 49c, as "a Leader," 35c.

54 in. Extra Heavy Knotted Boucles, other houses ask you from $1.35 to $1.50 per yd. for them. We sell them $1.00.

52 in. English Worsted in either narrow or wide twills, really worth 75c, for tomorrow 59c.

9 Pieces left of that 54 in. Broadcloth at 59c.

44 in. Imported Boucle Novelties in New Browns, Greens, etc. Good value $1.49, Monday 99c.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

It would pay you to visit this Department. Note these prices and see for yourself.

48 inch black fancy Novelty, something new, fully worth 85c, now 59c.

38 inch pure wool Serge at the remarkably low price of 24c.

44 inch Novelty Crepon, never sold for less than $1.75 per yard, at $1.40.

52 inch extra heavy, wide waled Diagonal, all wool, excellent quality, former price $1, now 59c.

Black Mohair, beautiful luster, 25c.

40 inch Silk finish Henrietta, same you have been paying 75c for, at 50c.

SILKS. SILKS. SILKS.

Commencing Monday we will show to the public the biggest drives in Silks they have ever seen.

Beautiful line two-tone Silks 42c.

Brocaded Silks, in light and dark colors, 29c.

All Silk black Satin Duchesse, complete assortment in stripes and beautiful designs, regular $1.35 quality, for Monday 99c.

Pretty line Silks in Dresden effects, suitable for Dresses or Shirt Waists, 65c.

Our $1.25 Satin Duchesse cannot be equaled.

Black Satin 49c.

DON'T FORGET that every dollar's worth of our goods is perfectly new, having been bought in the last 20 days.

LINENS.

This Department is complete, and our prices are extremely low.

72 in. half bleached Table Damask now 49c.

Full width Bleached Irish Table Linen, good value $1.00. "A Leader" 74c.

72 in. Turkey Red Oil Colors Table Cloth, 2 1-2 yds. long, $1.25.

Red Table Linen, good quality, 18c.

Extra heavy twilled Toweling 5c.

Good Doilies 25c dozen.

All Linen Towels, in Huck or Damask, 10c.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTS

We have never offered such inducements to those wanting Blankets and Comforts as we now extend to you.

Ten-quarter Gray Blanket was $1.00; now 64c.

Twelve-quarter All-wool California Blanket was $12.50; now $6.75.

Eleven-quarter Pure Wool Blanket was $6.75; now 4.74.

All of our $1.00, $11.00 and $12.50 Blankets now $7.65.

Comforts marked 25 per cent off. Too many on hand. If you need a Comfort or Blanket don't buy until you get our prices.

DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS.

We can save you from 2 to 10 per cent on Bleachings, Sheetings, Pillow Casings and Drillings.

CLOAKS AND CAPES.

We are headquarters, having nothing but new up to date ones to show our customers. Not an old style one in the house, all of them having been bought in last 20 days. Come to us, for we will sell you a new stylish Cape or Jacket for less than you can buy a last year's one for. How are these prices:

A full sweep Plush Jacket, trimmed in Thibet fur, for $5.25.

$15 Plush Cape, nothing newer, for $8.40.

We will sell you an elegant Plush Cape for $11.50.

Fine Boucle Cloth Jackets, extra large sleeves, for $6.30.

Black, navy blue or brown Boucle Cloth Jackets, full ripple back, extreme sleeves, value $16, for Monday $10.

LININGS.

Grass Cloth 8c.

Good Drilling 5c.

Best Silesia 9c.

Splendid Dress Steels 5c.

Bone Casing 1c.

Fiber Chamois 24c.

Hooks and Eyes 2c.

Splendid Hair Cloth, 24c.

4 yds. Velveteen Binding, 8c.

Crinoline, 7c.

NOTIONS.

This is the place to buy your notions.

Good Elastic, 4c.

Good quality Fine Combs, 5c.

Pins, 1c paper.

Steel Hair Pins, 2 papers for 5c.

Curling Tongs, 5c.

Box Writing Paper, 2 doz. Envelopes, 5c.

Good Hair Brushes, 15c.

Hotel Soap, 3 cakes for 10c.

Toilet Soap, 6 cakes for 10c.

GLOVES.

Our stock of Gloves is superb, and in style and quality the very best. Perfect fitting and newest shades.

75c will sell you a beautiful Kid Glove, large pearl buttons.

98c will sell Ladies' 4-Button Kid Glove, all colors, heavy embroidered back, warranted perfect, real value $1.50.

Good quality Cashmere Gloves, 15c.

CORSETS.

Have you seen our stock of Corsets? It is absolutely complete, including Thomson's Glove Fitting, R. & G., Dr. Warner's, and all the celebrated brands, in extra long, medium and short waisted ones.

For 50c we will sell 6 hook extra long waist Corset, in either gray or white French Sateen. You pay 75c for this Corset. But we are going to sell them at 50c. They will not last long at this price.

HOSIERY.

BIG DRIVE IN HOSIERY.

Ladies' Seamless Fast Black Hose, 10c, or 3 pair for 25c.

Ladies' Double Heel and Toe, 25c Hose, for Monday 15c, or 2 pair for 25c.

Ladies' extra quality Hose, others ask you 35 and 40c, we sell them to you for 24c.

In Boys' and Misses' Hose we can suit you in price and quality.

Gents' Seamless ½ Hose, "a hummer," for 5c.

Men's Furnishings.

Men's heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, splendid value, each 35c.

Men's extra fine all wool Shirts and Drawers, bought of the manufacturer's samples at a bargain, while they last at 75c each.

4-ply Linen Cuffs, 12c.

Pure Linen Link Cuffs, 15c.

50c Ties, newest styles, 25c.

Good Suspenders, 15c.

Negligee Shirts, 25c.

Undershirts, 25c.

DOUGHERTY & MURPHY, - 74-76 Whitehall Street.

MINT ALMOST SHUT DOWN.

Only a Small Number of Officers and Employes Left.

New Orleans, November 2—(Special.)—Including heads of departments and a few necessary assistants, there are now only a small number of people at work in the United States mint. Wednesday a large number of employes were given a furlough in accordance with the orders from Washington, received by Superintendent Cade October 24th.

The reason given for the furlough of employes was that the stock of silver bullion on hand had been used up for subsidiary coinage, and as the appropriation for loss on recoinage of worn and uncurrent silver coin was exhausted, it would be unwise to continue the coinage of gold alone until such time as congress made an appropriation to pay the loss on the recoinage of worn coins.

The mint wore rather a dismal look when it was visited yesterday. The employes who were doing their last day's work for an indefinite period were naturally doleful in appearance, while the others, who were more fortunate, felt for their fellow workmen. While the period is indefinite most of the employes feel that the work of the mint will be resumed before February 1st.

There is at present a supply of subsidiary coin in the vaults of the mint, as well as considerable gold. The subsidiary coins will soon be used up at the rate of the demand, when there will be only the assaying, refining and melting to occupy the employes.

Among those who were furloughed were all the lady employes.

The Missionaries Safe.

Constantinople, November 3.—The difficulty respecting the missionaries in Sassoun has been settled. The governor of Moosh has assured British Vice Consul Hampson that he will assume all responsibility for their safety. The missionaries continue their work of distributing relief among the destitute Armenians. They are now at Semal.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, November 2.—The treasury circulation statement issued today shows a net decrease of money in the treasury during October of $12,973,340, and an increase of $13,265,807 of all kinds of money in circulation in the United States during October, making the total circulation foot up $1,598,859,316, or $22.72 per capita based on 70,378,000 population.

Mr. A. J. Scoville is spending the winter with his son, Mr. D. H. Scoville, No. 39 West Baker street.

MILKING MACHINE

A Very Wonderful Device Which the Cows Can't Kick Over.

AND THEY ACTUALLY PREFER IT

This Scotch Invention Has Several Advantages Over the Old-Fashioned Method by Hand.

From The New York World.

Milkmaids have a dangerous rival. A man has built a milking machine. From time immemorial the cow has swished her tail, kicked over the milk pail and been mistress to a certain extent of all she contained. But hereafter she will have to accommodate herself to a labor-saving device which will pay little regard to her feelings in the matter.

This milking machine has been invented in Scotland. It is said to work perfectly. It is known as the "Thistle," and an English farm paper says of it:

"The most successful milking machine yet invented was recently shown at the Darlington fair, where it attracted more attention than any other novelty on exhibition. The machine has been so thoroughly tested by experts that it is now considered to be almost perfect, and it has given so much satisfaction as to warrant the erection of large works for the manufacture of the machinery. Its construction is based on the principle of suction produced by vacuum in a teat cup, which, pressed against the teat of a cow, extracts the milk, which is carried off to a receiving pail. While the teat is drained of its milk air enters the cup, allowing the former pressure to relax, and the teat is again filled with milk from the udder. Vacuum is once more created in the teat cup, which again collapses, pressing out the milk into the tube, and it then passes to be received as before. The exhaustion is, of course, effected by means of an air pump, which can be worked by the motive power most convenient.

"The teat cup is by far the most important part of the machine. Great difficulty was experienced in manufacturing the cup on account of the complications of movement required in imitating the calf's lip and tongue, special machinery having to be manufactured for this alone. These teat cups are about the size of an ordinary wine glass, are made of flexible india rubber and are adapted to any cow.

"The four cups join at the bottom, with a tube attached long enough to carry the milk to the glass cylinder or trap on the top of the pail. Another tube connects this glass trap with the exhaust pipe running overhead. When the cups are placed on the teats and the exclusion of air is complete the milk begins to flow, not in a continuous stream, but intermittently, streaming into the glass receiver with each respiration of the pulsometer, just as it would do when the hand closes on the teat in the act of milking, the momentary interval between each stroke being exactly the same.

"By aid of the glass receiver the attendant is enabled to see when the milk ceases to flow, and then removes the cups at once. Should the suction go on, however, after the milk ceases to flow, no injury will be done. This has been fully borne out by practical experiment. It is also worthy of note that the milk 'froths' up in the pail just the same as if done by hand. The friction is so gentle that the cows seem to enjoy being milked by it.

"A hand machine for four cows, with a woman and a lad, is capable of milking thirty cows in less time that four women can do it. Larger machines are being fitted to milk large numbers at a time.

"The most obvious advantage to be derived from a milking machine lies in the fact that a large number of cows can be milked with the employment of but few hands. This is a matter of greater importance in dairying than in most other lines where machinery is sought to be introduced, because, while in other lines it may cheapen production, in dairying the number of cows that can be kept is limited by the number of hands that can be kept busy on the farm outside of the milking hour.

"An additional advantage is the absolute cleanliness that is possible with a properly constructed machine, it being admitted that even the most strictly clean and careful hand-milkers cannot entirely keep impurities from the milk."

A MILKING MACHINE.

A PIONEER IN THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Written by Esther Singleton.

New York, November 2.—In Mrs. Stanton's case the almond bloom of age is as beautiful as the apple blossom of life's spring. With every faculty in perfect control, a brilliant mind enriched with memories of half a century, Mrs. Stanton has retained beauty and power. Those who do not sympathize with all her theories and endeavors cannot fail to appreciate her courage and mental endowments.

IN HER HONOR.

On November 12th, her eightieth birthday, the National Council of Women of the United States, numbering twenty organizations with a membership of 700,000 women, propose to hold a celebration at the Metropolitan opera house to tender congratulations to this pioneer of woman's rights.

With her work today every one is familiar; but comparatively few persons know the details of her early life and how she became touched with the prophetic spirit of the times. You shall hear of it in her own words, spoken in her cozy apartment in New York, where she lives and works several hours each day.

MRS. STANTON'S STORY.

The death of her only brother gave her the first suggestion of the superiority of a boy to a girl. "I well remember," says Mrs. Stanton, "going into the large large dark parlor to look at my brother, and finding my father there pale and immovable by his side. I slowly approached him and climbed upon his knee. He put his arm around me, and I lay there with my head on his breast for a long time. Then he heaved a deep sigh and said: 'How I wish you were a boy!' 'Well,' I said, 'I will try to do all that a boy does!'

"I went to bed that night thinking what I could do. I decided that I would learn to ride my pony. Up to that time I never would go out without the coachman having the bridle, but I decided that I would be courageous and brave and learn to ride alone. And then I would study Greek.

"So the next morning, as soon as I was dressed, I hastened down to meet our good pastor in his garden, which joined our own. Finding him there at work as usual, I said: 'Doctor, which do you love the better, boys or girls?'

"'Why, girls,' said he, 'I would not give you for all the boys in the universe.'

"'My father loves boys best, and as I said last night that I would try to be as much like a boy as I could, I want to learn Greek. Will you teach me?'

"'Yes, my child,' said he, throwing down his hoe, 'come into my study and we will begin at once.'

"There he taught me the Greek article before breakfast, and I can hear his old broad Scotch accents as clearly as I did sixty-nine years ago.'"

IMPORTANT INFLUENCE.

Soon after she entered the academy of her native town, studying with the boys Latin, Greek and mathematics, but from the old Scottish clergyman she received many influences during the formative period of her character.

"My father's office was in a wing adjoining the house, and I used to go there and listen to the complaints of the clients. The women from the Scotch neighborhood came in to make their complaints. At that time all the women of this state were under the old common law of England. A married woman could not inherit any property; whatever was left her went to her husband. She could not have her own wages; if a woman worked all day long, what she earned belonged to her husband at night; and, if you paid her, the law could compel you to pay him again. A woman could not do business in her own name; she could not make a contract; she could not sue or be sued; she could not own her own children. Sitting in my father's ffioce I listened to all these complaints of the women and got my first idea of the cruelty of the laws. The women used to weep and talk, and my father seemed so helpless to do anything for them.

"When I asked him why he did nothing for these women he said: 'Well, the trouble is the law's in th way.' Then I would say 'Let me see the law.' I could not believe that anything could stand in the way of remedying such trouble.

"Seeing my indignation, the students used to amuse themselves looking up the very worst laws relating to women and reading them to me, so that they kept me in a constant state of wrath. After a while I got them all marked, and I used to go into the office and read them over and over again. At last I said: 'If these laws are the things that make all women so miserable, I will just get a pair of scissors and cut them out, and that will end their suffering.'

A CASE IN POINT.

"Now, Flora Campbell, who used to wear a big red cloak with a hood, came every Saturday and brought us chickens, eggs, maple sugar, and sweet flag, and I had a very tender feeling for Flora Campbell.

"One day when she had been telling my father what she suffered at the hands of her son and his wife (for her husband had left the farm to her son although Flora's money had bought the land) who did not take good care of her, I said:

"'Now, Flora, dry your tears, I am going into the office to cut every one of those laws out of the books, and you will have no more trouble.'

Flora told my father, and he took me into his office. 'If my office should burn tonight,' he said, 'it would make no difference, as there are a hundred lawyers in the state, and all have these same books. When you are older, you can go down to Albany and tell the legislature what you have witnessed here, how badly these laws work, and then they will pass new ones.' My thought then turned to the time when I would be big enough to go down to the legislature.

A KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT.

"At the Johnstown academy I studied everything that the boys did, and my one ambition was to outstrip a boy in everything so as to hear my father say: 'Well, after all a girl is as good as a boy.' I was riding splendidly on my pony, and kept at the head of the class in Greek, Latin and mathematics, until when the class was graduated at the end of five years, I took the second prize—a Greek Testament.

"I hastened home, rushed to my father, but when I was aching to hear him to say something to show he recognized the equality of the daughter with the son, he kissed me on the forehead and exclaimed with a sigh: 'Ah, you shold have been a boy!' That ended my pleasure. I fled to my room, flung the book on the floor, and wept tears of bitterness.

GOING TO THE LEGISLATURE.

"In due time I was married, and two of the young men who had studied with me at the academy were elected to the legislature.

"Another influence upon my development was my cousin, Gerrit Smith, a great abolitionist; and visiting in his house I met many abolitionists, and heard discussed the question of human rights I used to go with him to conventions, and all the pleas that I heard for negroes' freedom, I applied to women.

"It was at his house that I met my husband. Our wedding trip was to England, where there was a call for the World's Anti-Slavery convention. This was in 1840. The women had taken a very active part in the anti-slavery agitation, and women delegates were sent; but when they reached their destination, they were not allowed to take their seats,

When I returned home I decided to hold a convention and discuss women's rights, for I considered the condition of woman about as degraded as that of the slave on the southern plantation. I wrote to my two friends in the legislature to know if I could have a hearing on the married woman's property bill, and they replied 'yes.' From 1840 to 1848 Ernestine L. Rose, Paulina Wright, and myself had circulated petitions in the state of New York.

I used to go up in the garret every day and read over my speech, thinking I could slip to Albany and back without the knowledge of anybody but the legislature; and, one day when I was thinking of all this, my father entered with the old Albany Journal, edited by Thurlow Weed. He laid the paper down in front of me, and said: 'What does this mean?' And there I read:

"'Elizabeth Cady Stanton is to address the legislature Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock on the married woman's property bill.'

"I answered: 'I suppose it means what it says.' He was perfectly confounded, and so was I.

"Then he said: 'When my clients have gone, I wish you would read it to me.' I was in the depths of despair; I had never seen my name in print before, and thought it was the most awful disgrace that could befall a woman.

HER FATHER'S HELP.

"When I read my speech to my father, he suggested several improvements and found worse laws for illustration than I had, working with me until 1 o'clock in the morning; yet for a conservative old judge to have his daughter the subject of ridicule was a deep blow. I spoke two hours, and this, my first speech, was published in The Evening Journal. That same year, 1848, the married woman's property law passed, and gave married women their rights to their property.

"That same year there was a constitutional convention, and we moved to Seneca Falls, where I called the first woman's suffrage convention ever held in the world. This was organized in the Methodist church and lasted two days, during which we issued a declaration and a series of resolutions. We had not the slightest idea that anybody would make fun of it, but it was laughed at and ridiculed from one end of the country to the other. I have lived to see an entire revolution in woman's field of energy.

"I am busy now upon the Woman's Bible, a new translation, of the important texts and chapters relating to the position of women. I myself have had charge of the Pentateuch, which I expect to publish within the month, with comments relating to the position of woman in antiquity."

The two pictures of Mrs. Stanton shown here are illustrative of life. The first shows her at the beginning of her pioneer career. It is suggestive of the pictures of Sonya Kovalivsky, the famous Russian mathematician.

Exposition Visitors

Are cordially invited to call and see our big stock of dolls, toys, fancy goods, books, etc. ORR STATIONERY CO., 104 Whitehall St., and 85 Peachtree St. oct 25 to dec 1

34 PAGES

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART 13-24

VOL. XXVIII — ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY. MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1895. — PRICE FIVE CENTS

KEELY COMPANY

Every salesman on the jump to serve customers quickly. Simply a question of what part of the day you can get here without finding crowds—some one ahead all the time. The public seems to comprehend this store as it deserves. These paragraphs are only hints of the rich stuffs displayed. . . . . . .

KEELY COMPANY

ATLANTA

KEELY COMPANY

KEELY COMPANY

The store is bright and all aglow with new and novel things in every department, and assortments are splendidly complete. The newsgatherer of the store has an appalling task. He knows, as none other, its attractions. How to bring you into full knowledge of it all, is his work. . . . .

Bargains.
Bargains.
Bargains.

The restoring hand of Industry and Art has grasped the glorious possibilities of this sun-loved city and modern grandeur sanctifies its shrines. On every side is harmony and toil, while marveling visitors witness the splendid results of an indomitable people and mingle in the radiant and varied life of this gala period. Next in interest to the domes and turrets and towers and fountains and minarets of the Exposition, come the shelves and counters and aisles and displays of Keely Company. There is no horizon to the volume, extent and scope of the economies and conveniences offered at this store. The building is rambling and vast, and the merchandise attractions are colossal and monumental. Just now the stocks are in the full bloom of beauty and completeness. Prices are consistent with a business which is always developing and growing greater. That is the vital point, and we would be lunatics not to have them right. . . . .

Bargains.
Bargains.
Bargains.

The most direct way to money-saving is to take the straightest line from your home to Keely Company. An incomparable variety of values in a grand assortment of seasonable merchandise await your coming. The splendid and cumulative power of a thoroughly progressive business offer you opportunities which give added and unquestioned proof of this store's leadership. . . . .

Novelties in Autumn Veilings—In Tuxedo, Brussels and fancy grounds, in various forms of dot arrangements.................................50c

The "Somerset" and "Marlborough" Veilings are prominent among the latest styles received in Veilings, 35c to 98c

A great variety of imitation Applique, Mechlin, Oriental and Madeira Laces in ecru, 15c up to 75c

White and Black Bourdon Laces. This lot received from an importer, and prices are about half, 25c up to.................................95c

Point d'Gene, Point d'Irelande, Duchesse and Point Venise Lace Collars. Handsomest paterns yet shown, $3.50 up to.......................$6.50

Scarfs of real Mink Fur with patented clasp of natural head and claw; various lengths, 90c up to.....................................$9.75

A great variety or Ostrich Feather Boas. The very best qualities, full, fluffy and curly, $10.00 up to.....................................$30.00

Beautiful Collars formed by rows of real Ostrich Feathers sewed on black satin band, a Paris idea, $3.00 up to...........................$25.00

Jet and Iridescent Yokes. These are in the height of style and sold high in many stores; big assortment here, $1.75 up to...................$8.50

Garnitures made out of brilliant Cut Jet. They lend additional grace and beauty to any dress. $2.00 up to...........................$12.00

Nearly a hundred styles of Passementerie; a gorgeous combination of jewels, beads, spangles, facets and metal, 15c up to....................$7.50

Beaver, Astrakhan, Thibet, Ostrich and Beaded Velvet Trimmings. The most perfect stock in the South, 25c up to........................$6.75

Buttons—Large Porcelain Buttons, with artistic miniature work, finished with enamel and studded with rhinestones............................$4.00

Buttons from the size of a pea to two inches in diameter, enriched with pearl, ruby, turquoise and gold, 50c to $3.75

Jet Buttons, cut, riveted and dull for mourning, A vast collection for you to choose from, 15c to...$2.50

Sixty extra fine scalloped and embroidered Handkerchiefs, sheer and soft, 10c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c and.....................................50c

Unlaundered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, good quality, with beautiful revere work; others hand embroidered, 10c, 25c and.......................35c

Fifty dozen Men's Plain White and Colored Bordered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 25c and 50c; our prices 15c and...................25c

Gloria Silk Umbrellas, size 56 inches, crooked and looped handles of natural woods, worth $1.50: our price...................................98c

Twilled Gloria Silk Umbrellas, size 26 inches, steel rod, looped and crooked handles of Congo, Cherry and Acacia, worth $2.25, at........$1.50

Pure Sterling Silk Umbrellas, warranted not to split, best dye, size 26 inches, large assortment, beautiful handles, worth $4.50, at..........$3.00

Women's 4-button length Glazed Kid Gloves, three styles of embroidery on back, metal or pearl buttons, all colors. 98c

Women's 4-button length Lambskin Gloves, heavy pique embroidery on back, darkish shades for Fall. Right for driving or walking.............98c

The most active element in the minds of some advertisers is their imagination. We never yield to the seductions of Fancy, but are quick to seize upon every Fact that emphasizes our imposing and stupendous superiority over competitors of every size and quality. The tremendous crowds that fill our aisles are ample evidences that we are first in popular favor —despite the determined claims of others. . .

London Box Coats.

Rightly tailored custom finished Coats as you see them nowhere else. Chic conceits of London's leading tailors and correct copies from America's foremost tailoring establishments. These ultra fashionable frocks are entirely dissimilar in fit and finish, make and mode, to the mediocre cloak factory product, so numerously offered. The prices, too, are different. Note: . . . .

Loose-front Reefer Coats, 26 in. long, ripple back, large new sleeves, deep collar, hard buttons, blue and black Kerseys and Beavers, worth $8.50; at.............................. $6.00

Stylish Coats in Rough Boucle, deep collar, ripple back, tailor-made and finished with stitched edge, blue and black, worth $10.00 ; at............................... $7.50

Box-front Reefer Coats in Rough Cheviot, Kersey and Boucle, half lined with silk, deep collar, ripple back, new sleeves, worth 12.00 ; at.............................. $8.50

English Kersey Cloth Coats, full ripple back, melon sleeves, high storm collar, extra wide box front, black, navy and brown, worth $13.50 ; at............................ $10.00

Fine Box Coat of glossy Curl Mohair, latest French shield or bias front, lined with fancy Taffeta, mandolin sleeves, ripple back $11.50

Fine Black English Curl Boucle Coats, lined throughout with silk, full ripple back, foot-ball sleeves, high storm collar, worth $15.00; at.............................$12.00

New box front Coats of handsome Caterpillar Boucle, extra full draped sleeves, ripple back and new style revers, worth $16.50; at..$13.50

Imported Kersey Coats, latest bias front, inlaid velvet collar, silk-lined, melon sleeves, ripple back, corded seams, worth $18.50; at.............................$15.00

Diagonal Boucle Coaching Coats, very wide box front, strapped and stitched, extreme revers, silk-lined, worth $20.00; at....$16.00

Tufted Cheviot Tailored Coat, silk-lined, diagonal fly front with two pearl buttons exposed, velvet collar, mandolin sleeves.....$17.50

WOMEN'S CLOTH CAPES.

The shapes are from the latest approved models. The fabrics are the choicest and handsomest effects to be found anywhere. In the matters of workmanship, finish and style a casual examination will prove that they are perfect. Regarding prices, there isn't anything in this country so far as we know that can parallel them in real cheapness. . . . .

Well-made, medium-length Cape of good quality Serge full sweep. You couldn't buy the bare material for what we sell the completed garment.............................. $3.00

Double Cape, extra full sweep, in either Kersey or Boucle, tailor-made and stitched. Remarkably handsome and a genuine bargain $5.00

Capes of rich Broadcloth, tans, blues and black, lined throughout with imported Silk, new style collar trimmed with fine lace.$7.50

Women's Cloth Capes—in fine glossy Boucle, 30 inches deep, embroidered in designs over shoulders and down front, fine silk velvet collar, at..............................$10.00

Women's Cloth Capes—in fine English Kersey, 25 inches deep, inlaid velvet collar, finished with six rows of fine stitching, at.......................................$12.00

Women's Capes—in fine Beaver Cloth, beautifully embroidered in rich designs, deep collar of black Thibet fur, satin finished throughout, at..........................$15.00

REEFER JACKETS FOR MISSES.

From the first days of the season, when we began with such a gathering of garments as appeared nowhere else, the assortments have been broadening, and now the stock is beyond even the imagination of most dealers, decidedly in advance of all other competitive achievements. . .

Walking Reefer of Mounted Cheviot, in navy, brown and red, box front, lay-down collar with pointed revers, leg-of-mutton sleeve, pleated back, all seams piped with velvet............ $3.75

Misses' Reefer All-wool Boucle, colors red, blue and green, reefer front, pleated back, full sleeves, deep sailor collar, sleeves and front trimmed with Hercules braid............. $5.00

WONDERFUL SILK VALUES.

Sensations in Silks are difficult, especially when the entire stock is new and perfect. But the very basis of our Silk business is a sensation. The completest gathering we ever had. Every legitimate facility created by great individual thought and care, and by thorough management is placed at the disposal of Keely Company's patrons. The assortment we display has never been equaled in the history of Atlanta. Not the per cent. of profit, but the amount of trade, brings the return of capital employed, labor bestowed, expense incurred.
There are fine Silks and rare—dainty, exquisite. The cheaper sorts, too. Every yard is highly seasoned with a peculiar bargain flavor.

Colored Taffetas and Satin Duchesse in stripes, checks and brocades—Plaid Surahs, 24 inches wide—Plain and Changeable Taffetas—Black Satin and Taffeta Brocades—Black Satin Duchesse—Black Surah, 24 inches wide—Black and Colored Japanese Silks, 28 inches wide, worth up to $1.25; our price.....75c

Colored and Black Duchesse Satin and Taffetas in stripes and figures—Brocaded Crepon, 28 inches wide—Black Peau d' Soie—Black Muscovite—Black Gros d'Londres—Black Mascotte—Black Gros Grain Silk—Black Satin Duchesse—Black Damasse —Black Armure, worth up to $1.75; our price.................98c

Taffetas with stripes and figures. Shot Taffetas and Gros Grains, Persian colorings and Oriental designs. Double-warp Taffetas with Damasse and Dresden figures and stripes. Chameleon Silks, richly brocaded, iridescent and shimmery. Brocaded Satin Duchesse, pure white and tinted. Silk d'Cannaile with woven figures, showing all the rainbow colors. . . . .
They are all top-lofty, marvelously beautiful Novelties, admirably suited to Reception, Wedding and Ball Dresses. Only firm resolution represses the impulse to gush over their cheapness. . . . .

They exemplify very remarkably the economic possibilities of our Silk Department—the best and biggest in the South. . . . .

$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.25.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Some of the richest things for dresses that ever came to Georgia. The Mecca of materials, heavy and medium weight. Not a paltry spattering of stuffs, but a full, healthy, well-rounded stock of the season's worthiest—the best for all needs. . . . .
Foreign looms have realized numerous novel thoughts that today dazzle with dyes and designs. . . . .
We could point to a hundred notables. They crop up all over the store; from the meek domestic to the self-important imported fabrics. The quick buying should hasten your choice. . . . .

Full-width Woolen Suitings—42 inch Novelty Jacquards—38 inch all-wool Serges, Cashmeres and Henriettas, representing twenty colors, worth up to 45c; our price..........................25c

All-wool Fancy Boucle Suitings—45 inch all-wool Serge—large group American Cheviots in green, brown, blue, garnet and gray color combinations, worth up to 65c; our price......................39c

All-wool 40 inch Scotch Plaids—All-wool Homespun Cheviots —Changeable Sharkskin Crepon—all-wool 40 inch Heather Mixtures in mottled color effects, worth up to 75c; our price.....49c

Beautiful Golf Plaids—All-wool Navy Bicycle Serge—Silk-and-Wool Mixtures, 44 inches wide—Boucle Suitings overwoven with black and red Jacquard figures, worth up to $1; our price..65c

Chameleon Suitings, changeable and prismatic with silk threads, Bourette and Camel's-hair Novelties—French Chevron and Frieze weaves, worth up to $1.25; our price......................75c

Silk-warped Novelty French Suitings, black and red hummocky surfaces, half Cheviot, half Boucle—Mohair Striped Suitings and brilliant Silk-and-Wool Plaids, worth up to $1.40; our price 85c

Unless we can carry as perfect stocks and sell lower than surrounding rivals there can be no distinguishing, exceptional and characteristic feature of this business. We face this great truth without evasion. Recognition of this condition is the incentive that urges us to undersell combined competition. We want to be unique, different from the regular run. And we are. . . . .

There is force and audacity in the littleness of the prices we quote to-day. They are made masterful and potential by intelligent comparison with the medley offered by others. The eddies and the currents of retail trade will carry everybody to Keely Company's tomorrow. The most extravagant way to waste money is to stay away. . . . .

Accept every word we say at or above par. Don't discount a single sentence. Our policy is square against exaggeration. Common prudence and ordinary ideas of expediency would prevent indulgence in deceptions if no higher motive did not. To-day's announcement is startling in sensationalisms so far as prices are concerned, and yet every item is easily susceptible of verification. Come and see. . . . .

Women's 16-button French Suede Kid Gloves; the colors are pink, blue, lilac, corn, tan, rose, cream and white.......................$1.98

Women's 16-button Glazed Kid Gloves, backs elaborately embroidered. They come only in black and white.............................$2.98

Empire Fans in dainty silk and airiest gauze, edged with prettiest lace. All the richest conceits, from $1.25 up to..................$6.00

By far the handsomest and finest Table Damask we know of at the price. Free from dressing, 68 inches wide, ten patterns....................75c

Damasks from celebrated Belfast Mills of John H. Brown & Sons, Liddell & Co., and McCrumm, Watson & Mercer, worth $1.25, at............85c

Double Dresden Table Damasks, peerlessly fine and white, twelve exclusive patterns, 72 inches wide, worth $1.50, our price...............98c

The poetry of Damask is here in hemstitched and embroidered covers, table squares, scarfs and runners, 50c up to...................$15.00

Good, strong, washed Irish Huckaback Towels, fringed ends and colored borders, 18x40 inches; our price only...............................15c

Heavy Devon Huckaback Towels, all white, excellent for the bath, and Huckaback Towels, with broche Damask borders.......................25c

All-wool white Blankets, full ten-quarter size, very soft wool,; pink, blue and gold borders, worth $5.00; our price..........................$3.75

All-wool Blankets, full eleven-quarter size, finest and most luxurious wool, three styles of borders...................................$4.00

Comforts filled with pure, carded cotton, Silkaline covered, $1.50; superior French Sateen, neat or bizarre patterns............................$3.75

Eiderdown Quilts, filled with genuine goose down, guaranteed odorless and not to shed, sateen covered $3.75

Forty-eight dozen Men's Half Hose, double heels and toes, in black and colored, worth 20c; our price......................................12c

Forty-eight dozen Men's black and colored Half Hose, high spliced heels and double sole, worth 35c; our price only..........................25c

Thirty-six dozen Misses' fast black Hose, warranted not to stain, worth 15c; our price only..10c

Twenty-four dozen Misses' three-thread real Maco cotton Hose, double heels, toes and knees, worth 35c; our price..........................25c

Misses' black Wool Hose, at 25c, and Infants' fine black Cashmere Hose, worth 40c; our price.25c

Woman's Hermsdorf black Hose, double heels and toes, selling everywhere at 25c; our price......19c

Men's Derby Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts, and Drawers, sold all over town at 75c; our price only 49c

Men's cream and gray colored Shirts and Drawers, made out of fine selected wool, worth $1.00; our price......................................72c

Men's plain white and figured Dress Shirts, bosom of English Pique and skirt of heavy muslin, worth $1.25; at............................98c

Seventy-five dozen Four-in-Hands. Tecks, Bows, Windsors and de Joinvilles, worth up to $1.00; our price 25c and 50c

The Keely "Leader" Shoe for women. We have all the nobbiest and most serviceable Fall styles ready, worth $3.00; our price.............$2.00

In the most solemn manner and with the most suave phrases competitors may attempt to convince you that they can match our brilliant and overwhelming broad-sheet of bargains. Whatever the argument; however earnest the promise; such a possibility is too absurd for serious consideration. We have collected an absolutely invincible series of attractions for tomorrow's crowds and the response is bound to be tremendous and enthusiastic. . . . .

A BUSINESS COLLEGE

Presents Some Interesting Facts for Our Young People.

A BUSINESS COURSE FOR $25

The Southern Shorthand and Business University Warns Young Men and Women.

"If you want a thorough and practical business education in connection with bookkeeping, come to the "Southern," up in "The Grand," where you will be fitted for business which will pay you from $50 to $75 a month at the start; but if you wish to get a partial knowledge of the theory of bookkeeping only, and after three months study go into an office as an apprentice at about $20 a month, then attend one of the cheap schools. "Come to see us," said the manager, "and we will show you what a real business school is. It is different from a bookkeeping school. There is a college in Georgia which charges only $25 for a full course. Another one charges a few dollars more simply to teach bookkeeping, and we will guarantee to teach a pupil just as much about bookkeeping in six weeks time.

"A certain school says in its catalogue. 'The cheapest is never the best,' but since making that remarkable announcement it is trying to be the cheapest. Only investigate the various schools and you will see why it can afford to be the cheapest. Come to see us up in 'The Grand.' The old reliable Southern Shorthand and Business university is the people's school. It has 6,000 graduates in positions and 250 pupils now on the roll."

ROBBED ON THE STREET.

W. H. H. Barkham Had His Pocket Picked by a Negro.

Mr. W. H. H. Barkham, a United States juryman, appeared in Judge Orr's court yesterday against Ben Davis and Charlie Therkill, two negroes.

Mr. Barkham is a farmer and lives in Spalding county, a few miles from Griffin. For the last few days he has been serving as a juror in the United States court.

Friday night he was paid $13, with which he proceeded to enjoy himself. It seems that he lingered down town until a late hour and as he was on his way back to his boarding house, while walking up Mitchell street he fell in with another fellow who seemed to be particularly jolly.

They had not gone far, Mr. Barkham says, before two negroes stepped up in front of them and almost before he knew it had robbed him of $5 which he had slipped into his vest pocket to pay his week's board bill.

The negroes ran off and Mr. Barkham went on his way alone, the jolly fellow having deserted him just at that point.

Mr. Barkham had the above named negroes arrested and Judge Orr tried them yesterday. They were represented by Mr. S. C. Crane. Judge Orr placed them under a $100 bond each, which was given and they are awaiting trial in a higher court than Judge Orr's.

From Mrs. John G. Carlisle, wife of United States Treasurer Carlilse, of Kentucky, in President Cleveland's Cabinet, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE: 117 1-2 Whitehall St. ATLANTA, GA.

PROFESSOR A. J. DEXTER.

Professor Dexter:

Dear Sir—I have suffered with inflammatory rheumatism for thirty years. Hearing of your skill I determined to try your treatment. After the first application I was enabled to sleep profoundly, not having had any rest for a week. At present I am using my arm freely, which was powerless for some time. It gives me great pleasure to add my name to the many you have cured. My general health is greatly improved. Respectfully,

MRS. JOHN G. CARLILSE.

We have letters on file at our office from the late U. S. Grant, ex-President Arthur, Samuel J. Tilden, Gen. F. T. Dent, brother-in-law of the late U. S. Grant; Gen. Cutter, ex-Paymaster U. S. Navy; C. W. Wilson, the lamented Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of the U. S. Treasury; Gen. Francis E. Spinner, and hundreds more quite as prominent.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men

Who contemplate going to Hot Springs or Mt. Clemens for the treatment of blood diseases can be cured at one-third the cost at our private dispensary. You may be in the first stages, but remember you are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride and sham modesty deter you from attending to your ailments.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Our office is strictly private, all business is strictly confidential and no names of persons or patients mentioned or published without their written consent. All communications and inquiries from any part of the country promptly answered. Advice or medicine sent by mail or express. We treat and cure all acute, chronic and nervous diseases.

Call at our office and see the largest book in the world, filled with over 5,000 testimonials from patients cured.

Call at our office or address all correspondence to the

DEXTER MEDICINE COMP'Y

Office and medical parlors, 117½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Office hours, 9 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m., Sundays, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Consultation and examination free to all.

Send for paper cantaining letters from patients cured. Mailed free.

Remember our SIX GREAT MAGNETIZED REMEDIES, only $1.00 per bottle, they cure all diseases. Book mailed free giving a full description of same.

AT THE LOWEST

Lower Consols and the Usual Saturday Liquidation Caused Weakness.

RECEIPTS ARE STILL LIGHT

But They Are Expected To Show Up Better Next Week—Stocks Were Dull and Lower.

New York, November 2.—There was a weak opening to the stock market this morning due to lower quotations from London and Paris. The traders resumed their bearish tactics, but they made very little impression on values, the decline ranging from ⅛ to 1 per cent outside of Atchison preferred, which broke 2⅜ per cent to 26⅜. The weakness was most pronounced in the case of the Industrials and the international issues. Rubber common scored the greatest loss in the Industrials, falling 2 to 36½. Sugar, however, was the most active stock on the list and dropped to 100⅛, the lowest point of the week. The old stories about unsatisfactory trade conditions, large imports of German sugar, etc., were used against the stock. Near the close, however, there was some disposition to cover and the early loss was recovered. Tobacco tumbled a point to 89¼, but subsequently recovered to 90. London sold Louisville and Nashville, Atchison and other international stocks. Louisville and Nashville fell ¾ to 56¼, Atchison 1 to 57¾, Atchison preferred 2⅜ to 26⅜, Atchison adjustments 1¼ to 49¾, Atchison 4s certificates 1 to 77¾, Atchison 2s, class A, 1⅞ to 27⅛, and 4s, when issued, ¾ to 80¾. The securities were weakened by the poor statement for September. Missouri Pacific ran off to 30⅛ on the gloomy interview given by Director Russell Sage. The Grangers, trunk lines and Anthracites were all fractionally lower for a time, but near the close rallied with Sugar and improved ⅛ to ⅞ per cent. In the inactive stocks Mobile and Ohio declined 3¼ to 20. Nickel Plate first preferred 2 to 72. Metropolitan Traction rose 1¼ to 107½. The Olcott-Flower-Brady committee now controls $21,535,500 of the $25,000,000 Fidelity Trust Company receipts. The market left off steady and generally ¼@⅜ per cent lower. Rubber lost 1½ and Atchison preferred 1¾.

Bonds were weak.

The sales of listed stocks aggregated 73,681 shares and of unlisted stocks 34,466 shares.

Money on call 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 5@5¼ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¾@$4.88 for 60 days and $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand; posted rates $4.88½@$4.89½; commercial bills $4.86½@$4.87¼.

Bar silver 67¾c.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds weak.

Silver at the board was 68@68¼.

London, November 2.—Bar silver 30 15-16d. Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes at 100 francs 5 centimes for the account.

The following are closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	21	Mobile & Ohio	20¼
do. pref.	68¾	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	75
Am'n Sugar Refin'g	100⅜	U. S. Cordage	7
do. pref.	99	do. pref.	14
Am'n Tobacco	89¾	N. J. Central	108
do. pref.	105½	N. Y. Central	100
Atch., T. & Santa Fe.	17⅜	N. Y. & N. E.	47
Balt. & Ohio	60	Norfolk & Western	11
Canada Pac	58⅜	Northern Pac.	4⅝
Ches. & Ohio	19	do. pref.	16⅜
Chic. & Alton	160	Northwestern	104⅞
C., B. & Q.	83⅞	do. pref.	147
Chicago Gas	67⅜	Pacific Mail	28
Del., Lack. & W	166½	Reading	14
Dis. & Cat. Feed	22¼	Rock Island	75⅜
Erie	12	St. Paul	75
do. pref.	24	do. pref.	126
Ed. Gen. Electric	31⅜	Silver Certificates	68
Ills. Central	99	T. C. I.	37⅜
Lake Erie & West	21½	do. pref.	103
do. pref.	74	Texas Pacific	9⅛
Lake Shore	149	Union Pacific	11½
Louis. & Nash	56⅜	Wabash, St. L. & P.	7½
Louis., N. A. & Chic.	8¼	do. pref.	20
Manhattan Consol	106⅜	Western Union	90¾
Memphis & Chat	15	Wheeling & L. Erie	13⅜
Mich. Central	96	do. pref.	42
Missouri Pacific	30⅜		
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	109⅜	Va. funded debt	62⅝
do., Class B	110	U. S. 4s, registered	111⅜
do., Class C	100	do. coupon	111⅜
Louisiana stamped	100	do. 2s	96½
N. C. 4s	104⅜	Southern Railway 5s	95
N. C. 6s	124	do. common	11⅜
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	88	do. preferred	36
Virginia 6s, deferred	6½	S. C. 4½s	106
do. Trust rec'ts, S.	5⅜		

*Ex-dividend. †Asked. ‡Ex-interest.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, November 2.—New York News Bureau—The stock market was disappointed at the unsatisfactory quotations from London, and the trading element resumed liquidation in a quiet way.

Among international listed stocks especial weakness was shown by Louisville and Nashville and Atchison, the latter losing about 2 per cent.

The Grangers also lost ground fractionally in spite of confident predictions of handsome October returns from St. Paul and Burlington and Quincy.

Missouri Pacific declined 1 per cent, and the list as a rule was lower.

In the Industrials Sugar sold close to par or further unfavorable trade reports and the shutting down of refineries. Rubber fell over 1 per cent, and a like loss was scored by American Tobacco.

Some of the specialties lost 1 per cent, and the general market closed heavy and lower.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Yesterday's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack.	167⅝	168	166⅜	166⅜	167⅜
Northwestern	105⅜	105⅛	104⅛	104⅞	105⅜
Tenn. Coal and Iron	37½	37⅞	36⅞	37⅜	37⅞
Southern Railway	11⅞	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
New York & N. E.	......	......	......	47	48
Lake Shore	150	150	149	149	150
Western Union	90¾	90⅝	90⅛	90⅜	90⅜
Missouri Pacific	31	31	30⅜	30⅜	31
Union Pacific	......	......	......	11⅛	11⅜
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	22⅝	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝
Atchison	18¼	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	18⅜
Reading	14⅛	14⅜	14	14	14⅜
Louisville & Nash	56⅞	56⅞	56¼	56⅜	57⅛
North. Pacific pref.	......	......	......	16⅜	16⅜
St. Paul	75⅜	75⅝	74⅜	75	75¾
Rock Island	75⅛	75⅜	74⅞	75⅜	75⅜
Chicago Gas	67⅛	67⅜	67	67⅜	67⅜
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	84⅜	84⅛	83⅞	83⅞	84⅜
Am'n Sugar Refinery	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	100⅞
Erie	......	......	......	12	12⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	......	......	......	21	21
General Electric	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31⅜

The New York Bank Statement.

New York, November 2.—The New York Financier says this week: The statement of the associated banks of the city of New York for the week ending November 2d, shows an increase in the reserve of $904,700 and reflects in a measure the movement of money, or at least a counterbalancing of it, which has been going on uninterruptedly for so many weeks. The amount of funds shipped to the interior has been decreasing rapidly since the first week of October, and for the week just ended the receipts of currency at New York exceeded the outgo. The banks gained $707,000 in cash during the week, the unusually heavy increase of $1,057,100 in specie being offset by a loss of $350,100 in legal tenders. This apparently indicates an easier tone for the local money market, since an expansion in the reserve will tend to increase the competition of place funds. There is said to be a demand for more money, especially from the northwest, but it is too early to predict just how the market for funds will swing during the next four weeks. The contraction in loans continues, the decrease for the week being $1,801,000, which brings the total down to the $500,000,000 mark again. The deposit item is also falling, and the decrease of $790,800 shown in the statement, leaves the total at $529,862,400 or about 48,000,000 less than reported on August 10th last. The withdrawal of this money from the banks, and the rapid expansion in the loan item acting simultaneously, explain better than anything else the change in money rates during the past season. It is interesting to recall that the past week marks the second anniversary of the resumption of the issue of the detailed tables for the clearing house banks, after a lapse of nearly five months during which the clearing house committee issued and cancelled $41,900,000 of clearing house certificates. Comparisons with the total for November 4, 1893, are therefore of more than ordinary value. In the two years intervening the loans of the New York banks have increased over $90,000,000 and deposits have expanded $72,000,000. The banks are now carrying $19,000,000 more in legal tenders than they held on November 4, 1893, but they have $33,000,000 less in specie than they reported that week. The banks were then carrying an unusually heavy circulation, but last week's volume just about equals it, the increase for the past six days being $402,300, an unusually large amount.

Compared with the last two years: Loans, 1895, $500,691,800; 1894, $500,822,000; 1893, $402,383,300.

Specie, 1895, $64,208,800; 1894, $93,755,600; 1893, $97,116,500.

Legal tenders, 1895,8 $85,851,200; 1894, $118,224,900; 1893, $66,750,100.

Net deposits, 1895, $529,862,400; 1894, $595,104,900; 1893, $447,412,600.

Circulation, 1895, $14,452,600; 1894, $11,517,800; 1893, $14,409,900.

Total reserve, 1895, $150,060,000; 1894, $211,980,500; 1893, $163,866,600.

Reserve requirements, 1895, $132,465,600; 1894, $148,774,225; 1893, $111,853,150.

Excess of reserve, 1895, $17,594,400; 1894, $63,204,275; 1893, $52,013,450.

The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes:

Reserve increase, $904,700.
Loans decrease, $1,801,000.
Specie increase, $1,057,100.
Legal tenders decrease, $350,100.
Deposits decrease, $90,800.
Circulation increase, $402,300.

The banks now hold $17,594,400 in excess of legal requirements.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	102		Augusta 7s, L. D.	113	
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	102½		Macon 6s	111½	
Ga. 4½s, 1915	114	115½	Columbus 5s	102½	
Ga. 7s, 1896	100		Rome graded	103	
Savannah 5s	107	109	Waterworks 6s	103	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	119		Rome 5s	87½	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	114		South Car. 4½s	105	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	108		Newnan 6s, L. D.	103	106
Atlanta 6s, L. D.	112		Chattanooga 5s, 1921	98	
Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100		Col., S.C., graded 3s & 4s, 1910	71	
Atlanta 5s, L. D.	106		Ala. Class A	108	109½
Atlanta 4½s	104				

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia 6s, 1897	101		do. 2d 7s, 1910	113	
Georgia 6s, 1910	110		do. con. 6s	—	
Georgia 6s, 1922	113		Atlanta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	120	
Central 7s, 1893	123		do. income 6s, 1900	103	
Ga. Pac. 1st	112	114			
S. A. & M c't's	50	51			
C., C. & A. 1st 5s 1909	106				

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	170	175	Aug. & Sav.	80	85
Southwestern	88	91	A. & W. P.	99	101
Central	10	12	do. deben	99	101
Cent. deben	22	24			

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today	$ 310,855.56
For the week	1,409,326 91
Last year	1,475,249.74

THE COTTON MARKET.

Spot Quotations.

Atlanta—Middling steady at 8 3-16c.
Liverpool—Middling easier at 4 23-32d.
New York—Middling quiet at 8 15-16c.
New Orleans—Middling steady at 8⅝c.

McIntyre & Wardwell's Cotton Letter.

New York, November 2.—The decline early was owing to lower prices in Liverpool and long liquidation. Then most of the decline was recovered on account of light receipts and good buying orders, understood to be from New Orleans, but still later prices took a downward turn owing to liberal orders to sell, partly on the usual Saturday liquidation and the market closed easy. New Orleans receipts for Monday are estimated at 12,000 to 14,000, against 19,239 a week ago and 27,532 on the same day last year. The Chronicle states there came into sight during the week 359,523 bales, against 566,887 bales in the same week last year, making the total in sight 2,304,008 bales, against 2,934,824 on November 1st last year. Liverpool declined 1-16d on the spot with sales of 7,000 bales. Futures there dropped 3 to 3½ points. The port receipts today were estimated at 21,800 bales, against 67,327 last week and 53,404 last year. Memphis received 4,720 bales, against 5,810 last week and 4,266 last year, and Houston 3,365, against 6,795 last week and 10,822 last year. Temperatures in parts of Texas and Arkansas fell to 30 and 32 degrees and killing frosts were reported. Cotton goods were firm and in some cases have advanced during the past week. British consols were higher. Spot cotton here declined 1-16c to 8 15-16c for middling upland with sales of 408 bales for spinning. Warmer weather is predicted for the south generally. Although the receipts were still light and the ports during the coming week are expected to get only 235,000 bales, against 259,700 last week and 396,325 last year and 293,000 in 1893, there is a pause in the speculation, partly owing to a falling off in the business in Liverpool and partly by reason of the rather unfavorable financial and political situation in Europe, and prices therefore may seek a somewhat lower level, but we adhere to the conviction that purchases on good breaks are likely to be attended with satisfactory results.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today.

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
November	8.63	8.87	8.71	8.76-77	8.67-68
December	8.69	8.72	8.65	8.65-66	8.73-75
January	8.74	8.76	8.70	8.72-73	8.80-81
February	8.78	8.81	8.76	8.76-77	8.85-86
March	8.83	8.87	8.80	8.81-82	8.90-91
April	8.85	8.93	8.83	8.85-86	8.95-96
May	8.89	8.98	8.89	8.90-91	9.00-01
June	8.91	9.02	8.89	8.95-96	9.04-06

Closed easy; sales 139,200 bales.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1895	RECEIPTS 1894	SHIPM'TS 1895	SHIPM'TS 1894	STOCKS 1895	STOCKS 1894
Saturday	1037	2256	900	1900	19593	19161
Monday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	1037	2256	1900	1900	......	......

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports, and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1895.	RECEIPTS 1894.	EXPORTS 1895.	EXPORTS 1894.	STOCKS 1895.	STOCKS 1894.
Saturday	24720	53404	29948	60384	902487	913924
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	24720	53404	29948	60884		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	8.60	July	
February	8.63	August	
March	8.67	September	
April	8.71	October	
May	8.76	November	8.53
June	8.80	December	8.56

Closed steady; sales 43,700 bales.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, November 2.—The weather today has been unfavorable for spot business in the dry goods market, rain falling persistently throughout the day, and both sales and forwardings have been restricted thereby. The tone at the close of the day was firm for goods of all kinds, both on the spot and for future delivery.

Visible Supply of Cotton.

New York, November 2.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,261,549 bales, of which 2,992,339 bales are American, against 3,283,548 bales and 2,944,348 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 195,444 bales. Receipts from plantations 290,507 bales. Crop in sight 2,306,008 bales.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, November 2.—The feature of the market today has been its weakness in face of the very light movement from the plantations, and the trade is at loss to account for the steady decline in the face of this factor. Liverpool reports show short time in some districts of Lancashire and reports that southern markets are easier and asking for bids. These advices are denied from the south, where it is reasserted that merchants and planters absolutely refuse to accept current quotations, believing they must certainly improve. It is evident that the situation is becoming strained on both sides and the trade is surprised at the ability of the European spinners to pay so little attention to the movement of the crop. Exporters are idle, as the markets are all out of a parity, and it seems impossible for any of them, except possibly the Greek houses, to do business. Our market closed easy at a slight improvement from the lowest prices, and although the trade expects an improvement on Monday in the foreign markets, as they did yesterday, they are now puzzled at the continued weakness, which seems to be due more to lack of buying power than to any other feature.

Spot quotations were reduced today 1-16c, but the market is really a further 1-16c lower and sales difficult to make. Sales for consumption 408 bales; middling uplands 8 15-16c; last year 5⅝c; middling gulf 9 3-16c; last year 6c.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, November 2.—Cotton fell 15 points, regained all but 1 point, then declined again and closed easy at a loss for the day of 10 points with sales of 139,300 bales. Liverpool declined 1-16d on the spot, with sales of 7,000 bales and futures there dropped 3 to 3½ points. New Orleans declined 18 to 19 points compared with closing prices of October 31st, when the board adjourned for the holiday, but later on 10 points of the loss were recovered, after which prices again sagged and at the close New York exchange prices sold 14 points lower than at the close on October 31st. New Orleans receipts for Monday are estimated at 12,000 to 14,000, against 19,319 last Monday, 27,532 last year and 14,439 in 1893. Port receipts today 24,720, against 47,327 a week ago and 53,404 last year. The port receipts during the coming week are estimated at 235,000, against 259,700 last week and 396,325 last year and 293,000 in 1893. Killing frost was reported in the southwest. British consols higher. Crop estimates of 6,800,000 to 7,000,000 bales are considered conservative by many on the New York cotton exchange, though bears name higher figures. The Chronicle states that northern spinners have taken thus far this season 357,067 bales, against 485,754 thus far last season. Came into sight during the week 359,532 bales, against 566,887 in the same week last year, making the total in sight 2,306,008 bales, against 2,934,824 on November 1st last year. The world's visible supply is now 3,261,549 bales, including 2,992,339 American, a total at this time last year of 3,283,548, of which 2,944,348 were American. The exports from the ports thus far this season aggregate 773,302, against 1,236,660 thus far last season.

Today's Features—In the first transactions prices took a downward course owing to dullness and depression in Liverpool and a report that British consols were lower, while the usual Saturday liquidation, which takes place under any circumstances, good, bad or indifferent, also contributed to the weakness. The Liverpool sales dropped to 7,000 bales, and there was no aggressive support to the market here. A good many local shorts covered and New Orleans is supposed to have sent liberal buying orders. So prices took an upward turn and almost effaced the early decline. On the rise, however, considerable selling was met, largely for local interests, including the German houses, and prices receded to about the lowest figures of the day and closed weak.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, November 2—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate with prices easier; middling uplands 4 25-32; sales 7,000 bales; American 6,100; speculation and export 500; receipts 11,000; American 6,400; uplands low middling clause November and December delivery —; December and January delivery 4 41-64; January and February delivery 4 43-64 4 42-64, 4 41-64, 4 41-64, 4 41-64; February and March delivery 4 44-64, 4 48-64 4 42-64; March and April delivery 4 45-64, 4 44-64, 4 43-64; April and May delivery 4 46-64; May and June delivery 4 47-64, 4 46-64; June and July delivery —; futures opened steady with demand moderate.

Liverpool, November 2—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 4 40-64, 4 41-64; November and December delivery 4 40-64, buyers; December and January delivery 4 40-64, 4 41-64; January and February delivery 4 41-64, buyers; February and March delivery 4 42-64, buyers; March and April delivery 4 43-64, buyers; April and May delivery 4 44-64, 4 45-64; May and June delivery 4 45-64, 4 46-64; June and July delivery 4 47-64 sellers; July and August delivery 4 48-64, buyers; futures closed steady.

New York, November 2—Cotton quiet; sales 408 bales; middling uplands 8 15-16; middling gulf 9 3-16; net receipts none; gross 4,118; stock 171,562.

Galveston, November 2—Cotton firm; middling 8 9-16; net receipts 4,655 bales; gross 4,665; sales 150; stock 145,631; exports to continent 589.

Norfolk November 2—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅝; net receipts 1,628 bales; gross 1,628; sales 107; stock 37,240; exports coastwise 1,307.

Baltimore, November 2—Cotton quiet; middling 8¾; net receipts none bales; gross 400; sales none; stock 15,834.

Boston, November 2—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts 1,282 bales; gross 1,436; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington, November 2—Cotton steady; middling 8½; net receipts 384 bales; gross 384; sales none; stock 19,463; exports to Great Britain 7,073.

Philadelphia November 2—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅛; net receipts 178 bales; gross 178; sales none; stock 8,627.

Savannah, November 2—Cotton easy; middling 8 7-16; net receipts 4,373 bales; gross 4,373; sales 175; stock 95,782.

New Orleans, November 2—Cotton steady; middling 8⅝; net receipts 9,129 bales; gross 9,705; sales 2,650; stock 319,771; exports to Great Britain 5,000; to continent 13,000; coastwise 3,063.

Mobile, November 2—Cotton nominal; middling 8⅝; net receipts 396 bales; gross 396; sales none; stock 24,469; exports coastwise 671.

Memphis, November 2—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 8⅝; net receipts 4,720 bales; shipments 1,225; sales 1,400; stock 89,440.

Augusta, November 2—Cotton quiet; middling 8 9-16; net receipts 1,315 bales; shipments 1,312; sales 390; stock 31,506.

Charleston, November 2—Cotton firm; middling 8⅝; net receipts 1,293 bales; gross 1,293; sales 50; stock 43,392; exports coastwise 997.

Houston, November 2—Cotton steady; middling 8⅝; net receipts 3,365 bales; shipments 6,121; sales 977; stock 44,530.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Better Shipments Communicated Strength to the Wheat Market.

Chicago, November 2.—The first few moments of the wheat session were marked by moderate firmness, the shipments from both coasts for the week 2,743,000 bushels, having exceeded those of last week, which communicated the strength. From that time up until the close there was a dull trade and an easy feeling, nothing calculated to furnish encouragement coming to hand, and speculators exhibiting indifferences as to business. The attorney general of Illinois announced yesterday his intention of applying this morning for an injunction restraining the elevators from doing business on the ground that they have exceeded their power. This, it was thought, would produce nervousness, but operators paid little heed to the matter and the market was not affected by it. The case came in Judge's Gibbons's court, but was continued for three weeks. December wheat opened from 59⅛ to 59c, declined to 58⅝c, closing at 58⅝c, ⅛c under yesterday.

Corn was weak, particularly the November option. The circumstance which gave rise to the easy feeling and which was discussed widely, was the grading of the new corn now arriving. Most of it is of such good quality and condition as to be classified "contract." It is almost unheard of for new arrivals so early in the season to attain that classification, and the trade sees nothing but weakness if they continue to reach that standard. May was easy in sympathy with the current month, though the decline was not so marked. Business was fairly active, but outsiders were still small and few. May corn opened at 29⅛@29¼c, sold at 29@29⅛c, closing at 29⅛c, a shade under yesterday. Cash corn was weak at ½c per bushel lower.

Oats declined slightly owing to the surrounding weakness. A bull spirit seems to be as unwarranted in this grain as in either wheat or corn. The large crop is the insurmountable obstacle to improvement in values. A light business was transacted, and the close was a fraction under yesterday for May. In the cash market the feeling was weak at a decline of ⅛c per bushel.

Provisions—A sufficient number of outside buying orders appeared in product at the opening to offset the influence of a weak hog market. Later firmness gave way to an easier feeling and prices dropped back. Packers were free buyers early, but subsequently took but little part in the business. The close on January pork was 5@7½c higher than yesterday, on January lard 7½@10c higher and on January ribs 5c higher. Domestic and foreign markets were unchanged.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
November	58⅝	58⅜	57⅞	58
December	59⅜	59⅛	58⅝	58⅜
May	63⅝	63⅜	63	63⅛
CORN—				
November	29⅛	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜
December	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜
January	27⅜	27⅜	27	27
May	29⅞	29⅞	29¼	29⅜
OATS—				
November	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
December	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
May	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜
PORK—				
December	8 12½	8 32½	8 12½	8 25
January	9 12½	9 22½	9 10	9 17½
May	9 47½	9 50	9 47½	9 47½
LARD—				
November	5 52½	5 52½	5 52½	5 52½
January	5 67½	5 70	5 65	5 67½
May	5 87½	5 90	5 87½	5 87½
SIDES—				
November	4 45	4 45	4 45	4 45
January	4 60	4 65	4 60	4 62½
May	4 82½	4 85	4 82½	4 85

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, November 2.—Wheat—At the end of the week a weak feeling prevails in the wheat market under an indisposition of the country to buy and selling by local professionals on the hard spots. Holders feel anything but encouraged and many have already sold out their lines. While stocks at the principal winter wheat points were very light the heavy movement in the northwest is still the dominating influence, and until these begin to show a decrease, it is doubtful if believers in higher prices will be willing to become buyers, notwithstanding the many bullish features which exist. The long drought has been broken in some localities, reports from Ohio stating that rain has improved conditions 50 per cent, but there are many other sections which are urgently in need of a heavy rain, probably the most noteworthy of which is Michigan, where the plant is reported in a perilous state. Primary market receipts for the week have been the largest on rcord, amounting to 8,600,000 bushels, against 8,200,000 last week and 4,200,000 last year. Clearances were also fairly large, aggregating 2,743,000, against 2,934,000 last year. Available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada are about 2,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago.

Corn has fluctuated within a narrow limit. The feeling is bearish, owing to the fact that new No. 2 corn has been recelpted, which is something remarkable, as corn is hardly ever received in this market before the first of January. Traders are watching shipments closely. The shipping demand is fairly good.

Provisions were stronger on a higher hog market at the yards. There were some good round lots traded in between packers, some of the larger shorts being the best buyers.

Atlanta Day

Was a day which sent thrills of pride and joy through every Atlantian on the grounds. It not only sent thrills, but "chills," through many.

The old "Atlanta Spirit" prevailed, and kept many from getting chilly, but—Atlanta spirits alone were not sufficient to warm up the men in gauze Underwear and Summer Suits.

Don't delay; delays are dangerous. Exchange your light underwear for wool, put the summer suit aside for a warmer one, and don't put off buying that Overcoat any longer.

Good Underwear from $1.00 a suit up to $5.00. All-wool Men's Suits and Overcoats from $7.50 to $25.00. We can suit every taste and purse and are always glad to see you.

Eiseman & Weil,

MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS.

3 Whitehall St.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., November 2,1895.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, November 2—Flour first patent $4.70; second patent $4.25; straight $3.70; fancy $3.60; extra family $3.35. Corn, white 45c; mixed 44c. Oats, white 33c; mixed 30c. Rye, Georgia, 75c. Barley, Georgia raised, 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 90c. Meal, plain, 43c; bolted, 40c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 75c; small sacks, 77½c. Shorts, $1.05. Stock meal, $1.00. Cotton seed meal, 85c ₩ 100 lbs.; hulls $6.00 ₩ ton. Peas, 75c ₩ bu. Grits, $2.75.

New York, November 2—Southern flour dull and easy; good to choice $2.90@3 30; common to fair extra $2.10@2.80. Wheat, spot dull and weak; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 69; afloat 70½; options advanced ⅛c, fell ⅝@½c, closing heavy ⅝c below yesterday; No. 2 red November —; December 66; January 67; May 69⅛. Corn, spot quiet and easier; No. 2 in elevator 36⅜; afloat 37½; options dull and ½c lower, influenced by wheat and local realizing; November 36; December 35; May 35½. Oats, spot dull and easy; options dull and weak; November 23⅝; December 23⅞; May 26½; spot No. 2 23¾; No. 2 white 25; mixed western 24@25½.

St. Louis, November 2—Flour dull; patents $3.15 @3.20; fancy $2.75@2.85; choice $2.55@2.65 Wheat lower; November 58½; December 59@59⅛; May 64⅜@64½. Corn generally lower; November 24; December 24⅛@24¼; May 25⅛@26. Oats lower; No. 2 November 17; December 17⅜; May 20½.

Chicago, November 2—Flour quiet and steady; No. 2 spring wheat 58⅛@59⅛; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 58⅝@62½. No. 2 corn 28⅜@29⅛, No. 2 oats 18½ @18⅝.

Cincinnati, November 2—Flour active; winter patents $3.35@3.60; fancy $3.10@@3.30; spring patent $3.59. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 65½. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 32; No. 2 white —. Oats slow; No. 2 mixed 20@20¼.

Groceries.

Atlanta, November 2—Roasted coffee 22.10 ₩ 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 21½c, fair 20c; prime, 19c. Sugar, standard granulated, 4.73c; off granulated, —; New Orleans white, 4½c; do. yellow, 4½c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@30c; mixed, 12½@20c; sugarhouse, 20@35c. Teas, black, 30@65c; green, 20@50c. Rice, head, 6c; choice, 5½c. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.35; do. bbls., $2.25; ice cream, 90c; common, 70c. Cheese, full cream, 11@11½c. Matches 65s 50c; 200s, $1.30@$1.75; 300s, $2.75. Soda, boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 5½c; cream, 7c; ginger snaps, 8c. Candy common stick, 6½c; fancy 12@12½c. Oysters, F. W., $1.80; L. W., $1.30. Powder, rifle, $2.75. Shot, $1.30.

New York, November 2—Coffee, options closed dull 5 points down to 5 points up; November —; December —; January —; March 14.55@14.60; May 14.15; spot Rio dull but steady; No 7 15⅝@15¾. Sugar, raw dull but steady; fair refining 3@3⅛; refined quiet and steady; off A 4 1-16@4¼; mould A —; standard A 4½; cut loaf and rushed 5¼; powdered 4⅞; granulated 4½@4⅝; cubes 4⅞. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans firm; open kettle, good to choice 26@32. Rice steady; domestic fair to extra 3¾@6; Japan 3⅝@3¾.

Provisions.

Atlanta, November 2—Clear rib sides, boxed, 5⅝c; ice-cured bellies, 9c. Sugar cured hams, 10¾@12½c; California, 8c. Breakfast bacon, 10½c. Lard, best quality, 6¾c; second quality, 6⅜c; compound, 5½c.

St. Louis, November 2—Pork, standard mess $8.50@8.62½. Lard, prime steam, 5.45. Dry salt meats, shoulders 5.50; long clear 5.80; clear ribs 5.95; short clear —. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.00; long clear 5.12½; clear ribs 5.25; short clear 5.37½.

New York, November 2—Pork dull but steady; old mess $9.75@10.25. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard, quiet and stronger; western steam 6.00; city steam 5.60; options November 6.00.

Chicago November 2—Cash quotations were as follows Mess pork $8.20@8.25. Lard 5.60@5.62½. Short ribs, loose, 4.45@4.50. Dry salt shoulders, boxed 4.75@4.87½; short clear sides, boxed, 4.75@4.87½.

Cincinnati November 2—Pork steady; mess $8.75. Lard firm; steam leaf 6.25; kettle 6.25. Bacon firm; shoulders 5.25; short rib sides 5.00; short clear 5.87½.

Naval Stores.

Savannah November 2—Spirits turpentine firm at 25¼ for regulars; sales 1.500 casks; receipts 667. Rosin firm; sales none; receipts —; A. B and C $1.20; D $1.25; E $1.35; F $1.40; G $1.45; H $1.50; I $1.70; K $1.85; M $2.15; N $2.60; windowglass $3.00; waterwhite $3.25.

Wilmington, November 2—Rosin firm; strained $1.22½; good strained 1.27½; spirits turpentine steady; machine 25⅜; irregulars 24⅞; tar steady at $1.40; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.10; soft $1.50; virgin $1.60.

Charleston, November — Turpentine firm at 25½. Rosin firm; good strained $1.10@1 25.

Live Stock.

Chicago, November 2—Cattle steady; receipts 700; common to extra steers $3.10@5.25; stockers and feeders $2.30@3.85; cows and bulls $1.25@3.50; Texans $1.75@3.30; western rangers $2.20@4.15 Hogs 5c lower; receipts 20,000; heavy packing and shipping lots $3.50@3.80; common to choice mixed $3.40 @3.75; choice assorted $3.55 @3.75; light $3.40@3.75; pigs $2.00@3.60. Sheep steady; receipts 1,500; interior to choice $1.50@3.40; lambs $3.00@4.50.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, November 2—Apples $2.00@2 25 ₩ bbl. Lemons, Messina $4.00@4.50. Oranges, California, $3.50@3.75. Cocoanuts, 3½@3¾c. Pineapples, crates of 2 doz., $2.00@2.50; 4 doz., $4.00@4.50. Bananas, straights, $1.25@1 50; culls, 50@75c Figs, 11@11½c. Raisins new California, $1.50@1.75; ¼ boxes 65@75c. Currants, 6½@7c. Leghorn citron, 13c. Nuts, almonds, 13c; pecans, 7½@8c; Brazil, 7½@8c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 10@11c; mixed nuts, 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5@6c; fancy handpicked, 3½@5c; North Carolina, 3@4c; Georgia, 3@3½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, November 2.—Eggs, 16@17c Butter, western creamery, 20@22½c; fancy Tennessee, 15@18c; choice 12½c; Georgia, 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 10@11½c ₩ lb; hens, 25@27½c; spring chickens, 12½@22½c; ducks 18@20c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 16@18c; ducks, 12@14c; chickens, 10@2½c. Irish potatoes—Burbank, $2.00@2.50 ₩ bbl; 50@60c ₩ bu; Tennessee, 40@50c ₩ bu. Sweet potatoes, 40@45 ₩ bu. Honey, strained, 8@10c; in the comb, 10@12½c. Onions, 75c ₩ bu.; ₩ bbl., $2.00 Cabbage, 1c@1½c.

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oct 27—1y sun tues thur

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oct 27—13t sun

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.—As many complaints are coming to the Chicago Board of Trade showing that persons intending to deal in grain and provisions through members of the board and subject to its rules and regulations are misled into dealing with persons or firms who have no connection with this board, the public is cautioned against dealing with such persons or firms, and is notified that GEORGE F. STONE, secretary, will answer any inquiries to whether any particular person or firm is a member of such board. GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary.

aug25-6m sun wed

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sep8-1m sun wed

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nov3-4t-sun

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oct6-12t sun

FITZ IS DISGUSTED

He Is Also Broke and May Have To Walk Back.

BOTH FIGHTERS GIVE UP HOPE

There Is No Chance To Fight and Now a Weary Public May Have a Much Needed Rest.

Little Rock, Ark., November 2.—At noon today Assistant Attorney General Hemmingway appeared in the circuit court and stated that the state had received assurances that the defendants, Fitzsimmons and Julian, would abstain from any unlawful undertaking in the state. They had also agreed to leave the state. Upon that assurance the state was willing to dismiss the peace warrant cases with the understanding that if the defendants violated their pledge the case should be reinstated. Mr. South, for the governor, stated that this was satisfactory. The court said that the defendants were accordingly dismissed.

Neither Fitzsimmons nor Julian was present. The attorney general proceeded to Chancellor Martin's court, where a similar motion was made and granted as to Corbett and Brady. This leaves the pugilists free from legal restrictions except as to the injunction issued yesterday, which still holds good, and will be used should any attempt be made to pull off a fight.

Corbett left for Hot Springs at 3 o'clock. It is understood he will get his baggage together and leave for the east within a short time. The Fitzsimmons party will stay in Little Rock and give a show on Monday night. There is still some talk of a fight at El Paso, but little stock is taken in it.

Chancellor Martin was evidently in no amicable mood over the dropping of the Corbett-Brady prosecution and contented himself by declaring that if the attorney general chose to dismiss the cases he must do so absolutely and without power to reinstate.

"I will not share with the attorney general the responsibility of this proceeding," he declared. "He must assume it alone."

Then turning to Corbett and Brady, he shook his finger at them and said: "You must understand that the dismissal of these peace warrant cases does not release you from the penalties of violating the injunction which was issued yesterday. If this injunction is violated in the state of Arkansas you will certainly be brought back here. There is no constitutional or statutory limit for the punishment of a violation of a court process. The violation of this injunction means imprisonment in the Pulaski county jail at the discretion of this court and I will assure you that the term will not be less than two years. If the majesty of the laws of this state cannot be maintained the state ought to be dissolved."

This lecture did not fail to impress Corbett who remarked that he had no ambition to encounter the chancellor in a contest where he had the referee against him and no chance under rules.

There is a remote possibility of a meeting at El Paso November 19th for the $20,000 purse offered by Dan Stuart and a probability amounting to almost a certainty of no fight at all. In the latter case Fitzsimmons will take his show and tour through Texas, leaving here next Tuesday. After that he will return to New York. Julian says the El Paso offer suits him, but it is not believed Brady will accept.

Jim Kennedy, who was here today on his way to New York, says that the Empire Athletic Club, of Maspeth, L. I., has secured the Maher-O'Donnell fight for November 11th.

Fitz Is Dead Broke.

Hot Springs, Ark., November 2.—Corbett and Brady returned from Little Rock tonight, having stopped off for several hours at the training hours. Brady says he made his last effort and will make or listen to no more propositions concerning the fight. According to the statements made by both friends and opponents of Fitzsimmons the latter's attitude is due to the fact that he is dead broke. It is even said that he has not the money to get out of Little Rock unless permitted to show, much less to provide a $10,000 stake. It is urged that in view of this disclosure the fighter is entitled to sympathy rather than denunciation, although it is admitted that he should make a clean breast of the matter if he does not wish to hereafter be regarded as a "flunk."

Parson Davies and his company left for Chicago today thoroughly disgusted.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Bad Weather Spoiled the Sport at Morris Park.

Morris Park, November 2.—Rainy and disagreeable weather prevailed in this vicinity today and as a consequence not more than a handful of spectators visited this track to witness the sport. The card, which originally was a good one, was cut to ribbons by withdrawals, the track being fetlock deep with mud. The race for the Belmont stakes was the principal event on the programme and was won by Belmar, after a strong finish. This makes Belmar's fifth successive victory.

First race, the Welter handicap for all ages, five furlongs, Refugee, 128, Griffin, 7 to 2, won; Wishard second, Marsian third. Time, :59.

Second race, handicap, one mile, Ina, 110 Reiff, 8 to 5, won; Emma C. second, Bombasette third. Time, 1:46½.

Third race, for maiden two-year olds, six furlongs, Sapele, 111, Gifford, 6 to 1, won; Doc Grimes second, Tremargo third. Time, 1:13¼.

Fourth race, the Belmont stakes, mile and a quarter, Belmar, 118, Taral, 5 to 1, won; Counter Tenor second, Nanki Pooh third. Time, 2:11½.

Fifth race, one mile, Doggett, 90, Hewitt, 4 to 5, won; Marshall second, Phoebus third. Time, 1:45.

Sixth race, for two-year-olds, one mile, Patrol, 113, Griffin, 8 to 5, won; Carib second, Defender third. Time, 1:46.

At Latonia.

Cincinnati, O., November 2.—The judges at Latonia today decided all bets off on the Wild Huntsman race. No decision has been reached as to who gets the purse for Monday's race. The judges had Carrif and Stafford both before them today. Futher action was deferred, awaiting additional evidence from St. Louis, as Stafford denies any connection whatever with Bill Brannon. The Latonia autumn prize today, a handicap for three-year-olds, proved only a gallop for the favorite, Handspun. Weather pleasant; track slow; attendance large.

First race, seven and a half furlongs. Lester, 101, Sherrin, 9 to 5, won; Neutral second; Gateway third. Time 1:39½.

Second race, one mile. Semper Lex, 112, Thorpe, 6 to 5, won; Basso second, Ace third. Time, 1:43¾.

Third race, five and a half furlongs. Mazarine, 93, H. Hicks, 10 to 1, won; Miss Maxim second, Loki third. Time, 1:10¾.

Fourth race, Latonia Autumn prize, handicap, value to winner $1,095, mile and a furlong. Handspun, 104, Thorpe, 6 to 5, won; Simon W. second, Grannan third. Time, 2:00.

Fifth race, five furlongs. Presidio, 107, J. Hill, 30 to 1, won; Ferryman II second, Eunuch third. Time, 1:05½.

Sixth race, seven and a half furlongs. Hailstone, 107, Clayton, even, won; All Over second, Little Walter third. Time, 1:39.

Tomorrow's Entries at Latonia.

First race, one mile, selling; Ashland, 122; Clinton, 122; Nance, 119; No Remarks, 119; Euna, 119; imported Somersault, Miss Gallop, 119; Rasper, 113; Tom Miles, 113; Sandoval, 113; Lebango, 113; Sunset, 110; Sissy Knott, 110; Crescent, 110; Uncle Henry, 110; Pat Hanley, 110; Begue, 110; Virginite, 110.

Second race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling; Eleanor Mc., 110; First Purchase, 110; Cecil, 105; Oswego, 105; Judith C, 105; Strabertha, 105; Inverlike, 100; Wild Drop, 100; Hannah, 100.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile; Gateway, 117; Roseboy, 112; Moderoco, 109; Uno, 109; Siluria, 109; Hinton, 109; Old Dominion, 109; Lindolet, 109; Tremer, 107; Momus, 99; Neutral, 99; Aleen Lobold, 99; Ethel Blair, 99; Whyoto, 99; Rampart, 99; Lamar, 99; Avalon, 99.

Fourth race, five-eighths of a mile; Richfield, 113; Judge Baker, 113; Frontier, 113; Umbrella, 108; Moylan, 108; Bolander, 108; Brocle, 108; Vice Regal, 105; Judge Dubouis, 105; Sir Vassar, 103; Petrarch, 103; John Stewart, 100; Martin, 95; Tartar, 95; Clarence B. Hood, Leonaisas, 95; Zufalig, 92.

Fifth race, mile and an eighth; Morte Fonso, 105; Black Silk, 105; Major Dripps, 104; Fayette Belle, 99; Stafford, 99; Pepper Rye, 99; Newcome, 97; Birmingham, 94.

The St. Louis races will also be posted.

CHARGES THE ARMENIANS

With Causing All the Recent Trouble in Turkey.

Washington, November 2.—The Turkish legation has received the following telegram from the sublime porte under yesterday's date:

"According to a telegram from the vali ad interim of Bitlis, the Armenians circulate all sorts of false information in order to spread their seditious agitation. They also put fire to houses and buildings, and after hiding in safety their valuables, they throw in the streets all their worthless furniture and goods with the view of making people believe in an actual pillage on the part of the Mussulmans.

"The marshal, Shakir Pasha, and the vali of Erzeroum telegraph that on the 30th ultimo some Armenians went to the palace of the government and once there fired on the chief of gendarmerie. They missed him but one of the officers was shot. In the affray that ensued about fifty persons were killed and wounded."

According to a dispatch from Marash, the colonel of the barracks of Zeitoun and his garrison of 400 soldiers were surrounded by a very considerable number of Armenians. The Armenians, of Marash, are waiting, armed in their houses, for a signal from Zeitoun to commit disorders. Armenians from all parts burn and destroy the Mussulman villages of the districts of Andrine and Elbistan.

"The vali of Aleppo telegraphs that the Armenian priest, Horene, of Sefor Elias, went by night to consult with the revolutionists of Ourfa. On his return a number of Armenians, coming out of the priest's house, fired on the Turkish patrol, wounding one man."

TO RESTORE THE BUILDINGS.

Friends of the University of Virginia Hold a Meeting.

Washington, November 2.—Secretary Herbert presided at an enthusiastic meeting of several hundred alumni and friends of the University of Virginia tonight, which was called to take action regarding the conflagration of last Saturday which destroyed the most important edifices of that famous institution. In calling the meeting to order the secretary declared that the university was the crowning work of Thomas Jefferson's career. President Thornton, of the university, vividly described the incident of the fire and the heroic efforts of the students to save the valuable collections, especially the priceless historical documents contained in the library, and announced that matured plans of the faculty would be laid before the board of visitors next Monday for the immediate restoration of the central building and the construction of four distinct buildings for the departments of law, physics and engineering and the academical branches.

Postmaster General Wilson, in an impassioned address which evoked vociferous applause, asserted that Jefferson, Madison and Monroe established the university as an essential feature of the United States, knowing that the nation could only survive with the support of such educational institutions, Gardiner S. Hubbard, of Massachusetts showed that the university was the first that was worthy of the name in America and that even Harvard adopted its example.

Thomas Nelson Page presented resolutions regretting the calamity, advocating the restoration according to Jefferson's original plans and commending the action of the students, which were adopted. Solicitor General Conrad claimed that the whole nation was interested in the perpetuity of an institution which set the standard of personal honor so high among its students and spread its influence for truth and honesty over the entire country.

Rev. Randolph McKim thanked God that Jefferson gave the university religious freedom.

A committee consisting of Postmaster General Wilson, Secretary Herbert, Supreme Court Justice White, Thomas Nelson Page, Solicitor General Conrad, Gardiner G. Hubbard, Rev. Randolph McKim, L. M. Blackford, Leigh Robinson, H. Wise Garnett, E. I. Renick, Professor W. D. Cabell, C. G. Lee, Joseph Willard, Jr., and Dr. L. W. Glazebrook was appointed to secure subscriptions to restore the university buildings.

A WOMAN AS ACCOMPLICE.

She Claimed To Be Conrad's Sister, but This Is Doubtful.

Waycross, Ga., November 2.—(Special.)—Sheriff Miller's discovery of tools Thursday in Emerson B. Conrad's cell revealed the plan of Conrad's prospective break for liberty, which would have resulted in all the prisoners being freed. The prison has been cleared and a sensational jail delivery prevented.

Conrad's alleged sister arrived Saturday and paid him daily visits until Wednesday, when she left ostensibly for Albany to pay a hotel there $75, the amount of Conrad's spurious check. She said she would return the next day. She has not returned. Her pretended purpose was to pay parties in Augusta, Macon, Columbus and Albany $75 each, the amounts of Conrad's bad checks. She was young, pretty, refined and highly educated. She said she felt deeply humiliated at Conrad's disgrace and stated that his was the first disgrace in the history of the family.

Sheriff Miller believes she provided the saws and revolvers for Conrad's escape.

The Evening Herald intimates that she is not Conrad's sister, but his sweetheart and accomplice and charges her with furnishing means for his escape. Conrad's eyes fell and his countenance became gloomy when shown the tools. He was evidently outwitted and his disappointment was perceptible.

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

They Were Held in Court for Refusing To Pay Fees.

Washington, November 2.—The petition for leave to file a writ of habeas corpus in the supreme court of the United States in the matter of the two men imprisoned by Judge C. B. Kilgore, of Indian Territory, for contempt of court which led to the filing of charges against the judge before the department of justice, will not be presented to the court and it is probable that no further proceedings will be taken in the matter of the charges. The men imprisoned were W. H. Featherstone and J. S. Addison, the alleged contempt consisting in their refusal to pay marshal's fees in a suit of the Armour Bros. Packing Company vs. Featherstone et al. Information was received here today from Mr. Davis, attorney for Featherstone and Addison, that Judge Kilgore had reconsidered his position and discharged the men from custody. There was therefore no reason for prosecuting the petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

ROAD GOES TO SALE

The Macon & Birmingham Goes to the Block on Tuesday.

BASSETT IS VERY FEEBLE

He Killed William Bridwell and Fled to Florida—He Was Arrested in a Small Interior Town.

Macon, Ga., November 2.—(Special.)—The sale of the Macon and Birmingham railroad will take place on Tuesday next in this city as orinigally ordered.

Attorney W. R. Hammond, of Atlanta, who brought the petition for postponement of sale in behalf of foreign creditors appeared today to argue motion for postponement. Judge Hardeman opened court in order that a pro hoc judge might be selected to hear the case, but, after consultation between the attorneys, it was decided to withdraw the motion to postpone and allow the road to go to sale.

The petition to postpone the sale of the Macon Construction Company, however, still stands, and a hearing will be had on December 31st.

Charter Changes.

The matter uppermost in the minds of Macon people just now is proposed changes to the new city charter. It is conceded that a majority of people are in favor of certain changes and it is quite certain that a bill will be introduced in the legislature making such changes as can be agreed upon between the three representatives. It is also understood that these representatives have already agreed upon certain changes, but just what they are cannot be learned.

It is quite certain, however, that the act forming commissioners will be so amended as to greatly change the present arrangement; also that the mayor will be made chairman of council, and will be deprived of the veto power.

Registration Law.

Another most important matter is the present registration law, which disqualifies two-thirds of the people of Macon because of back street tax due since 1878.

The present law has met with such opposition that it is now believed that a bill will be introduced in the legislature amending the present law so as to wipe out all street tax due before the passage of the new registration law.

Registration Begins.

The registration books were opened for the first time today, but few have registered. More than half of those who apply are turned down on account of back street tax.

Bassett Is Feeble.

George W. Bassett, the slayer of old man William Bridwell, who was brought in from Florida last night by Deputy Sheriff Stephens, was seen today by The Constitution's reporter. Bassett is in very feeble health and it is evident that he cannot long stand confinement.

Bassett was arrested early Tuesday morning while at work in a swamp getting out staves near the little town of Snead, Fla. He says after making his escape from the authorities here he wandered all over the south and went to Quincy, Fla., a short time ago. Work gave out there and he made his way to the little inland town, far off from the railroad, where he was engaged in getting out barrel staves when arrested by the sheriff of Jackson county. He made no resistence when told that he must go back to Macon.

The prisoner has a wife and seven children living in south Macon, whom he has not been able to communicate with since he left. He is not only in bad health, but very low spirited. He does not seem to regret his awful act so much as he fears the penalty of the law and has given no thought to the employment of counsel.

Macon T. P. A.

The Macon branch of the Travelers' Protective Association held an enthusiastic meeting at the Brown house tonight and decided to attend the Atlanta exposition on Drummers' day, or at least as many of them as can find it convenient to be in Atlanta on that day. They will not go in a body, but meet in Atlanta and parade with the other traveling men.

Catholic Mission.

Solemn military high mass will be conducted at St. Joseph's aCtholic church at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning by Rev. Father O'Connor, S.J.

Newsy Notes.

It is understood that Postmaster Price will announce his candidacy for mayor on Monday next and will resign from the postmastership.

In the United States court Norman W. Dodge has filed a suit against Jasper McRae, of Hat Off, Laurens county, for $13,000. The suit is brought for alleged trespasses and damages.

Deputy Revenue Collector Roland T. Ross, of Jones county, who takes the place of H. S. Selones, removed, assumed the duties of his office at this place today.

The members of the Boat Club held a meeting last night and decided to take an extensive trip down the river soon. They will go to the Altamaha river and a good way down that stream in their steam launch, the Annice Drew.

Judge Emory Speer made his appearance today in the United States court after a long vacation. The judge has been at his summer home at Mount Airy all summer and is much improved in health. The criminal docket of the court will be taken up next week.

Fire broke out this morning about 11 o'clock in the store of J. J. Mercer, on Mulberry street. It was caused by a defective flue and was extinguished by the department, who responded to the alarm promptly, before any considerable damage was done. The damage only amounted to about $20.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Reported Engagement in Which Spanish Troops Were Victorious.

Washington, November 2.—News is received here of another encounter between the Spanish forces and the insurgnts in Cuba, in which the royalists gained a substantial victory against overwhelming odds. The details came through unofficial sources today. The insurgents, to the number of 1,200 men, headed by Rego Ignacio Suarez, of Ojio de Agua, met at a point near Cienfuegos on the southern coast of Cuba, a battalion of sixty soldiers of the Canarias regiment and two civilian guards. A sharp fight of nearly an hour's duration ensued resulting in the routing of the insurgents with several killed and many wounded. The loss of the Spanish troops was six killed and eleven wounded, including their commander. General Campos has issued an order congratulating the troops upon their success and bravery.

CADLE SURRENDERS.

He Goes Into Town and Gives Himself Up to the Sheriff.

Buchanan, Ga., November 2.—(Special.)—John Cadle, who killed William Owens on October 12th, came to town and surrendered to Sheriff Bulkard this morning. He has been hiding in the woods near his home since the killing occurred.

Jumped to His Death.

Braidwood, Ill., November 2.—The St. Louis Flyer of the Chicago and Alton road was wrecked near here early this morning. William House, the fireman, jumped when he saw the train would be wrecked and was crushed to death. The engineer also jumped, but was only slightly bruised. The train ran through an open switch. An investigation is now being made as to how the switch came to be open at a time when it should have been closed. A complement of passengers were on board but none were hurt.

NEW MILL FOR ROME

A Movement Is on Foot There To Build Another.

GOOD RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Eight Trains a Day Coming to Atlanta. Getting Ready To Move the Postoffice to the New Building.

Rome, November 2.—(Special.)—The movement to erect another large cotton factory in Rome has taken definite shape. Mr. David Trainer, of Chester, Pa., who was here some time ago looking for a site, returned yesterday in company with his wife and they will remain for some time.

He is a capitalist of ample means and one of the owners of large factories at Chester, Pa., and in South Carolina.

His object is to get up stock for a $300,000 plant with local stockholders, so as to make a community of interests. He is able to build them ill himself, but prefers that the people of this section should be identified with the project.

"This is one of the finest sections of country I ever saw," he remarked in talking of the matter, "and Rome is a town of much promise. I have looked over several sites and they are splendidly located. If the people will come together, and act in the matter it will not tak long to put the project through."

Quite a number of local capitalists have become interested and there is every probability of another company being organized to build and operate a large and well equipped mill.

To Increase One-Half.

It is stated on good authority that the Massachusetts cotton mills at Lindale will be increased one-half in capacity immediately.

The annex to the main building necessary to accommodate the increased equipment is to begin so soon as the work on the present building is completed.

The work there is being pushed forward very rapidly now. There are four hundred men being employed in various capacities.

The operative's cottages are going up at a rapid rate and the mills are assuming the proportions of a lively village.

The station, Findale, is now supplied with a Western Union and Southern Express office and all trains on the Southern and Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroads stop there regularly.

The waterworks system has been completed and it is one of the most perfect in the south. The water supply is practically unlimited and for sanitary and fire purposes every provision has been made in addition to the ordinary domestic requirements of the main buildings and cottages of the operatives.

The Rome Postoffice.

Preparations are going forward for the removal of the postoffice to the new government building, which is fast nearing completion.

Postmaster Pepper hopes to get into the new quarters by January 1st and the work is being hurried as rapidly as possible. The mistake in putting in the electric light wires was not so serious as was at first feared and has been remedied.

Murphy & Brindle, the Atlanta contractors, have finished the granolithic paving around the building and it is a very handsome job.

Some days ago the government proposed to the Rome office to annex the West Rome postoffice, at the steel works, to the main office, provided it could be served by the Rome office without any increase of the carrier force.

This was impossible as there are only two mounted carriers and three foot carriers, and they have their hands full serving the city proper and North Rome and East Rome.

The office here pays 40 per cent of its gross earnings to the government, only 60 per cent being required to keep up the office, which, considering the amount of territory covered, is a good showing. To take in the steel works would add to the office that much dead expense, as the increase would be very small.

Convenient Schedules.

The railroads are doing all they can to accommodate the crowds who are going down to the great exposition.

There are now eight trains daily, five by the Southern and three by the Western and Atlantic, ranging from early dawn till late at nights.

A person can leave Rome at 3:28 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., 1:28 p. m. and 8:30 p. m., by the Southern, or at 7 a. m., 8:55 a. m. and 3. p. m., by the Western and Atlantic, with corresponding trains for the return trip.

These schedules and the exceptionally low rates are attracting many people, who will take advantage of them during the remainder of the season to visit Atlanta and take in the great exposition.

To Move the Office.

An elegant brick building is being completed by Mr. Chamberlain, a heavy capitalist of Woonsocket, R. I., at Cedartown, one-half of which is being constructed especially to accommodate the postoffice.

It will be fitted up with all the modern appliances for heating and lighting and the postoffice will be fitted up in the most modern style.

The removal will take place in a few days, provided the government agrees to the change, which is almost assured, as the new building is equally as convenient and much more satisfactory in every way than the present location.

Newsy Notes.

City Editor Walsh, of The Augusta Chronicle, and a nephew of Senator Walsh, is in the city today.

Colonel Robert Fouche came up from Atlanta today and says that the local bills which he has introduced into the legislature have passed the house and reached the first reading in the senate and will soon become laws.

Judge Max Meyerherdt is home from the meeting of the grand lodge in Macon and feels very confident that Rome will secure the location of the Masonic home.

Dr. A. J. Battle, president of Shorter college, and a large number of his pupils, have been enjoying a delightful visit to the exposition.

Hon. Arnold Broyles is in the city today looking after the interests of the Rome Gas Company, of which he is receiver.

Bishop Nelson visited Cedartown Friday and officiated at the dedication exercises of the Samuel Benedict Memorial school and delivered a masterly address on higher education.

OLD TEMPLE FARM,

The Place Where Cornwallis Surrendered, Sold to an Ohioan.

Norflok, Va., Novmber 2.—The farm known as the old Temple farm, on the York river, at Yorktown, Va., has just been sold to a gentleman from Columbus, O. Next to Jamestown, Va., the Temple farm is the most historical and in ways the most celebrated of any farm in the United States. It is the farm on which Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the combined armies of Washington and Lafayette, October 19, 1781. A portion of the buildings then standing still remain.

The farm contained about 500 acres and sold for $45,000. The present owner proposes to make his permanent residence there.

A Large Output.

Joliet, Ill., November 2.—The employes at the Illinois steel shops claim to have broken the world's record as to the output last month. The rod mill during the month turned out 7,400 tons of steel, surpassing all previous amounts by 500 tons. In the steel mill 34,000 tons of material were worked up during the month and the billet mill came up with a record of 29,000 tons.

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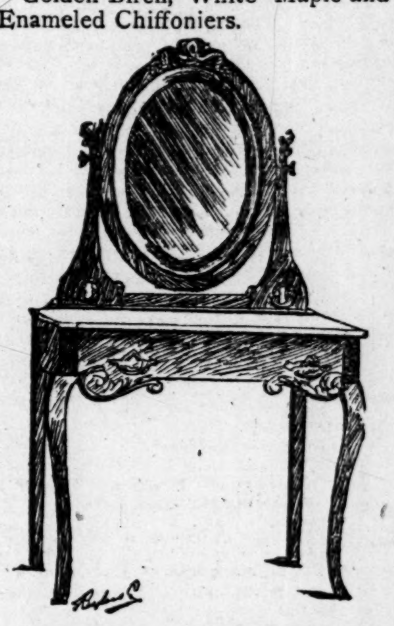

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We are beyond any competition in Mantels - Tilings - Grates. Acknowledged by hundreds of well satisfied patrons as the only complete assortment in this city.

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Watch For Our November Announcement

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION.

RHODES SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO

DR. FORD INDICTED

Worth County Grand Jury Finds a True Bill for Murder.

WIDOW RAISES THE REWARD

Her Husband's Slayer Is Still at Large. Hay Day at Albany Promises To Be a Big Affair.

Albany, Ga., November 2.—(Special.)—At the session of Worth county superior court this week the grand jury found an indictment for murder against Dr. Ashton T. Ford and a bench warrant was issued by Judge Bower for his arrest. A report has it that the widow of W. J. Ford has increased her reward for the arrest of Dr. Ford to $1,500. The report further says that Dr. Ford had been heard from at some point in Florida and had appointed today to appear in Isabella and surrender to the authorities.

Opposes Spence.

Captain W. E. Wooten is now actively in the race for solicitor general of the Albany circuit to succeed W. N. Spence.

The programme for Hay day, which is November 20th, has been definitely agreed on. There will be a display of hay in ton lots piled down the center of Broad and Washington streets. Editor McIntosh estimates a tremendous exhibit of hay, which will be placed on sale and auctioned off to the highest bidder. After this there will be a barbecue and speeches by prominent speakers. All railroads have given excursion rates and the merchants will give a cash discount of 10 per cent off on all purchases made on that day. The occasion promises to be a red letter day in the history of Albany.

At a late hour last night fire consumed an outhouse and contents on the lot of Mrs. Charlotte Comfort in this city. The building contained the household and kitchen furniture of Z. M. Comfort, valued at $1,000. The furniture was covered by insurance.

REJECTION OF THE RAM.

The Iron-Clad Did Not Make the Speed of the Contract.

Washington, November 2.—The official speed of theAmerican ram Katahdin is 16.13 knots as reported to Secretary Herbert today by the trial board, and the vessel stands rejected under her contract, bearing the distinction of being the first vessel of the new navy failing to reach contract requirements. Unless special provision is made by the next session of congress the Bath Iron Works of Maine, which built the hull and machinery, must rely on selling her to some foreign government to recoup their expenditures, in which case a complication would arise as $400,000 worth of armor belonging to the United States is fastened in place on the vessel and is valueless for other purposes.

Secretary Herbert said he was powerless to waive the specifications of the contract, which stipulated that unless the ram developed seventeen knots or over the vessel should be rejected.

After a long conference with General Hyde, the builder, the secretary, however, consented to take care of the vessel at the New York navy yard pending further consideration of the matter by President Cleveland. No efforts will be spared to effect some compromise before congress meets if President Clveland decides that a modification in the contract speed requirement would not be injurious to the government's interest.

Unlike contracts for other vessels, which provide for certain forfeits if a certain fixed speed were not secured, an ironclad clause was placed in the ram Katahdin agreement compelling her to show seventeen knots under penalty of rejection. The vessel was wholly of a novel and experimental character and for this reason few of the builders of warships responded to the advertisements issued for proposals Secretary Tracy finally induced President Hyde, of the Bath IronWorks, to undertake the contract, giving assurances, as it is said, that the department would be disposed to be lenient if it were demonstrated that the vessel's design was defective. The keel was laid in in 1891 and ever since that time frequent modifications have had to be made in the plans because of defects. The ship was delayed two years by the fault of the armor contractors to fill their contract and in the past year four different sets of propellers have had to be tried on the vessel as the result of as many experimental runs.

Naval officers still adhere to the belief that under favorable conditions in the smooth water, for which the Katahdin was designed, she could easily make the required seventeen knots. Her contractors, however, prefer not to run the risk of forcing her higher than they did on Thursday and prefer to leave the whole matter to President Cleveland, relying on his fairness to suggest a just settlement.

CASTING A BELL.

The Molding Operation Performed Without the Aid of a Pattern.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The operation of casting a bell is a most interesting one. The flask whereon and wherein the mold is made consists of two parts, constructed of boiler iron, of a general bell form, and plentifully perforated with holes for escaping gas while casting, one being so much less in size than its fellow as to give space for the loam forming the mold between the two. No "pattern," as the term is generally used, is provided. the two parts of the mold are "swept" by "formers," accurately finished from thin iron to the form intended for the inner and outer surfaces of the bell. These "formers" are mounted and rotated over the appli- loam. Five courses of loam and clay successively applied, "swept" and ba- to complete each mold. Before this w- is done, however, the inner flask is wo- near the top with a rope made of hay. As the shinkage is very great as the castings cool, difficulty would be met with in getting the flask and loam out of the nearly parallel inside top; this "pinch" is obviated by using this destructible base, which permits the collapse of the loam after the heat of the metal has consumed the hay.

The five courses laid on the flasks are: Loam, a mixture of loam, fire clay and manure; two successive coatings of powdered fire clay, and lastly, a thin coating of brick and fire clay combined with foundry facing. Each of these coatings is baked in an oven before the succeeding one is applied. The coatings are "swept" by the formers, as applied, both in the inner and outer flasks, by careful adjustments as to thickness of materials, so that when the exterior mold is placed over the interior a space corresponding to the intended thickness and shape of the bell shall exist. Inscriptions or embellishments to be made upon the bell are provided for with the last coating by means of a "knurl," or wheel, having the desired motto raised upon its periphery, the wheel being carefully rolled around the soft surface and leaving its imprint in the clay. Other designs are impressed from dies of the required ornament, and the usual "beading" is accomplished by notches in the edge of the "sweep."

The two parts of the flask being placed together are firmly held in position by many clamps, the tendency of hot bell metal to squeeze through and force a separation of the flasks being very great. As the mold nears completion a fire is started in a nearby reverberatory furnace, in which is placed the desired charge of copper, and when the copper is melted the tin is added in its proportion. The melted metal being ready, the furnace is tapped, the bright stream caught in a ladle swung over the mold by a crane and poured into the open mouth of the mold until it is filled. After cooling and removal from the mold the bell is usually polished with sand and water in special revolving grinding machines. The tongue and clapper, the yoke and wheel are now attached and the whole suspended in its frame. In making a chime the bells are, after completion, temporarily set up and regularly tested by skilled bellringers, from the permanent chiming stand of the foundry.

A bell of such proportions as the large one proposed for Milwaukee's city hall has to be molded and cast in a pit.

EFFECT OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

Small Streams in Indiana Suddenly Overflow.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 2.—An interesting point in connection with the earthquake which was felt in this city Thursday is the fact that a number of small Indiana streams having their source in the gas belt have suddenly filled with water. No rains have occurred in this state for months to swell the streams, and in the case of Honey creek, in the eastern part of Bartholomew county it had gone dry several weeks ago, the water standing in pools here and there. This week it is filled to the brim and in some places has overflowed. Sugar creek, that runs near Edinburg, Johnson county, was nearly dry, but today it is reported to be nearly full. Smaller streams rising in the Hancock county gas territory have shown similar phenomena. No one can imagine where the water comes from. In the case of Honey creek the records show that previous to the Charleston earthquake, August 31, 1886, the stream acted in the same way.

BIG WEEK AHEAD

Many Special Attractions on Tapis at the Exposition.

THE STRIKE IS SQUELCHED

New Firemen Employed and Everything Put in Running Order.

THE JAPS PARADE THROUGH THE CITY

They Do Honor to the Emperor's Birthday in Their Own Picturesque Way—Yesterday's Doings.

The exposition begins tomorrow another great week. On each day will come special features which will bring thousands to the fair.

In one sense last week was an off season. With the exception of the day called Atlanta day there were no special attractions or events. In point of attendance, however, the week was more successful than any since the opening of the exposition. Each day the increase is perceptible. The ending of the cotton season and the coming of the cold weather brings to Atlanta the farming element of the south and the people from the east.

Director General Collier returned yesterday afternoon and will take active hold again Monday morning. He declares the interest in the fair throughout the north to be widespread and thinks that from this week to the closing of the fair Atlanta will be filled with northerners.

Following are some of the special features for each day next week:

Monday.

Literature, music and drama in woman's building.
Mexican Calvary band.
Life saving service.
Electric water fountain.

Tuesday.

Woman's Temperance Union.
Mexican band.
Life saving service.
Electric fountain.
Baden-Baden illuminations.

Wednesday.

New England Woman's Press Association.
Opening of Mexican government exhibit.
Parade of Chinese floats, including dragon and Chinese beauties.
Chinese day exercises.
Grand fireworks and pyrotechnical display on plaza.

Thursday.

Vermont and New Hampshire day.
Papers by women.

Saturday.

Daughters of the Confederacy.
Delaware day.

The Strike at an End.

The four massive engines in the rear of machinery hall were puffing away yesterday just as if nothing had happened to disturb them.

Six firemen were shoving away coal and feeding the furious furnaces with an abundance of fuel. Those who came there expecting to see the machinery out of repair and the department disorganized were sadly disappointed. Everything was moving with wonted regularity. There was nothing to tell of the serious trouble of the night before. Engineer Foster and Chief of Machinery Allen, with Mr. Atkinson, who is at the head of the electrical department, had employed a full force of men again and the erstwhile employes had been fired from the grounds.

The strike was speedily squelched. There was some alarm yesterday morning, however, when it was learned that the night before the strikers had in some way cut the wires about the grounds and damaged the lines.

As soon as this was learned new men were engaged at once and started to work upon the wires. The strikers had done their work in the rear of the government building, near the manufactures and liberal arts building and about the electrical building.

All night an extra force of patrolmen had been on guard. The doors of machinery hall were barred and it was thought that the wires could not be cut unless the men got under the building. In fact, no attention had been given to their threats, as it was thought that they would not dare to do any mischief.

There was a decided spirit of mischief among the men, however. They lingered about the grounds all day swearing to kill the men who were at work firing the boilers, and making open threats to injure the electric system during the night. On account of the reduction in the force and the fact that no time had been given to employ more men, none of the lights were burning during the night and for that reason it could not be told when the wires were cut.

That the damage was done by angry strikers there can be no doubt as it required experts to clip the wire.

No further trouble is expected from the strikers. All of them were imported and had always shown a mean spirit, so it is claimed. The men now at work are perfectly competent, and last night not a light on the grounds was out of order. Chief Foster has a well trained force of new men and his work in handling the strike has been complimented by all.

Japs Have Their Day.

Three carriages containing four times as many Japanese, all bedecked in full oriental regalia, and a large vehicle filled with geisha girls, with a brass band leading the procession, made a striking scene yesterday morning on the streets of Atlanta.

The queer procession made its way to the fair grounds, crossed the plaza and entered the Japanese village.

It was Japanese day. The ceremonies were in honor of the emperor's birthday, which comes today, but because of the fact that it would be Sunday the Japs did honor yesterday.

An amusing scene occurred during the parade on the grounds. At one place were grouped a throng of Chinese, who had strayed from the Midway. As soon as the Japanese saw them they began queer yelling and waved their flags violently in the direction of the Chinamen. This seemed to anger the Chinese and they set up a series of war cries that could be heard for some distance. It looked as if there might be a miniature war, but the procession moved on and both parties kept up their yelling.

Last night quite a crowd of invited guests assembled in the Japanese village, where the formal exercises of the day were to take place. The place was tastefully decorated and lanterns were hung in elaborate profusion.

The opening address was delivered by Mr. Oshima. Mr. Oshima is a Jap of good appearance and talks fluently. He spoke for several minutes and welcomed the people to the place. He said that he regretted that his government was not represented at the exposition, but that in the absence of a Japanese commissioner the people from that country at the fair would try to do what they could to show Japan. In reference to the emperor's birthday he said that he wished the great monarch peace and happiness.

This address was followed by a stereopticon show, giving scenes in Japan. They were explained by Mr. Otsika. Two comic dramas were put on. These were new to the guests and the actors were frequently applauded.

Will the Seventh Regiment Come?

There is much interest felt over the proposition to bring the Seventh regiment of New York to the fair.

Major John M. Burke, who is well acquainted with the officers of that organization, has taken up the matter and will urge them to come.

"This will be the greatest card of the exposition," he said. "The coming of that regiment to Atlanta will mean the coming of 10,000 people from New York. The regiment alone has a large membership, but aside from this those who come with it will be numbered by the thousand. I hope this organization can be induced to come."

The Buffalos Are Here.

Mr. R. C. Hill, who has charge of the exhibit of the city of Buffalo, has been rather perplexed for the last two or three days. It was not an elephant on his hands, but four huge buffalos, well preserved specimens, pronounced to be the best group ever displayed.

These buffalos were the pride of Mr. Hill. They were to ornament the exhibit of his native city. They would be more conspicuous than anything else in the building. Mr. Hill ordered the animals and secured them after much trouble. They arrived last Friday.

Since then the man from Buffalo has been scratching his head in direful perplexity as to where to place his beasts.

It was found that the animals were too large to be placed in the New York building. It was impossible to get them on the top floor. Yesterday space was secured in the electrical building and the buffalos will be exhibited there. In the afternoon they were mounted and they make an imposing spectacle to those who enter the doors of the electrical building.

Live Stock Show Now On.

Tomorrow morning the cattle show will be open for the first time and the biggest exhibition of live stock brought to the south will be displayed.

It is a matter of great regret that the cattle shed is in such a remote place and it is with difficulty that it is found at all. The front opening of the show is just in the rear of the agricultural hall and the shed stretches from this place in the rear of the Mexican village, with another opening just in front of the mineral and forestry hall. The shed is one of the largest of its kind ever put up, but it is in such a secluded place that it is barely noticeable. It is proposed that several Midway spielers be engaged to direct the crowd to the place.

The exhibition of live stock to be given this week will be wonderful. Yesterday morning ten carloads of cattle were brought on the grounds. Cows of all breeds, pigs, sheep, goats and all other animals will be gathered there. It has been decided that there will be no poultry show at the exposition. All appropriation for this purpose will be put into the cattle show.

Furore in the Foreign Section.

There was a furore in the foreign sections yesterday when the address of Dr. Gilman was read, stating that none of the European countries were represented at the exposition.

All of the official representatives were in a state of mental perturbation. A communication addressed to President Collier and to The Constitution was prepared and signed by R. Saulay, of France; C. Stergati, of Italy; Hillman Bros., of Great Britain, and Chevalier Macchi.

The following was the communication:

"The commissioners and official representatives from France, Italy and Great Britain to the Cotton States and International exposition have read with great regret a newspaper report of a speech made by Dr. Gilman, president of the committee on jury and awards, in the McCoy hall, Baltimore, in which he is reported to have said, speaking of the exposition, that 'none of the states of Europe are represented.'

"Having at heart the welfare of this exposition, we are most anxious that a statement so damaging, both to the exposition and ourselves, should be immediately denied.

"Far from having no state of Europe represented, every one who has seen the exposition knows that one-half of the largest building on the grounds, the manufactures and liberal arts, is filled with most creditable and interesting exhibits from various European countries, the equal of which has never been seen, outside of the world's fair, in America."

HENRY JONES BURIED.

The Remains of the Journalist at Rest in Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., November 2.—(Special.)—The remains of Henry Jones were laid to rest in the cemetery here this morning beside those of his two children. Hon. J. C. C. Black, Major George T. Barnes and James E. Harper met the body at the depot. The pallbearers were Hon. Pat Walsh, Major George T. Barnes, Joseph B. Cumming, T. Oakman, M. P. Carroll and Mr. George R. Coffin. Rev. C. C. Williams conducted the funeral services.

THE GROUNDS ABLAZE

A Change Announced in the Fireworks Programme.

WILL BE SHOWN FOUR NIGHTS

The Railroads Have Reduced Rates and Exposition Company Also in the Evening.

This week inaugurates a big change in the programme of fireworks at the exposition grounds.

Hereafter four nights in the week elaborate displays will be made and the grounds will be a popular resort in the evening.

Last night the last battle scene was put on by the Pain's Fireworks Company and the park was filled with a great crowd. With the end of the war comes the increase in the number of nights upon which fireworks are to be given. Tomorrow night the grand plaza illumination will be put on.

This Baden Baden scene is one of the grandest illuminative effects ever seen. It is a reproduction of the Wooded island scene at the world's Columbian exposition. It created a great sensation at the time and was pronounced to be the grandest light effect seen up to that time.

The amphitheatrical arrangement of the exposition grounds with the broad sweep of terraces, the wide arena and the central fountain make a place more striking under illuminatie ornamentation than the Wooded island at Chicago. Since the display at the Chicago fair of wonderful discoveries have been made in effects produced by the small prismatic lamp by the Pain's Fireworks Company. Tuesday night over 20,000 multi-colored lights will be stretched along the plaza and terraces. In addition to the prismatic lamps, thousands of the most ornamental Japanese lanterns will be festooned at intervals about the grounds.

Those who have seen the illuminations previously put on pronounce the scene to be unexcelled. Before this the Baden Baden illuminations have been seen only three times. Each time thousands came out for the special purpose of observation. The popular demand for this feature has caused the management of the exposition to increase the number of nights upon which the illuminations can be seen.

While the Chino-Japanese war has been declared off, the pyrotechnical displays which will be made each Wednesday and Saturday night, will be just as elaborate as those seen heretofore. The railroads and the exposition company have also met the demand of the people. After 5 o'clock the Southern has announced a rate of 5 cents, and the exposition company after that time requires only 25 cents admission.

The night attendance to the exposition is increasing wonderfully, and during this week the grounds will be alive with Atlanta people and visitors from all parts of the country.

Valuable Papers at Atlanta Meetings.

From The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

The late Henry W. Grady, in his jocose moods, used to speak of his cosy and well-equipped library as his "fact factory." In the same spirit the auditorium of the Atlanta exposition may be termed its "brain factory," for though that splendid exhibition has been opened but six weeks, there have already been turned out in its fine assembly room more ideas of solid, practical value on a great diversity of subjects relating to the creative industries than were ever developed at any of the famous expositions of the century.

American Federation of Labor.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 2.—President John McBride has issued from the headquarters here the call for the fifteenth annual conference of the American Federation of Labor which is to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, commencing Monday, December 9th. The principal feature of the call is the reference to the eight-hour day which it is the intention to inaugurate all over on May 1, 1896.

Dry Goods Failure.

Denison, Tex., November 2.—R. M. Reed, a dry goods merchant of this city with branches at Decatur and Bowie, has failed. Liabilities $50,000; assets not given.

EXHIBIT OF COSTA RICA.

THE WONDERFUL RESOURCES OF THE LITTLE REPUBLIC.

The Entire Country Is Fully Portrayed by Stereopticon Views on a Large Canvas.

Costa Rica, the land of flowers and sunshine, and the only South American country that came to the exposition of its own free will and accord, has one of the most interesting exhibits to be found on the grounds.

The exhibit of this enchanted republic differs from all others in that its resources are shown on canvas and its every feature explained by one who is perfectly familiar with the country. The mountains, the valleys, the rolling plains and the grassy pastures are shown in all their wildness and beauty. Costa Rica has been greatly blessed by nature. Rich in scenery and millions of ore lying buried beneath her soil, she was made the recipient of those things which are considered good and pleasant.

There is something romantic about the very name of Costa Rica. The grandeur of the scenery and the fertility of her soil and the traditions and legends handed down have added a tinge of true romance to the country.

To the credit of the land can be said that the republic has made rapid progress in material things. Many miles of railroads have been built and there is an air of prosperity and advancement that pervades the atmosphere. Costa Rica has cattle upon a thousand hills. In fact, cattle raising is one of her chief industries. The pastures are excellent for this purpose, and the attention of the people has been closely paid to this feature.

In the little theater that has been erected by the Costa Rican government is shown the entire country in the minutest detail. The mountains and fertile plains are given from actual photographs and the resources of the republic are explained by Mr. Villafranca, one of the commissioners. The views are thrown upon a large canvas from a stereopticon and are very interesting and instructive.

Senor Mangel, also commissioner to the exposition from Costa Rica, has faithfully performed his duties. His display of the country is interesting to a marked degree, and he shows many things that are to the credit of the republic.

The exhibit is located on the west side of Clara Meer, almost opposite the electric fountain. In connection with the theater is a restaurant and cafe in which the noted drinks and sandwiches of Costa Rica are served.

Costa Rica has made a wonderful exhibit of her resources and has established commercial relations with the United States. There is a future for the republic that is full of promise. Wealthy in ores and cattle and situated at a point that commands trade from many of the South American countries, she bids fair to attract the notice of the entire world. The policy of her government is liberal, and the men who have charge of her political destiny are reputed to be men of high morals and possessing many ideas of advancement and promotion.

WEST VIRGINIANS PRAISE IT.

THE EDITORS MEET AND PASS STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

They Present Their President with a Handsome Testimonial of Their Regard for Him.

The members of the West Virginia Editorial Association held a meeting in the parlors of the Alhambra hotel at 7.30 p. m. last night. President Stuart F. Reed presided.

Mr. Will T. Burnside, editor of The Delta and mayor of Buckhannon, W. Va., arose and in a most polished address paid a high tribute to President Reed and on behalf of the association presented, in testimony of their high regard and love for their president who had served them for three years, a most beautiful gold-headed cane. It was the finest and costliest that could be found in the city.

Mr. Reed was taken completely by surprise but arose and responded in a most impressive manner. He spoke of their excursion to the great metropolis of the south and said that whether the members of that association be found on the banks of the silver streams of West Virginia or beneath the palmetto and the pine or on the historic fields of Georgia they were always West Virginians. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"Whereas, We, the members of the West Virginia Editorial Association, have viewed with great satisfaction and delight the marvelous triumphs in art, architecture and inventive genius displayed at the Cotton States and International exposition now open at Atlanta, Ga., be it

"Resolved, That we commend said exposition to the people of the United States as a great enterprise and one that merits their hearty and enthusiastic support, not only because it illustrates in a most eloquent manner the possibilities of the American people and especially the people of the Southern States.

"Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the management of the exposition, the Southern railway, the Alhambra hotel and Colonel William F. Cody."

Senator Stuart F. Reed, of Clarksburg, is one of West Virginia's most energetic young men. Four years ago he became editor of the Clarksburg Telegram, since which time he has made his paper popular throughout the state, and almost doubled its circulation. Mr. Reed is president of the State Editorial Association, and takes an active interest in state development and educational matters. He is a regent of the University of West Virginia. He was the youngest senator at the capital last winter but was one of the recognized leaders. His term as state senator does not expire until January, 1899. He has been favorably spoken of for the governorship in 1896.

WILD WEST LEAVES.

BUFFALO BILL CLOSES HIS SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

His Indians Go Back to Their Dakota Home—The Stock Winters in Pennsylvania.

Last night Buffalo Bill and his congress of rough riders of the world folded their tents and early this morning before any one is stirring they will steal away to the four corners of the globe.

The Cossacks leave for far off Russia, where they will spend the winter. The Arabs leave for the Pacific slope, where they go to fill a number of engagements, which Hadji Tahai and his thirteen men made some time ago; the Indians return to the Rosebud agency in South Dakota, where they will remain until they are banded together next year by Buffalo Bill; the Mexicans will leave some time this week for Juarez, Mexico, their home; the Germans return to Germany; the French go back to France, the Irish to "Old Erin;" the American cavalry to their homes in different parts of the country.

Colonel W. F. Cody leaves immediately for his ranch in south Nebraska, where he always spends the winter. He has a number of friends who will visit him this winter and together they will hunt the game that is left on the prairie. Colonel Cody's ranch is one of the finest in the country and he always has a number of his personal friends staying with him when he is at home.

Major Burke, big-hearted fellow that he is, will remain in Atlanta for several days before seeking his winter shelter in the region around New York. When Major Burke leaves here he will go as the traveling advertising agent of the exposition, he is so impressed with it. It is said of him that he can make more friends in a minute than anybody else can in a month, and he has been in Atlanta many minutes and counts his friends by the hundreds.

All the paraphernalia and stock were placed on the cars last night, but they all did not leave Atlanta. Many of the cars will be in the yards today waiting for the first freight train going in their direction. The horses will be sent to the large stock farm at Lancaster, Pa. for the winter. All the paraphernalia will be shipped to Bridgeport, Conn. Thus disbands Buffalo Bill's Wild West and congress of rough riders of the world.

The season this year has been a remarkably good one, and it is with a snug sum in their pockets the owners close the year's work. They have shown in nineteen states and have covered 7,253 miles since they gave their first performance. The company is one of the largest congresses of men to be used for entertainment and sport ever gathered together, and it was a great achievement to make successful so large an organization.

Buffalo Bill will again call together his band of rough riders in April, when he will start on a trip around the states and probably for a few months in the old country. While in Europe last year he engaged a number of riders from the different nations, who will be with him the coming year.

Colonel Cody was given a dinner yesterday afternoon at the Piedmont Club by a number of his friends. It was a meeting of the admirers of the scout, who is growing old, and who has rendered many a service to his country in his younger days. He bid them all a fond adieu as they parted after drinking to each other's health and happy future.

The departure of the show has been a matter of great regret to all who were coming to the fair, but it is after the disbanding time and only by special arrangement with his men was he able to come to Atlanta and give the performances he has.

It was a large and appreciative crowd that assembled yesterday afternoon and night to witness his last performances. Every seat in the spacious amphitheater was taken at both performances, and it was with acknowledgment of the large crowd that Buffalo Bill and his congress of rough riders have a stirring performance.

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS COMING.

Will Be Here This Week To See His Son, Who Is Ill.

Governor Claude Matthews, of Indiana, will be in Atlanta this week. His coming will be a notable occasion, as he is one of the most prominent men in the country.

Governor Matthews hoped to visit the exposition, bringing his family with him, but on account of the serious illness in this city of his oldest son, Seymour, who is in a very precarious condition, he will make his trip earlier than at first anticipated and will not be accompanied by his family.

Mr. Seymour Matthews has been ill with typhoid fever for several weeks and grew worse last week. He is at the residence of Mr. A. B. Bostwick, on Courtland avenue. At present he is attended by a trained nurse and is in the very best of hands. His condition for a day or so was critical, but yesterday he was resting easy, with his temperature lower. Dr. McRae, who is attending him, is satisfied with his condition at present and unless there is an unforeseen relapse he will rapidly recover.

At first his case was not thought to be serious and his parents were not notified, but he grew worse and his father was informed of his condition. He will accordingly arrive this week. Mr. Seymour Matthews is here with the government exhibit and is one of the most valuable men in the service. He is on the permanent staff of the scientific department of the Smithsonian institution in the National museum at Washington. He has been on this staff for some time, after serving more than a year on the temporary staff. He has traveled all over the world and is a well educated young man.

Mr. Matthews is in charge of the scientific department of the government exhibit and has made many friends since his arrival in Atlanta. He is twenty-three years old. His condition is improving, but typhoid fever is treacherous and no one can tell what the next state will be. His father will arrive the middle of this week.

PUTNAM PHALANX COMING.

THE GATE CITY GUARD WILL MEET THEM AT THE DEPOT.

On Wednesday Night There Is To Be an Informal Reception at the Guard's Armory.

The Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn., will reach Atlanta on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, and Wednesday evening there will be an informal reception tendered them at the Gate City Guard armory by the Guard.

The Putnam Phalanx is an organization composed of the solid business men of Hartford. The object of the company is to perpetuate the memories of the American revolution. Their uniforms is the same as that worn by the soldiers of General Washington, and instead of a band of music they have the old fife and drum corps that plays the airs of a hundred years ago.

The "Puts," as they are familiarly called, are traveling south in a chartered train of Pullman cars and their families and many of their friends are coming with them. They wil be met at the chartered train on their arrival by the following members of the Gate City Guard:

Colonel Albert Howell, Colonel Clifford Anderson, Dr. R. A. Holliday, Mr. A. H. Davis, Dr. J. E. Woodward, Mr. Campbell King, Colonel W. H. Hulsey, Mr. Robert Collins, Mr. Charles E. Sciple, Dr. Augustus Anderson, Lieutenant Schmidt and Mr. F. J. Cooledge.

On Wednesday evening they will be welcomed to the armory of the Gate City Guard and will be tendered an informal reception. Mrs. B. W. Wrenn and Mrs. W. B. Lowe will be the committee of reception and the following named ladies will also be of the committee representing the Daughters of the Revolution:

Mrs. W. M. Dickson, Mrs. Porter King, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. W. G. Orme, Mrs. Hugh Hagan, Mrs. Dora Hopkins, Miss Lily Orme, Miss Julia Wilkins, Miss Lollie Markham, Mrs. R. J. Lowry, Miss Ellen Hillyer, Miss Roach, Mrs. Thomas Morgan, Mrs. Byers and Mrs. J. H. Morgan.

Nine o'clock will be the hour of the reception and at that time the Phalanx will reached the armory arrayed in the Continental uniform. The Gate City Guard, including the old Guard, will be in full dress uniform.

All the officers of Fort McPherson and their ladies will be invited to meet the members of the Phalanx, and the armory hall will present a striking appearance with the varied uniforms, all handsome.

In Cuba.

From The Chicago Record.

It should not be supposed from the temporary lull in the reports from Cuba that the insurgents are not holding up their end of the fight as firmly as ever. Indeed, matters look no better for the Spanish forces than they did several weeks ago. The troops under General Campos are still suffering from the effects of the Cuban climate and have been unable to strike even one very effective blow. Meantime the insurgents keep up a harassing guerrilla warfare, calculated to gnaw the courage out of far better soldiers than Spain has at present on her island dependency.

To add to the disheartening features, so far as Spain is concerned, Campos has finally mapped out the plan of campaign which he has delayed so long, and it is not a promising one. He proposes to stretch his army out in an attenuated line from coast to coast and sweep the island's length, driving the insurgents into the forests or killing them outright. Once having made the journey, Campos assumes, the rebellion would be effectually quelled. There could scarcely be a more favorable policy for the insurgents. Familiar with the topography of the island and aware of all its resources of refuge or succor, they would have little difficulty in nagging Campos's imposing battle line and cutting through it at any of its weaker points. That the mere passing of the troops over the length of the island would subdue such an uprising as that now in progress no one will believe. The troops having gone on, those insurgents who remained behind would still be ready for battle and would be able to take the Spanish forces by both front and rear.

To heighten the difficulties still further, Campos has given it out very plainly that if Spain is to continue her present policy toward the insurgents there may be a demand for 150,000 more troops, and that the campaign might easily kill off half of these. As Spain has neither men nor money to spare without depleting the forces needed at home and scraping the last dollar out of her treasury, this is a prospect which will give the ministry some anxiety. Taken in connection with the very friendly expressions of a large part of the American people toward the Cubans, and the fact that congress is to meet so soon, Spain can hardly regard her prospects in Cuba as other than gloomy.

Rockefeller's Magnificence.

Chicago, November 2.—John D. Rockefeller has made another magnificent gift to the University of Chicago, which he founded by his royal endowment and enlarged by frequent additional donations. His latest act of munificence, the unconditional presentation of $1,000,000 available January 1st next, and the gift of $2,000,000 conditional on raising the same amount, was made known to the students.

Children at Costa Rica.

The Costa Rica theater will be open free of charge to children next week. Costa Rica views are presented in great numbers at this theater by Senor Richard Villafranca.

RHEINSTROM IS HERE

Officer Powell Arrived Last Night With the Insurance Man.

BROUGHT FROM LOS ANGELES

Rheinstrom Says That He Is Ready To Meet the Charge Against Him and Will Fight It Vigorously.

Officer R. C. Powell arrived last night at 11 o'clock from Los Angeles, Cal., bringing with him Joseph Rheinstrom, the insurance man who was arrested in that place several weeks ago. Rheinstrom was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Harry Silverman, charging him with larceny after trust.

Officer Powell reports that he had great difficulty in getting possession of Rheinstrom. The latter had friends in Los Angeles who made every effort to defeat the officer's mission. Three writs of habeas corpus were taken out by Rheinstrom during the two weeks Officer Powell remained in Los Angeles endeavoring to get his prisoner. All of the writs were defeated and Officer Powell got possession of Rheinstrom last Tuesday morning.

Rheistrom is wanted in Atlanta on complaint of Silverman, as stated. Silverman alleges that Rheinstrom is guilty of larceny after trust in that he failed to return a $250 diamond ring borrowed some time ago. It is said that other parties in Atlanta are interested in Rheinstrom's return, but the warrant mentioned is the only official complaint on record.

Rheinstrom was formerly a member of the firm of Rheinstrom & Moore, insurance agents in the Temple court. The firm represented the Bankers' Alliance of California, a concern having headquarters in Los Angeles, where Rheinstrom was arrested. The firm did a splendid business here and its members quickly gained the confidence of the public. Rheinstrom managed the office affairs and Mr. Moore attended to the traveling part of the business.

Several weeks ago Mr. Moore learned that things were not going smoothly in the office and he came to Atlanta to investigate. He found that the firm's accounts had been overdrawn and that Rheinstrom had left the business in bad condition. A warrant had been sworn out against his partner and he learned that Rheinstrom was probably wanted in Nashville for having obtained money on the firm's checks. The checks were on Atlanta banks but payment on them was refused here, the firm's accounts at the banks having been overdrawn by Rheinstrom. This was true in the case of the State Savings bank, the account at that bank being overdrawn something like $770.

Two of the three Nashville checks were given on the Capital City bank. Rheinstrom had drawn out all of the firm's money at that institution and payment was refused on the checks, the bank declining to allow the firm to overdraw its account. The account at the State Savings bank was arranged by Mr. Moore on his return to the city, himself and his company making some arrangement satisfactory to the bank. Mr. Moore admitted responsibility for the acts of his partner and he secured the bank for all but about $70 of the $770.

Rheinstrom was seen by a Constitution reporter last night. When asked if he desired to make a statement, he said that he would say nothing bearing on the merits of his case until he had conferred with his attorneys, Glenn & Rountree.

"You can state that I am here and am ready to meet the charge against me. I will fight it to the last inch and I feel confident of winning. I fought the requisition papers in Los Angeles, of course, and will be able to meet any charge that may be brought against me in Atlanta. Until I have had opportunity to confer with my attorneys I will not speak of the merits of the case."

Officer Powell speaks in appreciation of the treatment accorded him in Los Angeles. He says that he was shown every courtesy by the officers and citizens there and that his stay in the far away state of flowers and fruit was pleasant. He waited two weeks in Los Angeles to get Rheinstrom, the requisition papers being incorrect in some way, necessitating the delay.

Officer Powell left Los Angeles with Rheinstrom last Tuesday morning. He traveled continuously from the time of starting until arrival in Atlanta at 11 o'clock last night. The trip was a long and tedious one and both the officer and Rheinstrom were worn out when they arrived.

The case will probably be heard before Judge Foute tomorrow.

ASKED HER TO RESIGN.

Kentucky Women Are Not Pleased with Mrs. Cantrill's Plans.

Lexington, Ky., November 2.—(Special.)—There was a stormy meeting here this afternoon of the board of woman managers of the Atlanta exposition for Kentucky. Mrs. C. B. Chenault, of Richmond; Mrs. Dashiell Stephenson, of Covington; Mrs. Emma Walker Herr, of Lexington, and Mrs. Belle Hay Boisseau of Franklin, were present, the latter by proxy. Mrs. Fanny Porter Dickey, of Glasgow, sent in her resignation. A resolution was passed unanimously asking Mrs. Mary Cell Cantrill, of Georgetown, the chairman, to resign. This action is caused by Mrs. Cantrill failing to agree with the other members of the board as to the details of the Kentucky exhibit and the board desires to make as good showing on Kentucky day, which is the 17th instant, as possible. Mrs. Chenault was elected temporary chairman.

The Boulevard Grace church, corner Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., by the pastor and reception service of new members. Last communion service of the conference year. At 7 p. m., Miss Tucker, city missionary of the W. P. and A. M. Society, will take part in the services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6 p. m. Strangers especially invited.

City Evangelist Miss Tucker, recently of Nashville, has reached the city. She comes to take up the home mission work for the Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission Society in Atlanta. She will take part in the services at Grace church this evening.

Little Bailey Murray, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Murray, will be buried from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. E. T. Allen, 132 Capitol avenue, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

HORSES NOT IN IT

Motocycles Compete in Long Distance Race at Chicago.

PRIZES AMOUNT TO $5,000

They Are Offered by H. H. Kohlsaat, Owner of The Times-Herald.

A SPECIAL CONTEST RUN YESTERDAY

The Great Race Postponed Until Thanksgiving—Machines Start with a Ten-Mile Gait.

Chicago, November 2.—(Special.)—Yielding to the request of more than forty manufacturers and inventors who entered in the motocycle contest, but who could not get ready, the judges decided this afternoon to postpone the race until Thanksgiving day, November 28th.

The Kane-Pennington and the Morris & on hand ready to compete, the judges offered a special prize of $500, which was contested for today by four machines.

The Benz machine of H. H. Mueller & Co., and the Charles E. Duryea & Co. motocycle were started together at 8:45 o'clock. They went down the boulevard at a ten mile gait.

The Kane, Pennington and Morris & Salom vehicles were started after them at intervals of fifteen minutes. No umpires representing the judges were carried by the contesting vehicles, as will be the case when the great race takes place.

Mr. Mueller, his son and one assistant rode in the Benz machine. Mr. Duryea and his father operated the Duryea motocycle. The Benz machine finished the course at 6:40 o'clock tonight. None of the other contestants finished.

Story of the Contest.

It is barely four months since The Chicago Times-Herald offered prizes aggregating $5,000 for a race between horseless carriages. At that time the self-propelling vehicle variously called "motocycle," "automobile," "motor carriage," etc., was scarcely known in the United States except to those familiar with advanced developments in mechanics. It was predicted by some that there would be no American entries because of the short time inventors would have to design and construct machines, but H. H. Kohlsaat, the owner of The Times-Herald, was confident that the genius which built the world's fair in two years was equal to the development and construction of motocycles in the limited time allowed by circumstances. His faith was justified by eighty-five entries.

H. H. KOHLSAAT,
Proprietor of The Times-Herald and Originator and Backer of the Contests.

While some of these may not be finished by November 28th they will follow in due time as types of the motocycle, and today's contest is fairly entitled to the credit of having stimulated their invention.

The Times-Herald offered a first prize of $2,000 and gold medal open to the world. The second prize was $1,500, with the stipulation that it should be awarded to an American machine if the first prize was won by a motocycle of foreign invention. The third prize was $1,000 and the fourth $500, both open to the world.

It was the purpose of The Times-Herald's owner that this contest should be of practical benefit to mankind, and speed was to be a secondary consideration in determining the awards. The first considerations were to be utility, adaptability, excellence of design, cost and economy of operation. To aid in the determination of these points preliminary tests were made during three days this week on the Washington park race track, where a few weeks ago Joe Patchen won his laurels from Gentry. It was also prescribed that the machines must be free from danger and that the judges might use them after the race if necessary for the determination of their merits.

The course was ninety to ninety-two miles long, starting in Jackson park, at the junction with the Midway Plaisance, extending north to Waukegan and returning along the shore of Lake Michigan to the equestrian statue of General Grant, in Lincoln park, about ten miles north of the starting point. The route included all kinds of good and fair American roads, with here and there a streak to test the capacity of the motocycles. There were asphalt boulevards as smooth as a floor, city block pavements, country gravel, dirt and sand roads, with here and there a hill. The route along the Midway through Washington park and on the Garfield boulevard to Halstead street was not properly a part of the race, for the contestants were barred from attempting to pass each other. This short piece of the journey was in the nature of a parade for the benefit of the people who might wish to see the motocycles in operation to the best advantage for the spectator.

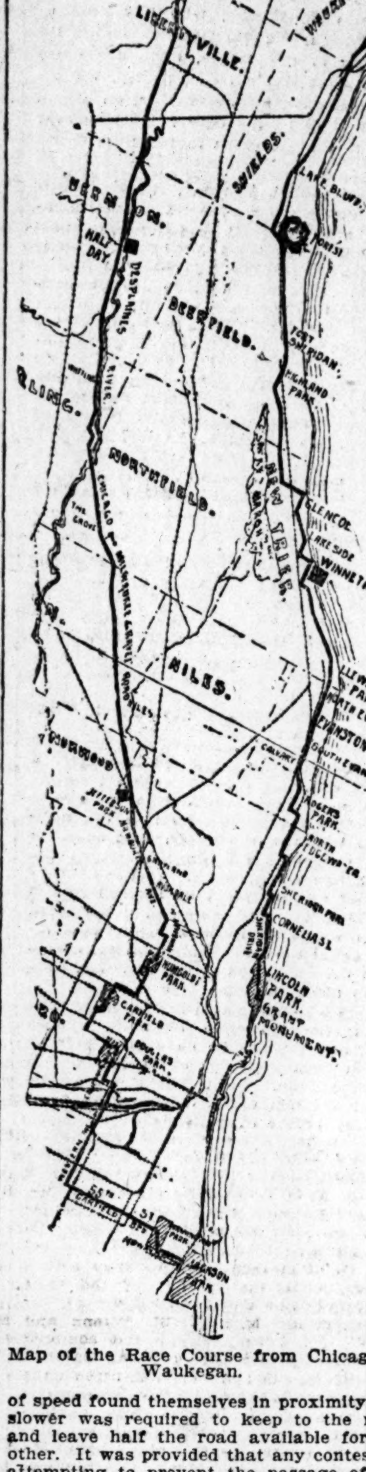
Some of the Conditions.

It was a primary condition that each vehicle in the contest should have three or more wheels and that it should derive its motive power from within itself. The only muscular or other power from without to be permitted was that which might be needed in the guidance of the machine. Each vehicle was required to carry at least two persons, one of them an umpire selected by the judges, who was to ride over the whole route. The owners were permitted to fill the other seats with their own representatives if they chose. Jefferson park, Half Day, Waukegan and Winnetka were designated as relay stations, at which the motive power might be replenished. A timekeeper was stationed at each relay station to report the time of arrival and departure, but stoppage was optional, and no allowance was made for delays in replenishing the supply of fuel or motive power. Each contestant was required to make his own arrangements for motive power and for replenishing it at relay stations.

The contestants were designated by numbers on big cards conspicuously displayed. The numbers and the order of starting were controlled by the judges. Each contestant might change his conductor as often as he pleased. Each motocycle was provided with three lamps, to be lighted at 5 o'clock p. m. It was also equipped with a trumpet, foghorn or other instrument for sounding a signal of warning on its approach to carriages or pedestrians crossing the roadway.

A time limit of thirteen hours was set, and it was provided that any vehicle failing to cover the prescribed course in thirteen hours, corrected time, should be disqualified. In computing the corrected time from the start to the finish the reports of the judges were taken as to legitimate delays along the route. Unavoidable obstacles, such as railroad trains at crossings, and other unusual obstructions in the roads, constituted the only grounds for an allowance of time by the judges. Conductors were expected to familiarize themselves with the route in advance, and no claims were allowed for delays in mistaking the route. Neither were there allowances for delays arising from imperfect machinery, from breakdowns, difficulties in starting or making repairs. Repairs on the course had to be made by the occupants of the motocycle needing them, no outside aid being permitted.

In order to insure fairness the rules of the road were strict. When two vehicles going in the same direction but at different rates



Map of the Race Course from Chicago to Waukegan.

of speed found themselves in proximity, the slower was required to keep to the right and leave half the road available for the other. It was provided that any contestant attempting to prevent the passage of another should be disqualified, and the umpires were instructed to enforce this rule. In order to prevent confusion, jockeying and interference at an obstacle which might stop a motocycle, it was provided that succeeding contestants who might come up during the stoppage should stop in the order of their arrival and make no effort to pass each other until at least one hundred yards beyond the obstacle. The umpire of the first vehicle to be stopped by the obstacle had the ruling power. Each umpire made a record of the delay at such obstacle and reported it to the judges for their guidance in making time allowances. The contestants were forbidden to race abreast, the slower machine being required to yield the right of way. The route was indicated by numerous sign boards.

The judges were Major General Wesley Merrit, commander of the department of the Missouri; Professor John P. Barrett, city electrician of Chicago, who was at the head of the department of electricity at the world's fair, and Henry Timken, of St. Louis, president of the National Carriage Builders' Association. They associated with them as advisers and assistants Colonel Marshall I. Ludington, Leland L. Summers and C. F. Kimball, Jr. J. Allen Hornsby, assistant to Professor Barrett at the world's fair, is secretary for the board of judges, and will prepare a history of the contest to be published by The Times-Herald in book form for the benefit of those interested in the development of horseless carriages.

The results of the motocycle race between Paris and Bordeaux last june are of interest in this connection for comparison.. There were twenty-eight starters and nine finished the race within the time limit of 100 hours. Th distance to Bordeaux and

THE GOLD MEDAL.

back is variously given at from 705 to 720 miles. The winning vehicle made it in forty-eight hours and forty-eight minutes. Speed was a controlling factor and it won by only two minutes. Eight of the nine motocycle were actuated by naphtha or gasoline motors and one by steam. In explanation of the failure of the steam and electric motors a scientific authority stated in this connection that fourteen ounces of gasoline produced one-horse power for one hour, while steam required at least six and a half pounds of coal and from forty to forty-five pounds of water. As for electric accumulators, it required more than 220 pounds of weight to get the same power in the same time. In drawing comparisons it should be remembered that horseless carriages had been in use in France for over a year, and the French inventors had the benefit of previous experience and of machines already approaching perfection. The American inventors who participated in The Times-Herald contest, on the other hand, had only four months in which to study a problem new to them and to build complicated and expensive machines. Some of these did not receive their finishing touches until the day of the race, and were sent into the contest to meet difficulties of which the inventors may have had no intimation.

PRINCETON WINS

Harvard Puts Up a Good Game but Is Too Weak.

FINE PLAYING ON BOTH SIDES

A Large Crowd Was Out To See the Contest.

WAS DECIDEDLY A KICKING MATCH

Very Little Running Was Done—Bremer and Cochran Do Brilliant Work—No One Was Killed.

Princeton, N. J., November 2.—The day for the great contest between Harvard and Princeton opened with a gray, lowering sky which threatened to deluge the field with torrents of rain. In spite of the unfavorable condition of the weather, the seats surrounding the gridiron contained nearly 8,000 spectators when the Princetons came on the field at 2:03 o'clock p. m.

The interval before play began was occupied by the cheering of the supporters of the two teams who came out to cheer. Banners and flags of orange and black or of crimson were waving on all sides. Alumni, as well as the under-graduates, were on hand and proved that they had not forgotten their colege cheers. Large numbers of pretty girls carrying streamers of the colors of their favorite college braved the inclement weather to see the great struggle. The weather finally turned out better than had been hoped, and although it drizzled continuously throughout the game, it did not materially affect the play or sppectators except that a great deal of slipping on the part of the players can be laid to the soggy condition of the ground.

Almost from the moment the ball was put in play it was evident that neither team was going to have a walkover. All through the first half Harard seemed to have the better of it. Her line was much weaker than the Princeton's but she made up this deficit in the work of her backs Charley Brewer and Wrightington were doing great work for Harvard, but their efforts were of little avail againstPrinceton's line. Baird's improvement during the second half was simply wonderful, making a number of punts of from fifty to sixty yards. His working fame will put him among the best fullbacks of the country. It was decidedly a kicking game, the oval flying from one end of the field to the other. Fairchild punted but little for Harvard, leaving all of that work for C. Brewer. Both teams made their best gains by mass play directed against tackle or guard. In line bucking Armstrong proved himself the equal of any one on the field. Very little running was attempted by either side and when tried it was nipped in the bud. Princeton's line outplayed Harvard's at almost every point with the exception of Hearn at left end. Cochran played a brilliant game at the other end, being on hand wherever he was needed. It is difficult to pick particular flaws in the Harvards' work, but their line lacked the alertness which cannot be dispensed with in winning teams.

Captain Lea broke his collar bone at about the middle of the second half, and from this point on Cochran captained the tigers and showed himself very capable in this position. He helped his men well and not once did he order a play which would have been better omitted.

Neither side scored in the first half, but eight minutes after the second half began Princeton carried the ball across Harvard's goal line for a touchdown.

Five minutes later Harvard returned the compliment. Both failed to kick the goal. Score 4 to 4. Eight minutes more gave Princeton another touchdown. No goal, and in the remaining four minutes Princeton added another touchdown, no goal.

Final score—Princeton 12, Harvard 4.

West Point, N. Y., November 2.—Yale 28, Cadets 8.

Will Play in Atlanta.

New Haven, Conn., November 2.—The Yale football eleven has decided to make a southern trip after the regular season in the northern states is ended.

A game has been arranged for Christmas Day in Atlanta with the eleven from the University of Georgia. "Max" Adler, who is now in Atlanta, reports there is much enthusiasm in the south for football. He will probably arrange games with the University of Virginia and University of North Carolina before returning to New Haven. The University of Georgia is the first college south of Mason and Dixon's line to be challenged by Yale.

Sewanee Wins.

University of South Sewanee, Tenn., November 2.—(Special.)—Sewanee defeated Cumberland university, of Lebanon, here today by a score of 16 to 6. Sewanee has been playing snappy ball this year. They play the University of Georgia in Atlanta on November 18th.

KILLED BY POISONOUS SNAKES.

Horrible Death of a Young Kentucky Couple Just Married.

Jeffersonville, Ind., November 2.—Orville Smith and bride, formerly Miss Annie Day, met a horrible death in less than a week after they were married. Last week they eloped to this city and were married, as the girl's father opposed the match on account of Smith's poverty. Returning to their home in Kentucky, not far from Frankfort, they moved into a small house built by Smith before their wedding. The bride's father, who was wealthy, had refused even to speak to them at first, but, becoming reconciled through his wife's pleading, went to the humble cottage to take them home with him. He opened the door to enter and to his horror found both Smith and his wife lying dead in the room, their bodies partly decayed. The room was literally alive with snakes, which were crawling over the bodies, hissing and fighting each other, showing how the unfortunate couple met their deaths. Neighbors were summoned and the snakes at last either driven away or killed. The bodies were removed and it was found the house, which Smith had secretly built, was erected over a bed of snakes, where the reptiles collected for the winter. It is supposed the snakes attacked the couple while asleep.

A GREAT STRIKE FORMING.

Debs and His Men To Fight the Great Northern.

St. Louis, Mo., November 2.—A morning paper will state tomorrow that the American Railway Union is on the eve of a strike, compared with which the strike of 1894 will be a mere skirmish. Debs and his followers, it is said, are particularly bitter against the Great Northern railway for breaking its agreement. Every road in the west and northwest will be drawn into it. The situation is deemed critical by the corporation threatened.

For several days a detective agency has been engaged in securing men, over five hundred being engaged yesterday and nearly five hundred more today. A railroad official stated tonight that when this private army was well toward its destination each man would be given a uniform and ammunition and be paid $2 per day. The Thiel agency, at Chicago and Kansas City, is also enlisting men and shipping them to different points. American Railway Union officers in this city refuse to discuss the matter and profess to know nothing of the rumored trouble.

HOLMES FOUND GUILTY.

The Verdict Stunned Him for a Minute—Only One Ballot.

Philadelphia, November 2.—H. H. Holmes was tonight convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Benjamin F. Pietzel in this city on September 2, 1894. The jury needed but one ballot to reach this decision.

The jury retired at 5:45, at the conclusion of Judge Arnold's charge. After the retirement of the jury from the courtroom the spectators streamed out into the corridors and eagerly discussed what the verdict would probably be. There was considerable difference of opinion, as many believed the commonwealth had not thoroughly established its case against Holmes, but the majority was inclined to believe that the jury would convict him. At 8:30 o'clock word was sent Judge Arnold that the jury was ready to return the verdict. When Judge Arnold entered the room there were nearly as many people present as had attended the day session. The prisoner was brought in and placed in the dock.

The jury came in and took their places, and it needed but little skill as a mind reader to know what the word of the foreman would be. The court ordered Holmes to arise and to the question of the court the foreman of the jury pronounced the fatal words: "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

The verdict was greeted with absolute silence. The charge of the judge must have foreshadowed what his fate would be, but the word "guilty" fell upon Holmes with stunning force. He made no outcry or exhibited no emotion of any kind. The blow was too stunning for noisy outbreaks. He sat down and while the jury was polled each man answered to his name, and as each pronounced his sentence Holmes stared vacantly before him. His face was that of a corpse. It was absolutely as expressionless as a mask. Only a nervous twitching of the eyelids and the contraction and dilation of the eyes showed that a living, breathing man sat in the dock.

He Recovers Slowly.

After the first blow began to die away Holmes recovered slowly. He realized that his counsel was making a motion for a new trial. He ran his tongue across his under lip, moistening the dryness, and clapping his hands together, leaned forward to listen to the judge's decision. When Judge Arnold said that he would hear the application for a new trial on Monday, November 14th, an expression of something like hope broke across his dull face. Turning to the court officers, he said in an eager whisper: "Monday, November 18th?"

These were the only words he uttered. Judge Arnold then expressed to Mr. Rotan and Mr. Shoemaker his appreciation of how difficult their task had been, and he complimented them that they had been able to make as good a showing for the defense as they did. He intimated that their withdrawal from the case was a device of the prisoner. In a manly, honest way Mr. Rotan gave the court to understand that their withdrawal was no device of their own, but was done from a sincere conviction because they believed they had not been given time to prepare their case. Judge Arnold then ordered the prisoner removed. By this time Holmes had recovered much of his composure and he walked from the room with the quick, springing step that is natural to him. The judge thanked the jurors and discharged them and so ended the trial of the most notorious and infamous murderer that has ever been convicted in the courts of Philadelphia and probably in the United States.

If ever the value of a good name would have been a shield and buckler to a man in his hour of peril, that man is Holmes. If ever a man's black deeds rose up to confront and convict him, that man is Holmes. If Holmes had only been in the dock for the murder of Pietzel it is an open question if the prosecution would not have failed of conviction, but unquestionably his bloody record served to condemn him. The jurors were never in doubt. When they retired from the courtroom they took their suppers and then held a brief discussion. One ballot was taken and every man voted to convict. They consumed three hours for their retirement from the courtroom, but they could have found a verdict in fifteen minutes if they had so wished.

BY TWO TO ONE.

McLaurin's Majority in Mississippi Promises To Be Heavy.

Jackson, Miss., November 2.—(Special.)—Indications are that McLaurin, democrat, will beat Burkitts, populist, for governor by at least two to one.

About 80,000 votes will be polled. The amazing increase has been made in the negro registration in the white counties, out of all proportion to the increase in the negro counties, and the negroes will hold the balance of power in half a dozen counties where populist local officers may be elected.

There are five candidates for the George senatorial succession with ex-Senator McLaurin, who will be elected governor, as a probable dark horse and ultimate winner. He can serve as governor till March 3, 1899, before the senatorial term begins.

DUCKING STOOL IS POSSIBLE.

Jersey May Treat Common Scold To Blue Law Justice.

New York, November 2.—There is just a slight possibility that New Jersey will have the peculiar distinction of having a first-class sixteenth century ducking stool within its limits one of these days. A woman is now under bail on a conviction of being a common scold, and if the judge exercises his prerogative Mrs. Esther Jaques may undergo the unpleasant experience of being submerged beneath the waters of the Passaic long enough to check the flow of gossip with which her lips are charged.

The woman has been the cause of innumerable court episodes during the last few years, and in each instance her neighbors claimed the tongue of Esther Jaques was something to be dreaded. When the case was called in the Union county court yesterday Mrs. Jaques entered a non-suit in place of her plea of not guilty. She dared not brave the wrath of her neighbors, and so she laid herself liable to the ducking stool. There is a good deal of speculation among those who were instrumental in bringing Mrs. Jaques before the coure whether the ducking sentence will be imposed. The law in New Jersey still holds good for this mode of punishing common scolds, but it is a matter of doubt whether the judge will take it upon himself to avail himself of this law. If he does it will be the first conviction under the old blue laws in many years.

CAMPBELL REFUTES CHARGES

And Brings Startling Evidence Against the Republicans.

Columbus, Ohio, November 2.—In his speech at Springfield last night, Governor Campbell read a circular sent out by the republican state commission, in which he is quoted as making a statement reflecting on a certain religious sect. It declared it to be false and demanded that it be recalled publicly before Sunday. He also read a circular issued by C. A. Poor and others, stating that Bushnell is the railroads men's candidate, and followed it with affidavits from Patrick Hartigan, S. D. Hutchins and Thomas Walsh, railroad men of this city, to the effect that the republican state committee paid each of the men who signed the circular $250.

JEALOUS NATIONS

Great European Countries Do Not Make Pleasant Neighbors.

ARE CONTINUALLY GROWLING

Germany Is Now Accused of Trying To Freeze Out England.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS TROUBLE AHEAD

It Is Believed That She Will Make a Conciliatory Reply to the United States.

London, November 2.—The first paper to announce that Prime Minister Salisbury had departed from his original intention not to hold a meeting of the cabinet till the middle of November, when domestic measures to be laid before the house of commons would be discussed, was The Birmingham Post, an organ that is inspired by the Chamberlain party. This paper is the frequent possessor of exclusive advance tips.

In announcing that the first cabinet meeting would be held on November 5th, The Post added that matters of unusual importance, mainly connected with foreign and colonial affairs, would come under the consideration of the ministers. Its London letter yesterday, the day after Mr. Chamberlain, the head of the colonial office, returned to England from the continent, contained the following important statement:

"Lord Salisbury's speech at Watford confirms the somewhat ugly news that is coming to hand from the various foreign capitals regarding the secret attempt that Germany is making to isolate Great Britain from all friendly European powers. Germany is known to be smarting under the refusal of the British foreign ministers of both parties to become connected with the triple alliance and, playing a double game, now hopes to induce Lord Salisbury to change his resolution not to allow Great Britain to become entangled in this bond. It is the maleficent influence of Germany which, by encouraging the Tsung Li Yamen, has been a factor in causing the massacres of Christians in China and her chief effort at this moment is directed to rendering nugatory our efforts in behalf of persecuted Christians in Armenia."

The above is the plainest indication yet printed of the origin of the trouble that is now depressing politicians and operators on the bourses.

English Interests Threatened.

A leading conservative paper in the north of England says that some light is badly needed on foreign affairs, for the position of Great Britain in the far east is extremely critical. Russia and France, it declares, are menacing British interests in Asia apparently with the tacit consent of Germany. The United States seems disinclined to enter into an alliance with Great Britain, though willing to remain a benevolent neutral. Japan, whom most regard as Great Britain's natural ally, seems to be between two minds whether to go bodily over to the enemy.

The paper asks, is Great Britain then to remain isolated in the fight for her own, her hand backed only by her own resources?

The optimists hope that Lord Salisbury will be able to reassure his followers in the speech that he will deliver at the banquet to be given by Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, the new lord mayor of London, on the evening of November 9th, on which day the latter official will be installed in office. Mr. Gladstone's letter to Madame Novikoff, who under the signature of "O. K.," has contributed many political and other articles to the London press, has greatly displeased the government. Mr. Gladstone in his letter said that the sultan has been given by God as a curse to mankind, and that the Turkish ruler had at his feet Russia, France and Great Britain. Continuing he said: "As to the division of shame among them, I care little enough, but I hope that my own country will, for its own good, be made conscious and exhibit to the world for its own full share, whatever that may be. May God in his mercy send a speedy end to the governing Turk and all his doings, as I said when I could say, in my decrepit old age and even in death."

Shortly after Lord Salisbury had read this letter he said that such utterances were not likely to tend to produce order or save life in Turkey.

It has since been announced on behalf of Mr. Gladstone that the letter was not meant to be published and that by an oversight it had not been marked "private."

Visitors at Hawarden, Mr. Gladstone's residence, say that the ex-prime minister follows with keen attention and growing indignation the daily reports of the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks.

England Prefers Us as Friends.

Prime Minister Salisbury has handed over to the Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, the memorandum transmitted to him by the United States government through Ambassador Bayard relative to the Venezuelan question. Mr. Chamberlain still holds the opinion that the United States has no right to interfere in Great Britain's dispute with Venezuela, but he will draft a detailed reply to the memorandum which Lord Salisbury will shortly send to Mr. Bayard.

The tone of the reply will probably be moderate and amicable, as the government has no desire to become involved in a dispute with the United States, its attention now being fully devoted to matters that are more important than the Guiana boundary question.

Mr. Chamberlain will begin immediately the consideration of the details of his great plan to develop the crown colonies. This subject will occupy most of his time until the reassembling of parliament.

The plan largely concerns Africa, but it will aim to encourage the commercial interests of British Guiana and to assist Dominica. Sir C. Alfred Maloney, governor of British Honduras, who has been here on leave of absence and who sails on his return to his post on the American line steamer New York today, has secured government favor in the direction of assisting other industries of that colony besides those of getting out mahogany and logwood. In fact it is hoped that the government scheme will give impetus to all the old West Indian colonies and assist them to secure access to good markets in the United States by the building of new railways.

It is stated in London that the American commission appointed to investigate the Nicaragua canal is likely to report favorably on the scheme. If this should prove to be correct, it is probable that there will be another controversy between the United States and Great Britain in reference to certain old treaty rights.

GERMAN SENTIMENT.

It Is Denied That William Is Trying To Thwart England.

Berlin, November 2.—The Deutsche Kordniche asserts that it has learned from a source of undoubted authority that contrary to the statements which have been published in England recently Germany has maintained the same attitude throughout the negotiations with the porte relacharacter, the paper asserts, Germany has tive to the status of the Christians in Armenia and other parts of the east of Turkey. From the first moment that the Armenian question assumed a critical continued to admonish the porte with all possible emphasis of her determination that peace and order should be maintained in the disturbed districts. This statement is publicly accepted as an official announcement, which it really it, and as an official communication completely disposes of the attempts of England through her ambassadors, ministers and other representatives abroad to make it appear that Germany has been playing a double game in the interference of the powers with Turkish misrule in Armenia.

The almost unanimous opinion here is that any success which England may achieve in the Armenian difficulty will not extend beyond forcing the sultan to issue the decree which he has just promulgated regarding the future administration of affairs in Armenia.

The attacks which have been made upon England in the inspired press of St. Petersburg are cordially echoed here.

The notion is notoriously current here that the aim of England is to paralyze the policy of Russia in eastern Asia by reopening the Turkish question. The German government does not doubt for a moment that Russia has obtained extensive concessions in the Chinese territory of Manchuria, but, like all European powers, Germany does not regret it. The more extreme of the German newspapers, commenting upon the situation, express hope that Germany's greatest commercial rival may be lamed in the struggle, no matter what may happen to the participants in the dispute other than the fatherland. A large number of articles written in this strain have appeared in the German newspapers within the last few days and they have not received the slightest censure for their utterances. Nevertheless, the prominent operators on the bourse are very angry at the suddenness with which these attacks have been sprung in connection with the disturbances in Constantinople, as they have had a very depressing effect upon the prices of stocks and securities on the stock exchange, for which the operators in that market were totally unprepared.

It is announced from Tien-Tsin under today's date, that a second Chinese crown concession has just been fixed whereby Germany obtains a tract of land upon which she has the exclusive right to trade, build factories, etc. The advices received state that the United States, England and France have already received similar concessions. Germany, it is announced, is exerting herself to the utmost to extend her trade in China.

FRANCE'S NEW MINISTRY.

Journals Express Different Opinions on the Strength of the Cabinet.

Paris, November 2.—The Paris journals of conservative and moderate opinion regard the nomination of M. Berthelot to the office of minister of foreign affairs as most extraordinary.

The Figaro says: "With M. Cavignac directing the army, Lockroy the navy and Berthelot the diplomacy of France, there is more than enough to alarm those to whom defense of the navy and our position in Europe are matters of concern."

The Gaulois expresses the belief that the Bourgeois cabinet will last longer than the moderates imagine.

The new cabinet met today at the residence of M. Bourgeois, the premier, and formulated a statement which will be read in the senate and the chamber of deputies on Monday. After the conference M. Bourgeois and his fellow ministers proceeded to the palace of the Elysee, where the premier presented his colleagues to President Faure. Upon this occasion M. Bourgeois announced himself as the custodian of the portfolio of the interior, into which office he later installed himself.

JAPAN AND COREA.

The Japanese Minister Makes an Official Statement.

Washington, November 2.—Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister in Washington, has communicated to Secretary Olney an official statement from the Japanese government concerning the Japanese position in the present aspect of Corean affairs. The statement, which came by cable, is as follows:

"Legation of Japan, Washington.—In regard to our attitude in Corea you are authorized to declare to the following effect to the government of the United States: Japanese troops are now stationed in Corea to insure tranquillity as well as to protect our legation, consulates and subjects; and also to maintain the indispensable lines of communication with our army, which are still in occupation of Liao Tung peninsula. The troops intended for the latter purpose are much larger in number. The necessity of keeping such troops will, however, cease at the same time with the evacuation of Liao Tung peninsula and so much of the troops will then be withdrawn from Corea. The Japanese government hopes that the Corean government having already entered upon work of reforms, they may succeed and be able to maintain and even protect foreigners though our troops withdrew. We should be extremely gratified if we are relieved from such obligation. In our relations with Corea the policy of our government is one of non-interference, and our government will gladly share equally with other powers in the same line of action."

NO CHOLERA IN HONOLULU.

Latest Gossip About Castle and His Mission.

Honolulu, October 26.—All restrictions and sanitary precautions on account of the cholera have come to an end. It is twenty-four days since the last solitary case.

The fact now transpires that the Hawaiian envoy to Washington, W. R. Castle, accepted the office last May for only six months' service. He will be relieved next month by Mr. Francis M. Hatch, the present minister of foreign affairs, who has shown eminent ability in that office, in which he has had to handle many complicated questions. He is regarded as the best fitted for diplomatic work of any man here. Mr. Hatch has long stood in the front rank of the Honolulu bar. His appointment meets with general approval. Mr. Castle was intending to visit the eastern states on private business. It was considered wise to fill the place of Mr. Thurston with no great delay, lest failure to do so should be misinterpreted and be made a pretext for withdrawing Mr. Willis from Honolulu. Mr. Castle's law business made his prolonged absence inexpedient. To fill the vacancy left by Mr. Hatch Judge Cooper has been named. Mr. Thurston declines the post, although he would naturally succeed Mr. Hatch. He is closely occupied by his law business. The report that Mr. Thurston favors Kaiulani is an absurd one. Talk of Kaiulani is wholly confined to the old royalists. There is no truth in the report that the government intends to disband the military on account of the recent $40,000 expense. While the chief defense is in the hundred volunteers the sixty enlisted men camped at the government building are regarded as an indispensable guard. Although the government regards its royalist opponents as extremely weak it is taking no chances.

Hardware Company Fails.

Little Rock, Ark., November 2.—The Dickinson Hardware Company made an assignment this afternoon and James M. Rose was appointed receiver. Liabilities $150,000; assets $250,000. W. W. Dickinson, the manager, said he was being pushed and he considered this the best course to adopt for the creditors.

USING THE TORCH

Cuban Patriots Are Burning the Property of Spanish Sympathizers.

A REVOLT IN VUELTA ABAJO

This Fine Tobacco District Is Within Fifty Miles of Havana.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE ALARMED

Engagements Occur Almost Daily, but They Are Mostly of a Guerilla Character.

Santiago de Cuba, October 26, via Key West, November 2.—The torch has been freely used by the rebels in the last few days in the Manzaillo district. They have burned several plantations there, the owners of which have shown no sympathy for the Cuban cause and who have refused to pay the taxes imposed on their properties by the insurgent leaders.

Great excitement prevailed in this city on the 22d instant owing to the fact that Jose Maceo with 2,000 infantry and cavalry passed so near the city that the vanguard could be plainly seen. Maceo was going to Saban del Medio. His men were poorly armed and equipped. The object of their trip to Sabana del Medio was to receive all the members of the newly formed Cuban government, who were expected there and who will remain there for some time. After taking an oath of obedience and fidelity to the government Jose Maceo's force will act as a body guard to the members of the new government.

On the 24th instant an officer, a sergeant and twenty-four soldiers left the Reina Mercedes barracks and went to join the insurgents. This is the second officer that has gone over to the rebels with men and arms within the last few days. The civil and military governor of this city, General Moreno, made an excursion to Guanantamo on the 20th instant and in combination with General Carnallas and 2,500 men started for the country, passing through many plantations of the district. They were frequently fired on by small rebel parties. The Spaniards had three killed and nine wound. The rebels had nine wounded.

All the houses on these plantations were occupied by the wives, children and old mothers of the families of the owners. The general ordered them to leave the places and burned the houses with the furniture, clothes and other property which they collected.

His Valor Gave Out.

General Linares with 1,000 left San Luis on the 23d instant to meet Jose Maceo, who was on his way to Sabana del Medio, but only met the rebel vanguard once. In the fighting that ensued the insurgents had three slightly wounded and the Spaniards had five killed and fourteen wounded. On the 24th General Linares again left San Luis with 2,000 men and two cannon for Sabana del Medio and Sabana la Burra, where the Cuban government has its seat at present. After a long and difficult march he returned to San Luis, fearing the result should he continue on. During the march going and returning the troops were almost continually fired upon by rebel parties under Lieutenant Colonel Demetrio Castillo. The Spaniards had, in all, three killed and ten wounded. Among the latter was the famed guerilla Lieutenant Colonel Juan Tejeda, a Dominican by birth.

The rebel general Jose Maria Rodriguez, otherwise known as Maynas, a veteran of the "ten years war," who landed in Cuba with the Roloff expedition, has taken charge of Camaguey forces during the absence of Maximo Gomez, who is now in Las Villas.

Yellow fever has spread greatly during this week and the number of deaths from the disease is alarming.

Insurgent Victories Also Reported.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 2.—A cablegram to The Times-Union from Key West says: "A passenger by the Mascotte tonight stated that the report of the landing of Cespedes has been confirmed.

"The insurgents during this week captured several small forts and after seizing all arms and ammunition, sent the Spanish troops back to the towns empty handed. In one case the troops refused to go and joined the insurgents.

"The report an uprising in the Vuelta Abajo district, five hundred men having taken up arms in the Cuban cause. The Vuelta Abajo district is only fifty miles from Havana and the news of the uprising has caused a panic among the Spanish officials in the city.

"Maceo captured a small town near Santiago de Cuba and has established his headquarters there, having under him 5,000 men."

SUSPECT CROOKED WORK.

Short Returns Cause Railroad Officers To Be Suspicious.

Paris, Tex., November 2.—Something of a sensation has developed in the last few days among the employes along the line of the 'Frisco road between this city and Fort Smith. For a long time the short returns from several agents has caused the management of the road to suspect that some crooked work was being done and an investigation was made by a special agent who was an expert. Some of the agents have not been turning in as much money as the management thought they should. Five or six agents and two or three conductors have been dismissed. It is charged that the agents and freight conductors in conclusion had collected the freight between local points and divided it up among themselves. So well was the work done that it is claimed they carried business on for years and pocketed thousands of dollars before they were detected in it.

STARTING THE CAMPAIGN.

Jefferson County Gets in the Field Early for 1896.

Birmingham, Ala., November 2.—(Special.)—Beat meetings were held in Alabama today in compliance with a call issued some days ago by a number of citizens of the state to select delegates to county meetings. These meetings will be held next Saturday and representatives will be chosen to attend the conference in Birmingham on November 13th. The conference will be non-partisan and will be held for the purpose of prompting honest elections and free and unlimited coinage of silver in the state. It is thought that the conference will virtually open the state campaign of next year, as it is possible a gubernatorial candidate may be selected then.

Charles E. Tracey.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 2.—A special to The Times-Union from River Junction, Fla., says: "Mr. Charles E. Tracey, a prominent citizen of Pawtucket, R. I., and a member of the G. A. R., died at the Chattahoochee hotel this morning at 6 o'clock of a complication of diseases. He arrived yesterday at 5:30 o'clock p. m. direct from his home en route for Apalachicola, Fla., where he was going for his health."

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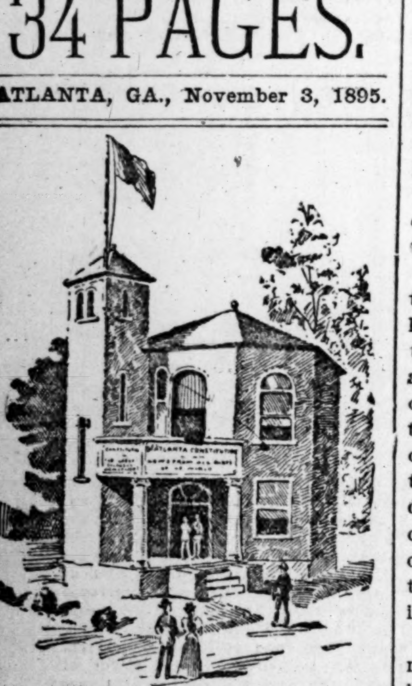

The Constitution's Headquarters at the Exposition.

The Constitution is at home to its friends on the exposition grounds at its office on the north side of the grounds. It is located in front of the pretty grove of trees which stands at the foot of the big terrace stairway that leads from the Government building to the Manufactures and Woman's buildings. Representatives of both the business and news branches of the paper are constantly on duty in the building and will give a hearty welcome to all callers, whether on business or not. Telephone 1147.

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Paid in advance will get The Constitution until the 1st day of January, 1896.

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Than can be claimed by any other dozen newspapers in the south.
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"I sell three times as many Constitutions as I do of any other paper."—John M. Miller, Atlanta newsdealer.
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Postmaster Fox is at liberty to show The Constitution's postal payments to any one caring to inquire.
THIS IS THE SOLID TRUTH!

Co-Operation Necessary.

There is but one road by which the south can come to her own; there is but one way in which our people can build up a commercial empire here. When the south utilizes to the utmost her great cotton crop by manufacturing it into marketable fabrics of all descriptions then her destiny will be accomplished. Then, and not till then, will all her wonderful resources be developed and her vast territory be occupied by a self-sustaining and a prosperous population.

It is an easy matter for the press writers to talk about diversified agriculture, and it is likewise an easy matter for editors who have no time to devote to practical matters to say that the salvation of the south is to plant less cotton. The fact of the matter is that the salvation of the south depends on producing large crops of cotton and manufacturing the staple at home.

Those who take a comprehensive view of this truly great subject will be the last to advise farmers to give up the production of cotton—for cotton is king if we only take the trouble to crown it. This we have neglected to do heretofore; but the recent agitation of the movement of New England mills to the south has shown that it is not too late to begin to take care of our own vital interests.

When the New England agitation began The Constitution was the first newspaper in the country to point out that the movement was intended to influence legislation in the New England states. It had this effect, we imagine, but it went farther than the original promoters intended it should go. Many New England capitalists interested in the cotton-spinning industry came south and had their eyes opened to the advantages that this section offers. The result of this was that many of the long-headed ones have been induced to invest in cotton mills in the south. Some have even moved their plants from New England, while others, as if to put the matter to a further test, have duplicated the machinery that belongs to their New England investment.

Out of all this good will come. While our people ought not to depend on outside capital, yet when this is invested here it becomes home capital and weds investors to the interests of this section.

We have yet to hear of the failure of a southern cotton mill in the south that was managed with an eye to business economy. As we have pointed out before, not a cotton mill in this section closed down or ran short time during the recent panic. On the contrary, they kept all their hands employed and in spite of low prices made comfortable profits for the stockholders.

We know of one instance where when money was hard to get from the local banks the operatives came forward and loaned the managers the money. It is not likely that such a thing would occur in New England where close and hard management has caused trouble between the labor unions and the owners of the mills. In the south there is no danger whatever of such friction as that which occurs in the east between labor and capital.

We have here in the Piedmont region and in close touch on every side the finest factory labor to be found in the world. That is conceded by those who have seen the southern operatives at work and who are capable of appreciating their aptitude, their patience and their untiring industry.

Consequently there is nothing more to ask. We have the cotton, we have the labor, we have the climate and we have the situation. What more could be asked? Only this, that our own people could be aroused to the opportunities that present themselves. One individual cannot do much, but a hundred or a thousand individuals can do a great deal, and it is only by intelligent co-operation that we can convince outside capital that it is missing a great opportunity by not investing in cotton mills in the south.

In other words the people of the south must cease to speculate in regard to the investment of northern and foreign capital. They must depend on themselves, and by means of co-operation learn to depend on their own resources.

A Short Campaign.

The idea of having a short presidential campaign next year is rapidly winning favor with all classes and various representative bodies are indorsing it.

Recently the Clevelnd Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions requesting the national committees of the two parties to shorten the time between their conventions and the election to three instead of six months. It is urged that a long campaign with an excited discussion of the issues would unsettle the public mind, create a want of confidence and delay the return of prosperity.

It might also be argued that a long campaign would settle nothing. The issues to be decided at the presidential election will be discussed in congress and in the newspapers. Many of them have already been thoroughly discussed and it is not likely that a protracted campaign would change the opinions already formed.

Our business interests require careful nursing while they are recovering from the great depression, and if a short campaign will do any good, by all means let us try it.

Commercial Men's Congress.

The commercial men's congress, to be held at the exposition on Commercial Traveler's day, November 13th, will be a big occasion.

The governors of most of the states have appointed ten leading commercial travelers to be present and this in itself will insure a fine body of representative men.

There will be a fine trades display on that day, a notable procession and a barbecue. Thousands of commercial travelers will be present from over the union and there will be many brainy men among them who in the near future will be at the head of our great business enterprises.

The procession will require the use of carriages for two hours in the morning and our citizens have it in their power to render great assistance by tendering their carriages to Mr. Carlton Miller, chairman of the committee having the matter in charge.

Arrangements have been made to make the day and the congress a big success, and it goes without saying that the hospitable Atlantians will gladly welcome their visitors.

The Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Atlanta Daughters of the Confederacy have made arrangements for a red letter day at the exposition, November 9, which will be known as Confederate day.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Miss Davis, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Mrs. General D. H. Hill, Miss Hill and Miss Lee will be among the invited guests, and Major Livingston Mims will tender a reception in behalf of the Atlanta chapter.

There will be an oration and appropriate exercises in the auditorium in the morning and it is expected that many distinguished confederates will be present from all parts of the south.

On the 8th the national society of the Daughters of the Confederacy will hold a convention here, instead of at Nashville, as was originally announced.

Thousands of confederates and their families will gladly honor the day which has been set apart for them at the exposition. The occasion will not be sectional nor in any sense calculated to revive unpleasant memories of the past. It will simply be a tribute to the memory of the brave men who wore the gray.

We believe that many northerners will take a sympathetic interest in the occasion, and it is probable that they will be present in large numbers.

The Daughters of the Confederacy deserve the thanks of the southern people for the patriotism and the admirable judgment which characterizes their work in the matter and we feel confident that they will make Confederate day one of many pleasant memories.

The Glut of Money.

The stockbrokers in the neighborhood of Lombard street are not disposed to cover up the situation with such cloaks as are employed by the organs of Wall street.

For instance, the weekly circular of Messrs. John M. Douglas & Co., of London, quietly remarks that "the glut of money lying unemployed in banks and the gold in the Bank of England continue unprecedentedly large and still increase. The quietness of trade and the low prices cause business to employ less money than ever. Hence it accumulates and stagnates and gold gathers up because this bank is obliged by its charter or statute to buy all fine gold offered to it at £3 17s 9d an ounce. There is no other buyer in the world compelled to always buy it, and producers who have no special demand from other quarters sell to this bank as a matter of course."

This confirms what we have said many times before, that but for the law which creates a demand for gold for money purposes that metal would be worth no more than silver, if as much. So far as the United States are concerned we send our gold to England to get the premium of exchanges and then issue bonds to buy more at a still greater premium all because we have men in office who are willing to violate the law in order to play into the hands of the money power.

That is the upshot of the whole business.

For Free Cuba.

The press telegrams during the past month have been loaded down with the reports of demonstrations in behalf of free Cuba. No such popular demonstrations have been chronicled in any part of the country since the civil war and they demonstrate beyond all question that the hearts of the people of this great republic instinctively respond to the efforts of any people of whatever nationality to free themselves from the control of tyranny and to secure the blessings of self-government.

Piddling politicians may hesitate to express their views and sympathies, but their hesitation has nothing whatever to do with the course of public opinion. The people understand the situation in Cuba much more clearly than the politicians. They forget all about the ties of blood and language. Their sympathies overleap these poor barriers. They perceive a harassed and debt-ridden population struggling for their liberties and they remember the struggle that their forefathers made against the oppressive policy of Great Britain. That remembrance is sufficient to fire the American heart in favor of the struggling Cubans.

American sympathy for the Cubans who are struggling to secure the blessings of self-government is instinctive and spontaneous. If the whole truth were known every lover of liberty in the American republic would interest himself in behalf of those unfortunate patriots.

There is no civilized people on the face of the earth so heavily taxed as the Cubans; and there is no country where the people have so little to say in regard to the expenditure of the money that is wrung from them. With the money extorted from Cubans Spain maintains an army and a navy with which to hold Cuba in subjection. Spain spends the revenues exacted from the Cubans, and every position on the island in the gift of the government is bestowed upon Spaniards imported for the purpose of enjoying the emoluments of office.

These things are perfectly well understood in the American republic and it is on account of them that the common people are expressing their sympathy for Cuba whenever an opportunity offers—and when an opportunity is somewhat long in presenting itself they hasten to make one.

The whole matter, as we understand it, has progressed far beyond the power of the politicians, large or small, to control it. Congress, when it meets next month, will have a clear understanding of the desires of the American people and it should not hesitate to recognize the belligerent rights of the devoted patriots who are struggling to secure their freedom.

A Jacksonian Governor.

If Governor Culberson and men like him remain long at the head of affairs in Texas the lynch law evil will not give that state much more trouble.

When the governor heard of the burning of the negro by a mob at Tyler he was justly indignant. He had received a telegram from the sheriff giving meager details of the affair, and in reply he sent the following:

> It was your duty to protect this prisoner at any cost. Why did you not do so? Having failed in this affair so violative of all law and so subversive of civil order, nothing should now deter you from the prompt performance of the duty to promptly prosecute all persons engaged in this homicide and report them to the grand jury. In this you should not hesitate or falter, and if any aid is needed from me in the discharge of this duty it will be furnished to the limit of my authority. The crime of the prisoner, if guilty, is the most revolting known to us, but the law provides adequate punishment and a safe and orderly method of determining guilt.

This is the language of the Jacksonian governor who is determined to uphold the law at any cost. It cannot be doubted that if the matter had been brought to his attention in time there would have been no lynching at Tyler. But as the mischief was done the governor is now anxious to have the persons engaged in it prosecuted, and he pledges all the aid in his power. He does not stand back on account of public opinion at Tyler nor does he hesitate because leading citizens had a part in it. He knows that it is a big undertaking to prosecute perhaps a large part of a community, but he is willing to have the effort made and back it to the extent of his resources, no matter what follows.

When the authorities in any state show the determination and adopt the methods of the Texas governor, Judge Lynch will have to go. One strong man can do a giant's work in a good cause and we expect to see the public opinion of Texas gradually array itself solidly against lynch law.

The southern states are no longer frontier commonwealths where every man takes his life in his own hand. We have good laws and honest courts, and there is no excuse for mob justice. We can easily expedite criminal proceedings to meet such flagrant cases as occasionally provoke lynch law. We can hold special terms of court and so change our laws in regard to appeals that it will be possible to try, convict and hang criminal monsters shortly after the commission of their crimes.

We must overhaul our laws and secure swift and certain justice. Then we must see to it that no lyncher escapes the penalty of the law. If our pulpit, press and authorities will take a united stand on the subject they will shape public opinion and lynchings will be as impossible here as they are in England. The main thing is to get public opinion aroused and rightly directed. When this is done the authorities will find nothing in their way.

Until we wipe out this blot upon our civilization the Christian and enlightened people of the world will not understand the south. They will judge the people of a state by the action of a few and they will judge the entire south by one state. Under such conditions we cannot expect the highest and best development. We must first insure the reign of law and order. We are not afraid that the crime of rape will increase if we abolish lynching. On the contrary, it increases as lynchings grow more numerous. What we need is to exchange the brutality and uncertainty of mob justice for that solemn and sure inspiring justice which is duly administered under the laws of God and man. In the countries where the law is supreme, as in England, there are no lynchings and very few felonious assaults upon women. Stand by the law. That is the supreme duty of the hour!

"Larry" Godkin would be glad if Mr. Godkin would come off.

Horace White has written a book, but not a book of reminiscences.

Brice has made a speech in Ohio. Things must be getting squally.

Mr. Cullom says that he is a human being from the woolly west. He was afraid somebody would think he was a freak.

Mr. Bill Chandler has succeeded in stirring up the tories.

Mr. Sherman's book is affording his brother republicans an opportunity to display their "cussing" powers.

"Memoirs of Georgia."

This is the title of a handsomely illustrated work in two large volumes of 1,100 pages each which has just been published by the Southern Historical Association of Atlanta.

The work contains historical accounts of the state's civil, military, industrial and professional interests and personal sketches of many of its people. The chapters are the following: "Civil History," by Joel Chandler Harris; "Military History," by General Clement A. Evans; "Industrial Resources," by ex-Governor W. J. Northen; "Literature and Journalism," by Wallace Putnam Reed; "Medical History," by Dr. Eugene Foster, of Augusta, and "Bench and Bar," by Charles N. West, of Savannah.

These attractive volumes contain about 130 large and finely engraved steel portraits, embracing noted and well-known Georgians of every profession and occupation, including those of the authors of the various chapters in the work. There is a very lifelike portrait of the late Colonel B. H. Richardson, editor of The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, who died a few weeks ago, three days after the volume containing his picture had been printed. The biographiacl sketches include all the governors, United States senators, the judges of the supreme court, prominent deceased physicians and public men generally. In all there are 2,500 of these sketches.

It is one of the most unique and valuable works ever published in the south, and for generations to come it will be an inexhaustible treasury of facts for the journalists, politicians, public officials, business men, lawyers and others who will be able to utilize the information contained in its pages. By studying these volumes a man will not only become well acquainted with the state's history, resources, military and professional record, but he will also be able to go into any country with a full knowledge of the history of all the prominent families in it. It will be seen that such information will be of incalculable value to politicians and business men, and all who desire to extend the circle of their acquaintance. The journalist and the future historian will always draw largely from these pages. There is nothing else in print that can take its place.

The names of the authors of the various chapters should be a sufficient guarantee that they have done their work thoroughly and well. Their contributions to the history of the state will be of permanent interest and value.

It is only simple justice to say that the work has been prepared with great care and at a heavy outlay of money. It is in a handsome and substantial shape and will be an ornament to any library. In the course of a few days the books will be ready for the subscribers and the delivery will then begin and be rapidly conducted until the edition is disposed of. The Southern Historical Association has produced a work that will be quoted as an authority for all time to come, and it is to be congratulated upon the successful and satisfactory result of its labors.

Consul Hixson Thanked.

London, November 2.—The Daily News says that more than fifty British missionaries have sent a memorial to Mr. J. Courtney Hixson, the American consul at Foo Chow, thanking him for the effective action he took in connection with the Wha Sang outrages. This action, the memorial says, is another proof of how closely the two great branches of the English speaking race are united in their hearts.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

Love for Jenny.

Maidens—maidens—they are many,
Here, and over sea:
All I know is, I love Jenny—
She loves me!

Blithe she is, and fair as any,
Where the fairest be;
And I know that I love Jenny—
She loves me!

Poor I am, with scarce a penny;
Riches woo, but she
Hears the heart that beats for Jenny,
And loves me!

The reason Rudyard Kipling's jungle stories for children "take" so with the magazine editors is because the names of the characters that figure therein are entirely unpronounceable and the thread of each tale is as difficult to follow as a path in the jungle itself.

Good Times at Last.

Sing a song of harvest—
Pockets ting-a-ling;
Lady to the right there—
Swing yer partners, swing!

Sing a song of harvest—
Better time than spring;
Fiddles play till break o' day—
Swing yer partners, swing!

Sing a song of harvest—
Merry, merry throng;
All the world rejoicin'
In a hallelula song!

The New York Sun intimates that Mr. Richard Watson Gilder has embarked on the dangerous sea of politics. This is, indeed, sad news, for we were under the impression that Mr. Gilder had about decided to drift into poetry.

Atlanta Bound!

The country's bought a ticket to the big Atlanta fair,
For the starry flag is flying, and the bugles blowing there:
Tramp, tramp, the boys are marching! For Dixie's in the chair,
And we'll all wake up in Dixie in the mornin'!

The country's bought a ticket to the big Atlanta fair,
Where Dixie's smiling happy with the roses in her hair;
And you'll meet your second cousin and your aunts and uncles there,
And we'll all wake up in Dixie in the mornin'!

Do you hear the bells a-ringing—do you hear the bugles call?
Do you see the banners waving from the tower and the wall?
One country for one people, with one flag above us all!
And we'll all shake hands in Dixie in the morning!

The Earthquake Song.

Oh, de airthquake come at de break er day,
(I ain't got fur ter roam.)
En de tree fall down, en de house give way.
(I'm gwine, gwine home!)

Oh, de airthquake gran', en de table dance.
(I ain't got fur ter roam.)
De sinner cry, but he got no chance.
(I'm gwine, gwine home!)

Oh, de airthquake rock, en he rock away.
(I ain't got fur ter roam.)
De sign done come fer de Jedgment Day.
(I'm gwine, gwine home!)

He Wasn't Used to Bronze.

A confederate veteran from the rural district sood before a bronze bust of Robert E. Lee in the woman's building at the exposition.

"Well, well!" he exclaimed, "ef here ain't Gineral Lee, an' jest like him, too! I've seen him many an' many a time; but—bless my soul, ef them durned old yankees hain't gone an' made a nigger of him!"

The Billville Banner.

The senator from Billville—
He's bound to score a hit;
If he misses on his wisdom,
He'll make it on his wit.
An' when it comes to makin'
Of a howling night of it,
You bet that he'll be with 'em
Till the mornin'.

The senator from Billville—
He'll whip 'em out a few;
He's got the stayin' qualities
Of Georgia washin' blue!
An' he's mighty good on moonlight,
An' used to "mountain dew,"
An' he'll stay out with the fellers
Till the mornin'!

The earthquake shook us out of our boots, and somebody stole 'em before we could get 'em on again.

Though the earthquake shook the entire town, not a silver dollar was heard to jingle!

Some folks say the earthquake is a sign that the judgment day is at hand. But that doesn't scare us, for there are three judgments standing against us now.

Our museum of war relics is doing a good business near the exposition. We were not in the war ourself, but our substitute, who left his bones bleaching on the field of Chickamauga, informed us that there was the devil to pay there.

In Love Time.

Sing a song of love time,
All the world is sweet;
Rainbows round the heavens—
Flowers at your feet!

Sing a song of love time,
Sorrow in eclipse;
Little children climbing
To the mother's leaning lips.

Sing a song of love time,
Chorus of the birds;
Set the sweetest music
To the sweetest human words!

Sing a song of love time,
Ended all the strife;
And a heaven is beaming
With sweet, eternal life!

—*Frank L. Stanton.*

STATE PRESS PERSONALS.

COLLIER—The Atlanta exposition has been running on full time for a whole month and still no one has named Charles A. Collier for congressman or governor. Right here we would like to state that Charley Collier, of Atlanta, (we might say of the south) would make a fine congressman or governor.—Darien Gazette.

ATKINSON—It seems from Governor Atkinson's home paper, The Newnan Herald, that the governor will probably be in the race for United States senator to succeed General Gordon. Atkinson is a strong man and would make a splendid representative, but we believe Crisp has the inside track in the race.—Cuthbert Liberal.

HAMMOND—It is now Hon. Henry Hammond, of Richmond. Election to the legislature without opposition by such a constituency is a high compliment to this sterling young democrat. Georgia Cracker.

POLITICS GENERALLY.

Tuesday is election day. There is no election this year in Georgia. With the Black-Watson contest down in the tenth congressional district last month our political contest ended until next October, when a governor and a legislature are to be chosen.

On Tuesday local elections are to be held in Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Virginia.

The Kentucky campaign has claimed the largest amount of attention, because in it the issue is squarely between the free coinage of silver—a bimetallic money standard—and the single gold standard. Mr. Hardin, the democratic candidate for governor, is an outspoken free coinage man. In view of this fact and the fact that secretary Carlisle made a vigorous gold campaign of the state in the summer in opposition to Senator Blackburn, who has been as vigorous for free silver in his campaign for re-election to the senate, there are those who say that William O. Bradley, the republican candidate for governor, on a gold platform, may be the only republican ever elected to a state office in the Blue Grass State.

The best posted, however, say that Hardin will be elected governor and Joe Blackburn will be returned to the senate, notwithstanding Carlisle's opposition. Yet it will be the hardest fought contest of Blackburn's life. He and Carlisle are pre-eminently the two most popular and strongest men in Kentucky. It is a battle of giants arrayed on opposite sides of a great national and international question. Carlisle has the prestige of a great office with any quantity of patronage. With it he has the respect and admiration of the people of Kentucky. On the other hand Blackburn has the most popular side of the question at issue and the love and enthusiasm of the people with him. Blackburn has that bold, manly, dashing manner which all Kentuckians admire.

Governor Greenhalge and ex-Congressman George Fred Williams are crossing swords with one another for governor of Massachusetts. Williams is the man who made such a triumphal entry into congress four years ago and served one term. He is a scholarly and brilliant young man, but the time does not seem ripe for the election of a democratic governor in Massachusetts just now.

The campaign in Maryland is largely a personal one, but one of intense interest. In the democratic convention it was a fight between the Gorman and the anti-Gorman wings of the party. The administration people at Washington steered the anti-Gorman campaign in punishment of the great senator for that famous speech he made in the senate following the tariff fight in which he made a few casual remarks about the interferance of Mr. Cleveland in the formation of the bill. Mr. Gorman, as usual, won in the convention. His candidate was nominated for governor. The other factional leaders have since been sulking and predictions have been profuse that the next governor of Maryland will be a republican. But he won't. Gorman's hand will carry this election as it has many before it.

In New York the city campaign is the main one and the chief issue the excise question. It is Tammany's struggle to deposit the entering wedge of a return to power. Its platform is liberal excise laws, and a more popular platform could not be conceived of in New York today.

The republicans and some anti-Tammany democrats have a ticket of their own. Parkhurst is, of course, arrayed against Tammany, but the Tammany people are evidencing much confidence recently.

A legislature is to be elected, and as the issues are made it is a choice between one with Tom Platt to guide it or another with Richard Croker as the silent helmsman.

Hill and Croker are pulling together in this contest, but after it is over there will be war between these men who have stood shoulder to shoulder in many a hard fought political contest.

Hill wants to be president. He wants the next democratic nomination which must go to some one next June. Croker says no. You have failed once. You are not the man. We can't have you as our standard bearer from New York to lose again.

Croker is inclined to Whitney. He wants a man he can surely nominate and he thinks Whitney that man. With a strong tail to the ticket he thinks it possible for the democrats to win in the election next year.

In Mississippi there is no real contest between parties, but the legislature to be elected Tuesday must choose a senator to the United States congress to succeed Senator George. The contest for this seat between Congressmen H. D. Money and John Allen has been vigorous. Both are strong men but as opposite as the poles. Money is earnest, a hard worker and a great student. Allen is a man of the world, a wit and one who is generally known as a jolly good fellow. Allen's first campaign for congress was against a banker. He won his race in a joint debate by telling the audience that he wanted all who were money lenders to vote for his opponent, but being a borrower himself he wanted the borrowers with him. It is needless to tell that he won by a tremendous majority.

This time, however, the news from Mississippi is to the effect that Money will be the next Senator.

Utah is to elect a legislature, and, as she comes into statehood, two senators. Utah has been a democratic territory but there have been complications which may make two republican senators.

It is just one month from tomorrow until congress meets, and the republicans come into power in the house of representatives. Tom Reed will be elected speaker without opposition. Of course there will be a scramble for committee places; especially for the championship of ways and means, but Reed has promised that. It goes to Soreno H. Payne, of New York, a man who few predictors have named. Joe Cannon and Henderson, of Iowa, are contesting for chairmanship of appropriations. Cannon was chairman under Reed before but was defeated in the election which wiped that congress out of existence. Henderson was re-elected and was reappointed a member of the committee and on this ground he claims the chairmanship.

Much depends upon this congress. It will make Reed president or forever destroy his chances.

I had a letter yesterday from Congressman Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, about the Venezuela question and the Monroe doctrine. On the latter relative to the former he speaks out in ringing tones.

"The Monroe doctrine," he writes, "means that the government of the United States will regard as unfriendly any interposition by any European power for the purpose of oppressing or controlling the governments of this hemisphere who have declared and maintained their independence. The doctrine also declared against any extension of the political systems of European power to any portion of North or South America.

"This doctrine was announced when we were a weak nation of 10,500,000 people and it was done to check the encroachments of powerful European nations, all of whom had had, just prior to that time, twenty years experience in war, followed by eight years of peace during which they had strengthened themselves financially and in every respect. If our forefathers with 10,000,000 people could maintain this doctrine certainly it can now be maintained by 70,000,000.

"To abandon the doctrine would destroy our prestige with the nations of the earth.

"So far from receding we should enlarge our policy so far as it affects the independent nations of this hemisphere. The United States should now produce on an average more than 30 per cent of the staple productions of the earth. We have but 4 per cent of the population. To secure markets for the products of American industries we must have perfect access to the markets of the world.

"We should establish naval stations at numerous points on this hemisphere and to a certain extent at other quarters of the globe. By this means we would protect and encourage American commerce and finally secure our just proportion of the trade of the world." E. W. B.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Discussing the Bush bill The Americus Herald says:

"The local option law is not perfect by any means, but is much better than the measure now in the hands of the legislature. There is plenty for the legislature to attend to at this session without robbing the people of their coveted right of franchise regardless of financial status. Give us better collection laws, more and better schools and revise the criminal code, and then adjourn, for these things done the present body will have done more than ever was accomplished in the past, or will be done in the future for many years to come."

Says The North Georgia Citizen:

"We hope the legislature will look into the public school question and provide a remedy for the lack of more and better schools for the counties of the state. The towns and cities are generally well up in the premises. We must have our country children as well provided for as the city children and this will prove a means that will go far toward stopping the desertion of the farm by planters who move to the city for the educational advantages of their children."

The Lee County Enterprise fires this shot at the legislature:

"The Georgia legislature hasn't done anything yet. Maybe it will get down to business now that the muscle dance of Atlanta's Midway has been cut short.

An exchange says that the Bush liquor bill should properly be entitled "A bill to make every sale of liquor contain at least one drunk." The bill provides that no sale of less than a pint shall be made by the authorized vendor.

This is the view The Dalton Argus takes of it:

"The Georgia house passed a bill against that Midway dance, and then hurriedly adjourned so they all could go and see the naughty thing before it was stopped."

Says The Savannah Press:

"The anti-prohibitionists won the first brush in Atlanta. The legislature may not be strong enough to put through a prohibition bill."

A Candid Statement.

Editor Constitution—Permit me to first introduce myself. I am a business man from the north and was called to the south recently on a matter of business, it being my first ocular acquaintance with the country and its people. I extended my travels sufficiently to enable me to visit your exposition.

I cannot say to you that I was one who participated in the late unpleasantness, for I was at that time at an age which precluded my co-operation, but, in common with all northern youths, I imbibed and developed a feeling of hostility to that section of our country which was the scene of the conflict, the outcome of which has, I think, been accepted by all. Let this suffice for a prelude.

I have moved about your cities and towns in a conservative way as an entire stranger, visited your exposition, conversed with travelers whom I have met on railroads, in hotels and other places of public resort, and from my observations must confess that the people in the north are still in ignorance regarding the southern character, perhaps prejudiced by the accounts of wanton murder and wholesale lynching which are published by the newspapers.

I was pleased to note today your editorial on Governor Atkinson's speech, in which he outlined a very effective method to repress them, which it would be well for your judiciary to heed, as it will do more to invite an immigration that will develop your productive country than all the seductive stories of thrible crops and a salubrious climate. What the average God-fearing man desires and demands above all other considerations is a perfect security for life and property in the locality which he selects for his life abode.

Promise those and you may rest assured that the inducements you have to offer will not go begging, for you have a climate and soil whose productiveness and equable temperature will invite hordes of the most desirable toilers to your vast fields as yet undeveloped, who will place you in the front rank of progressive states.

My first intention was to comment on your exposition, to which I devoted five consecutive days, without then doing it the justice it merited.

Of course there were some exhibits in an incompleted state, which is a concommitant condition of all colossal undertakings.

On the whole you have presented for inspection a display of the wares of the world that should fill you with just pride. I am afraid that I have taken up more of your time than I should, for I know the manifold duties and demands upon the time and attention of a journalist.

I will simply say in conclusion that I think your fair will be a grand success, inasmuch as it will have drawn to your hospitable city many thinking men of the north, who will brush away inherited prejudices and perceive many business opportunities which will be mutually beneficial.

I send this to you on the eve of my departure for the north, as I felt it was due from the very courteous reception I have met with as an entire stranger. You have my permission to make whatever use of it you see fit. Very respectfully,

F. P. COSTELLO,
77 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

The Reporter's Dream.

'Twas a quarter to four—the editor swore,
And the foreman was angry and gruff;
For the man on the wreck hadn't shown upon deck,
Nor turned in a page of his stuff.
No trace could they find of the youth since assigned
To cover the wreck on the rail,
And the pressmen all swore if delayed any more
The paper would fail on the mail.

At this moment forlorn, the youth, weak and worn,
With a countenance haggard and pale,
Rushed in out of breath from the dark scene of death
And spun out the sorrowful tale.
And, later, it seemed to the lad as he dreamed
Of the fair little form he had saved
From cinder and spark in the gloom and the dark
That his brow with love's dewdrops was laved.

In his dreams he was told that no treasure or gold
Could e'er equal the love she would give
When some beautiful morn she would come to adorn
The dark path of the life that he lived.
But, dreams that are sweet are no sweeter than fleet,
And reporters can't dream away life—
From her husband next day came this message to say:
"I thank you for saving my wife!"

—REMSEN CRAWFORD.

Charge Dismissed.

A negro man named Tom Daniel was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling. The case came up before Judge Orr and was dismissed.

DRUMMERS IN LINE

Many Thousand Traveling Men Are Coming to the Exposition.

DELEGATES HAVE BEEN CHOSEN

Commercial Men's Congress Meets in the Auditorium November 13th.

CARRIAGES AND FLOATS WILL PARADE

An Old-Fashioned Georgia Barbecue Will Be Served in the Afternoon at the Exposition Grounds.

With bands, banners and floats the drummers of the United States will parade the streets of Atlanta, November 15th, and march out to the exposition grounds, where interesting exercises will be held in the auditorium.

Commercial Men's day at the exposition is now an assured success and the knights of the grip are coming by the thousands to Atlanta on the special day set apart for them by the committee on ceremonial days. With an enthusiasm seldom seen the traveling men of the union have responded to the invitation made by the Atlanta Travelers' Association. Governors of states and presidents of trade associations and commercial men have taken the matter up, until now even the fondest expectations of the most sanguine will be more than realzed.

When the day was set for November 13th it was supposed that many would come, but no one thought the occasion would be participated in by the entire number of commercial representatives and the large number of acceptances that have been received have astonished those who have the matter under their management. Since the day was set apart the Atlanta drummers have been earnestly at work making preparations for the occasion. They first sent out a number of letters to the different governors asking that they appoint delegates to the congress and assist the committee in arranging the programme for the exercises in the auditorium. The governors have promptly responded and many letters have been received by Mr. Charles I. Branan, saying that delegates had been appointed and that many were coming. These letters have come from all portions of the United States and there is now no doubt but that many thousands will be in attendance on Commercial Men's day.

On the morning of November 13th there will be a street parade and a trades display. The parade will eclipse everything of its kind ever before seen in the city. More than one hundred carriages will be in line and there will be a large number of floats The designs for the floats have been especially prepared for this occasion and will be very handsome. The wholesale and retail grocers of the city and many outside firms have entered their floats, and there are yet many to be heard from. The floats will be practical and the different lines of goods represented will be clearly shown. Trunk men will make trunks on the floats while passing through the streets; meal and flour will be sacked and marked ready for shipment; molasses and sirups will be drawn from the casks on the floats and candy manufacturers will roll the long sticks and cut them off. The floats have been prepared at great expense and will make one of the prettiest and most unique displays ever seen in Atlanta. The exact number of floats have not been received, but the line will be very long and more than one hundred floats will be on the streets.

The floats are being sent from New Orleans and New York and all cities interested in wholesale and retail lines will be represented. One of the prettiest floats will be the one representing the Atlanta Travelers' Association. The design is being made by a St. Louis man. It will be very handsome and will be drawn by several pairs of horses. The packing houses will have many floats in line. Men will cut fresh meats and pack sausage. Tinners will make tin cups and throw them out into the crowd for distrbution; blacksmiths will hammer the iron and make horse shoes.

Formation of the March.

Early Wednesday morning, November 13th, the line of march will be formed and the carriages and floats will move forward. The carriages will rest on Mitchell and Washington streets and the floats will form on Washington and Capitol avenue.

Prompty at 10 o'clock the parade will move. First will be a squad of mounted police, followed by a detachment from the police department under command of Chief Connolly. Behind the police detachment will be a band, which will be followed by Captain Lowry's tally-ho and the carriages containing distinguished guests and the speakers.

Following the carriages will come the floats. These will be the attractive features of the parade. Nothing ever so interesting has ever been seen upon the streets. It will be the representation of the commerce of the nation and will illustrate the practical manner in which the trade is carried on and the shimpents are made. Floats of all descriptions will be in line and will be drawn by magnificent horses.

The parade will move through the principal streets of the city and then follow Peachtree street to the exposition grounds.

Programme at the Exposition.

The exercises at the auditorium will be notable. At noon the programme will be rendered. Hon. Hoke Smith, in behalf of the United States, will make an address of welcome. He will be followed by Governor W. Y. Atkinson, in behalf of the state of Georgia. Next will be an address by Mayor Porter King, welcoming the drummers to the city of Atanta. Hon. W. H. Fleming, representing the legislature, will make an address of welcome. Hon. Clark Howell will speak for the press of the city and state. The farmers of Georgia will be represented by Mr. J. O. Waddell, and Colonel W. C. Glenn will speak in behalf of the bar.

President John A. Lee, of the Travelers' Protective Association of St. Louis, will respond to the addresses of welcome and will be followed by Mr. John W. Adams, of Pine Bluff, Ark. The addresses will not be long and will be sandwiched with selections by two bands.

Then Comes the Barbecue.

An old-fashioned Georgia barbecue will be served at 2 o'clock at the exposition grounds. There have been many barbecues in Georgia, but the drummers say this one will be the greatest of all. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of 8,000 guests, and all the merchants of the city and drummers of the land will be invited. The barbecue is being arranged by Messrs. Jeff Dunwody, eGorge Brown and Tyler Cooper. Nothing will be left undone that would in any way add to the pleasure of the guests. Smoking viands will be served and the broiling meats, fresh from the pits, will be served on the long tables. Impromptu speeches will be made by the guests and an informal reception will be held.

Congress Meets in the Afternoon.

The commercial men's congress, one of the largest bodies yet assembled at the exposition auditorium, will be called to order at 4:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The congress will be presided over by Hon. Joseph Wallerstein, of Richmond, Va.

Colonel Wallerstein is one of the most prominent business men of Richmond and is an excellent presiding officer.

Matters of importance will be discussed at the afternoon session of the congress and some interesting papers will be read. The congress will give attention to the better handling of the country's produce and will consider freight rates and other questions of vital importance. Some of the best drummers of the union, with many years experience, will talk.

At night special fireworks will be given at the exposition. The programme for the fireworks has been elaborately arranged.

Hotel accommodations have already been secured for the drummers and everything will be in readiness for them when they reach the city.

Many Delegates Are Coming.

The number of delegates that are coming to the exposition is very large. The governor of every state in the union has appointed several from his state, and this number with others who are members of the various associations will swell the attendance to several thousand.

The following is a list of delegates appointed by Governor John Young Brown to represent the state of Kentucky at the Commercial Men's congress:

Frank L. Scott, Paducah; John Sinnott, Paducah; W. B. Weaks, Paducah; C. W. Spillman, Paducah; L. S. DuBois, Paducah; R. M. Wall, Paducan; A. L. Terry, Louisville; W. J. Abram, Louisville; John S. Pope, Louisville; R. W. McRery, Frankfort; V. H. Englehard, Louisville; I. W. Bernheim, Louisville; W. G. Mumm, Louisville; John M. Gorley, Louisville; J. W. Price, Louisville; Charles P. Frick, Louisville; W. J. Baird, Louisville; Frank Ouerbacker, Louisville; George C. Brown, Louisville; William Kolhipp, Louisville; Lewis R. Atwood, Louisville.

From the state of Missouri the following delegates have been appointed:

Burt W. Lyon, St. Louis; R. W. Shapeleigh, St. Louis; H. C. Tatum, St. Louis; Arthur Kruer, St. Louis; L. A. Phillips, St. Louis; Charles P. Gregory, St. Louis; J. W. McDonald, St. Louis; John A. Lee, St. Louis.

The delegates from Tennessee are F. Ozame, Memphis; Mr. J. Mells, Memphis; A. D. Peyton, Nashville; B. H. Donnan, Nashville; L. M. Ewing, Knoxville; Wylie Brownlee, Knoxville; John R. Smith, Jackson; R. G. Fletcher, Jackson; C. R. Baird, Chattanooga; C. H. Webb, Chattanooga.

Governor Cleres, of Maine, has appointed the following delegates: Charles R. Milliken, Portland; George B. Laring, Portland; J. G. Clark, Bangor; Galen C. Moses, Westbrook; William D. Pennell, Lewiston; Lewis Anderson, Skowhegan; Robert McArthur, Biddeford; Ara Cushman, Auburn; H. B. Eddy, Portland; George H. Condon, Bangor; W. L. Littlefield, Belfast; E. P. Staples, Portland; H. J. Hunt, Bangor; Augustus D. Bold, Rockland.

Delegates have been appointed by President D. E. Goode, of the Kansas Division Travelers' Protective Association, as follows: H. H. Bailey, Atchison; M. A. Quigley, Cawker City; P. B. Costello, Atchison; H. D. Lee, Sallina; Edd Campbell, Wichita; J. J. Parson, Parsons; Sam T. Alston, Arkansas City; William Davis, Topeka; F. Wohlfenkueler, Leavenworth.

From Utah the following delegates are coming: W. C. Paney, J. E. Galigher, T. G. Webbee, James T. Shields, John Clark, C. M. Bell, W. A. Wetmore and Ferd J. Fabion, all of Salt Lake City; also John J. Beatley, Jr., Ogden, and Thomas C. Critlar, Lehi.

The association of the state of Pennsylvania will be represented by Mr. U. H. Stanffer, of Pittsburg, and Mr. W. Carroll Lawrence, of Atlanta, Ga.

Governor J. M. Stone, of Mississippi, has appointed these delegates:

E. E. Evans, Crystal Springs; T. B. Craig, Yazoo City; J. T. Marlow, Jackson; W. D. Smith, Canton; George Nance, West Point; S. E. Thomas, Edwards; E. A. Ford, Canton; L. J. Taylor, Verona; C. Humphries; Crystal Springs; William Creeney, Jackson; John E. Doon, Iuka; James Holder, Jackson; W. T. Adams, Corinth; E. J. Martin, Meridian; M. L. Alexander, Jackson; W. H. Phillips, Jackson.

The Alabama delegates are:

E. Lamar, Selma; R. J. Fountain, Mobile; E. Loebman; Montgomery; W. R. Buchanan, Marion; Ed McClemland, Demopolis; D. M. Scott, Selma; R. M. Cunningham, Birmingham; W. P. Craddock; Walter Gulley, Tuscaloosa; Alf O'Nell, Florence; Jake Wise, Mobile; Gerald Ware, Clayton.

Delegates from North Carolina:

Wilson G. Lamb, Williamston; Geo. E. Crabtree, Goldsboro; Jas. A. Higgs, Raleigh; Brown Pegram, Raleigh; Jack Burnett, Willington; N. F. Alston, Warrenton; Peter P. Yates, Greensboro; Jackson Lee, Prior, Fayetteville; W. C. Lindsay, Salisbury; P. F. Baird, Salisbury; W. B. Meares, Linwood; B. F. Rodgers, Concord; W. W. Watt, Charlotte; E. F. Albea, Winston; W. H. Williams, Newton; Van B. Moore, Asheville; T. A. Lyon, Greensboro; G. A. Haldeness, Tarboro.

Delegates from the state of Ohio:

R. N. Hull, Cleveland; C. H. Porter, Cleveland; W. O. Johnson, Cincinnati; T. H. Slayton, Cincinnati; J. C. Whitaker, Dayton; R. F. Summerville, Dayton; F. W. Brooks, Toledo; E. B. Ensworth, Toledo; J. A. Sanders, Columbus; L. C. Pease, Columbus; C. M. Billow, Springfield.

From the Travelers Protective Association of America, the following are coming:

A. E. McKenzie, Denver; Joseph Walerstein, Richmond; G. O. Hill, Waco; G. S. McGrew, St. Louis; Ernest Robyn, St. Louis; J. W. Adams, Pine Bluff; W. O. Ryan, Terre Haute; J. Porter, Paducah; J. A. Word, Nashville; Frank Loucks, Peoria.

From Order United Travelers of America, Columbus, Ohio:

W. A. Phillips, Canton; W. E. Tingle, Zanesville; E. P. Cooper, Mansfield; Chas. Sahal, Marietta; C. G. Brandle, Chillicothe; George Apple, Portsmouth; J. F. Hill, Cincinnati; C. P. Bauman, Lancaster; Jas. Harrison, Springfield; E. S. Aleshire, Galliopolis.

Governor Wm. C. Renfroe, of Oklahoma, sends the following list of delegates:

W. C. Brody, Oklahoma City, G. E. Gardner, Oklahoma city; Joe McEacham, Oklahoma city; Jud Pryor, Oklahoma city; Jasper Sipes, Oklahoma city; J. L. Conway, Oklahoma city; J. J. Smalley, Guthrie; W. A. Frazier, Guthrie; Henry S. Smith, Guthrie; W. M. Brown, Guthrie; — Russell, Guthrie.

Michigan delegates appointed by Governor John Rich:

R. W. Jackson, Detroit; T. S. McGrow, Detroit; G. F. Owen, Grand Rapids; L. N. Mills, Grand Rapids; Sam Simons, Saginaw; F. Fox, Saginaw; Esra Smith, St. Johns; E. P. Walderin, St. Johns; A. F. Peake, Jackson; W. Richards, Union City; J. F. Hammell, Lansing; J. L. Root, Vassar; F. R. Streat, Flint.

From West Virginia: C. B. Ott, Wheeling; A. B. Carder, Wheeling; P. G. Reymann, Wheeling; W. C. DeCamp, Parkersburg; H. Hagen, Huntington; A. M. Hopson, Huntington; W. Dunn, Charleston; W. Hubbard, Charleston; H. Strauss, Charleston; H. J. Santen, Charleston; J. D. Lewis, Charleston; D. Baer, Charleston; S. D. Peyser, Charleston; J. B. Daniel, Charleston; F. Payne, Charleston.

From Pennsylvania: J. V. Parks, Harrisburg; E. C. Crian, Philadelphia; C. H. Kelly, Allegheny; L. B. Wampler, York; A. N. Arnis, Williamsport; L. T. Lewis, Harrisburg; J. R. Rote, Dornville; W. J. Ewart, Reading; G. P. Strome, Wilkesbarre; G. S. Sheely, Lancaster; Geo. W. Reoder, Allentown.

From Virginia: O. Wempler, Danville; M. Meyers, Petersburg; C. Owens, Lynchburg; L. W. Davis, Norfolk; V. C. Matthews, Norfolk; C. W. Sanders, Richmond; R. A. Christian, Richmond; J. A. Taylor, Richmond; M. P. Binswanger, Richmond; W. M. Doyle, Lynchburg.

Forecast for Today.

North and South Carolina, fair; slightly warmer; light, variable winds.

Georgia, fair; slightly warmer; variable winds.

Eastern Florida, fair; slightly warmer; northerly winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, eastern Texas and western Florida, warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

Arkansas and Tennessee, fair; warmer; southerly winds.

BUCK TALKS OUT

The Georgia Leader Has Something To Say About Republican Affairs.

DOESN'T LIKE BULLOCK'S CARD

And Criticises Some of That Gentleman's Statements and Insinuations About the South.

Colonel A. E. Buck doesn't like a letter which recently appeared in The New York Herald and which bore the signature of ex-Governor Bullock.

There is plainly no political love lost between the two eminent Georgia republicans and insinuations in the ex-governor's letter were, it is generally believed, aimed at Colonel Buck and his management of republican affairs in Georgia, and the colonel promptly hits back.

"Yes," remarked the man who is generally regarded as the head of the republican party in this state, "Yes, I read that letter in The Herald. I try to keep up with the governor's political utterances in letters and interviews in which he is so frequently enlightening the people, and I often have occasion to think of the old adage about inhabitants of glasshouses and the habit of stones throwing."

"What of the statement about a regularly called convention of the republican party having formally dissolved in Georgia during Hayes's administration?" I asked, hoping to get at some inside history.

"Why, I see," replied Colonel Buck, "that Governor Bullock says that we as a party in Georgia did that. I did not know that he had ever had anything to do with shaping republican policy in Georgia since his sudden exit as governor in 1871, and, as to party dissolution, he must have put himself in place of the pary, he himself having dissolved as a republican. You must not take the governor too literally or seriously when he touches upon political matters in this state. Perhaps he was revolving in his own mind what he thought ought to have been done and has drawn upon his imagination for the facts. He poses as Sir Oracle, you know, and it may be presumption to attempt to dispel his illusions by referring to such things. That no such convention was ever called or held in Georgia, outside of the gentlemen's imagination, is too well known to discuss."

"He says that a few carpet-baggers and colored people came together to elect delegates to the following national convention."

"He refers, of course, to the republican state convention of 1880. There the governor is again soaring in the upper stratum of his fertile imagination. He seems to have forgotten that that convention, which was held in the old capitol, was graced, a portion of the time, as I think, by his own presence in the gallery; that Hon. A. T. Akerman, ex-attorney general of the United States; Hon. H. P. Farrow, at one time the attorney general of the state during his administration, and many other leading republicans in the state of high standing were members of that convention; and he also seems to have forgotten the discussion supposed to have taken place in his presence over the suggestion that he be made a delegate to the national convention. It is too much, perhaps, to expect of the governor that he should remember these things."

"Have you anything to say about this statement in his letter that 'no self-respecting white man can subject himself to the party control unless enthused with a missionary spirit to see to it that the federal offices are so discreetly distributed that only those faithful to their management are rewarded'?"

"I suppose the governor should be excused for this utterance, upon the ground of forgetfulness of a willingness on his part, not many years ago, to be chosen by the state delegates to a national convention the member of the republican national committee for Georgia, though ignoring in other ways the republican organization in the state; and as the fact that such men as Hon. Jonathan Norcross and other prominent 'self-respecting' republicans of the highest character have been active as such and have accepted nominations of the party for office and labored for party success since the time, in his imagination, that the party dissolved; and that there are yet in the party many 'self-respecting' republicans, white as well as colored, active as such, having yet the courage of their convictions as to political duty.

"Another thing. Take the governor's reference to a 'hack driver delegate.' That is remarkable indeed, when it is so well understood that in the state convention of 1880 that same 'hack driver' suggested the governor as a delegate to the national convention and, as it is claimed by him, at the governor's own suggestion. If the worthy ex-governor and others who, claiming to be national republicans and constantly casting aspersions upon the party organization of the state, should conclude to change their course and come into the party and become active republicans, conditions might be changed and, perhaps, an ex-governor might be a delegate from 'this center of industrial and commercial activity,' as well as a 'hack driver;' but it is too much, perhaps, to expect of such men. It is very easy to criticise and sneer at what is done politically and many people find more satisfaction and comfort in doing that, especially when it accords with their social environment, than they would in stemming the tide of so-called public opinion, as all earnest, active republicans have had to do."

"What of the suggestion of restricting representatives in national conventions?"

The colonel evidently does not like that idea. As he put it: "It is doubtful, I think, whether he would volunteer such suggestions, if all so-called national republicans should recognize the party and come into the organization, as I have already stated, and give the party the benefit of their numbers, activity and counsels, which would doubtless materially change the conditions as to the power of the party in Georgia, and which we have some reason to expect may be done to a large degree the coming year.

"No," he concluded, "it doesn't do for some people to throw stones."

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

Savannah and Atlantic Bid in for Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Savannah, Ga., November 2.—The Savannah and Atlantic, or better known as Tybee railroad, running from Savannah to Tybee, eighteen miles, was sold at auction today under order of the United States circuit court, eastern division of the southern district of Georgia, under decree in the consolidated Central railroad cases. It was bid in for $50,000 by Judge William D. Harden, for Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan, who are in charge of the temporary organization of the Central railroad system. Judge Harden deposited $244,500 of the $250,000 first mortgage bonds with the commissioners, Messrs. John Screven and J. N. Talley, and also certified check for $5,000 cash to cover expense.

China's First Payment.

Washington, November 2.—The Japanese legation this afternoon received from London official information of the statement that on October 31st China paid to Japan the first installment of the war indemnity amounting to 50,000,000 taels, about $70,000,000.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Mr. Warren F. Leland, the hotel prince of Chicago, wrote his name on the register of the Kimball house last night and smiled at the clerk.

"I can't help coming back to Atlanta, for I haven't half seen the exposition. Do you know," and he slapped a friend on the back to emphasize his statement, "Atlanta is the only place I know that could have given birth to a show of such proportions as the one at the end of Peachtree street. I tell you it is the marvel of the age. Just think of Atlanta putting into execution a scheme that even Chicago or New York would have shrunk from at that time. I am proud of Atlanta and I can't say too much in commendation of what she has accomplished."

Mr. Leland will in future reside in New York city, as he has leased one of the largest hotels in New York. He will open the Windsor in Jacksonville about the middle of December.

Mr. Francis Warren, representing one of the largest packing establishments of Chicago, was in Atlanta yesterday. This is not the first trip he has made to the city, but he says he has learned more about Atlanta and her pluck this time than on all previous visits put together.

"There is no sense in anybody becoming discouraged about the exposition attendance. Now I am right from Chicago, and I know what I am talking about. The people are coming. They are coming by the thousands and tens of thousands. For the next sixty days there will be more people in Atlanta than have ever been before. In New York the people are talking the same way. All are coming. Why in Cincinnati I learned that several excursions were to be soon started for the exposition. There is no doubt about it, you will have the largest number of visitors here this time next month than was ever seen in any southern city."

A party of gentlemen were discussing railroad wrecks yesterday afternoon in the lobby of the Kimball.

"I've been in several wrecks, but the worst one was when a late train on the Chesapeake and Ohio, near Orange, Va., several years ago, was derailed. We were behind and the engineer was running very rapidly. I was in the smoker when all at once there was a jolt, a jerk, a hissing of steam. That was all I knew for about ten seconds and then I picked myself up from the bottom of a little creek into which the train had fallen. How on earth any one escaped instant death I can't say. You won't hardly believe me, but upon my word, no one received even a single scratch with the exception of the porter of the sleeper who was standing on the rear coach of the train. He was instantly killed, though that car did not leave the track. The engineer and fireman and nearly all of the occupants of the first two cars were thrown into the water in a mass, but none were hurt. The smoker was completely telescoped, as the engine was thrown upon the opposite bank of the creek and the train dashed into it."

"This is truly a funny world we live in," said Mr. Raymond Witherspoon, yesterday afternoon. "I have been out to the spot where McPherson is reputed to have been killed. I enquired of an old negro man who was standing by the roadside where the monument was located.

"Right yonder, boss, and here's a piece of the bullet what kilt him.'

"The old wretch had a piece of iron, I don't know where in the world he got it, but he had it just the same and attempted to persuade me to buy it as a relic vowing that it had been in his possession since the war. When I reached the monument I found a half dozen or more standing about. All had relics. Some of the relics were walking sticks cut from the adjoining wood but most of them had pieces of old scrap iron and minie balls. I wish I could have photographed the scene and carried it back home with me. It is truly a funny, very funny world after all."

Mr. R. S. Johnson, of New York is at the Aragon.

Colonel E. A. Summer, a prominent lawyer of Worcester, Mass., is registered at the Aragon.

Mr. Ed Swift, a large merchant of Cincinnati, is stopping at the Aragon.

Mr. J. R. Cooper, of Macon, is at the Kimball. Mr. Cooper is a candidate for solicitor general of the Macon circuit, and spent the day mingling with his political friends who are visiting Atlanta and the exposition.

Mr. J. M. Broyles and wife, of Fernandina, are in the city and are visiting Mr. J. M. Fluker on Pryor street.

"Prize fighting after all is not so bad," said Major Burke, of the wild west show, yesterday. "We read in books and history tells us of the old Olympian games where men contested, and later times inform us of the arenas where prowess was shown. We can make harm of anything, but prize fighting, as it is now conducted with gloves and governed by rules, is not barbarous nor inhuman. We countenance many things much worse than prize fighting, I can assure you."

Mr. Thomas J. Chappel, of Columbus, Ga., is stopping at the Oriental.

Mr. W. W. Willis, of Westfield, is at the Oriental. With him came a party of excursionists to see the exposition.

Captain E. C. Bruce, of Chicago, is registered at the Kimball.

Mr. Grantland L. Tebault, of New Orleans, is stopping at the Kimball. Mr. Tebault has many friends throughout the state and is probably better known in Georgia than he is in Louisiana, as he lived here many years ago. He will remain in the city several days.

Senor Manuel Garriz, of Guatemala City, arrived in the city yesterday and will spend several days at the exposition. Senor Garriz expects others of his countrymen to reach Atlanta this week, and a large party later in the month.

Mr. Charles B. Cox, of New York, is registered at the Kimball.

Johnnie Zeigler, for many years a circus clown, was in Atlanta yesteray.

"I am out of the business, I suppose, now for the balance of my life. I am getting old, and then I believe my day is passing, anyhow. The clowns have lost their hold upon the public. In another half century we will all have passed away and children will listen with interest at the stories told of the fellows who used to paint and make crowds laugh at their funny sayings. There is a growing tendency, however, to the old, one-ring circus. It won't be long until there will be but the one ring, but only the finest artists and actors in the country will have admittance. The old circus is coming back, but the clown is passing away. Perhaps I am wrong, but I believe you will live to see this change."

Mr. Zeigler is now doing space writing on some of the metropolitan papers and has drifted almost entirely away from the circus world.

OVER THE TEACUPS

At Vignaux's Merry Parties Gather Every Evening.

It is not an unusual thing these days to find a happy party making merry at Vignaux's most any evening. It is quite the thing just now to drop in there for late dinners, and for that matter, early lunches.

The place has grown in popularity wonderfully, and this is probably due to the untiring efforts of the present management in striving to make it surpass all others.

The linen is always fresh and snowy, and moreover, the service is quick and pleasing, and this, too, makes a hit with its large and increasing clientele. But these are only a few of the many reasons why Vignaux's is ranked among the very foremost.

WHEN GRADY WAS IN ROME.

The story of The Rome Commercial, Jr., told by Montgomery Folsom in The Constitution of last Tuesday, recalls many pleasant memories of the occasion which the little paper celebrated.

One day in April, 1871, while I was busy with my work in the editorial office of The Atlanta New Era, I received an urgent note from Henry W. Grady, asking me to spend the following day in Rome. The invitation hinted at an excursion down the Coosa and other attractions for the benefit of the library, and a royal Roman holiday was promised.

It did not take me long to make up my mind, and I decided to go.

At that time Henry Grady was a brillant youngster of twenty-one, but his letters in The Constitution, signed "King Hans," and his writings in The Commercial, of which he was managing editor, had made him widely known and admired.

I had met him occasionally in Atlanta, but I wanted to see how he was getting on in Rome, where he had made himself very popular.

Several invited guests from Atlanta landed with me in Rome the next day. Among them The Commercial, Jr., mentioned Judge J. T. Lumpkin, of The Constitution, Mr. Charley Herbst, Mr. Neil Robson, Dr. J. N. Simmons, of The Sun, Captain W. D. Ellis, of The Intelligencer, Mr. Aaron Haas and myself.

Judge Lumpkin will be remembered by The Constitution's readers as a courtly gentleman of the old school. He served long and faithfully and when he died, several years ago, he was sincerely mourned by a legion of friends. He was a loyal, gentle-hearted man, true as steel, and everybody loved him.

Charley Herbst in those days was the librarian of Atlanta's Young Men's library, and his ardent devotion to the confederate cause was something remarkable, even at that time. He was always collecting confederate literature, and always talking about confederate heroes. He was as considerate as he was chivalric, and his northern visitors were never offended when he held forth upon his favorite theme. Something in his manner softened the utterances which would have grated harshly upon some ears if they had come from any other man. He made an efficient librarian, and when he went to Macon he obtained a similar position in that city. He was a patient, industrious toiler, and death must have been welcome, for it brought him his only vacation. He died a year or two ago.

Mr. Neil Robson, who has been dead many years, was a remarkable man in his day. He was for a long time connected with the Green Line office, and was regarded as one of the best read men in Atlanta. His leisure hours were devoted to books, but his friends found him a delightful talker and a genial gentleman.

Dr. Simmons was known to all of our older citizens. He was a member of the big dry goods firm of Salmons & Simmons, before and during the war. At one time he was a wealthy man, and there was not a more popular merchant in Atlanta. When reverses came upon him his old friends stuck to him, and during the last years of his life it was touching to see the affectionate regard in which he was held by the ladies generally and the children.

Captain Ellis, who represented The Intelligencer on the excursion, was then one of Atlanta's new citizens. He was a gallant confederate and a native of South Carolina. Coming to Atlanta with his wife, shortly after the war, he found time while practicing law to serve The Intelligencer with his pen, and he ranked with the best newspaper men of that period. He would have made a splendid success in journalism, but he wisely preferred the law, and by sheer merit he went to the front in his profession, and is one of the leading men of his state.

Mr. Aaron Haas was then, as he is now, one of our old-timers, but his always youthful face and bright eyes gave no indication of his age. He had more leisure in those days, and was not averse to taking a day off with his friends. He was a popular man in any crowd.

When our train reached Rome Henry Grady and his brother Will were at the depot with carriages, and after cordial greetings the party rode to The Commercial office.

Rome in 1871 was a booming little city. The streets were filled with carriages and omnibuses, and all the thoroughfares had a busy look.

No city of its size in America looked more prosperous. The stores were crowded with customers, the people were all welldressed, and every stranger fell in line with the place. The people were noted then, as they are now, for culture, hospitality and enterprise. The leading citizens were progressive and public spirited, and no place with the same population had more brainy and big hearted men, in the professions and in business circles.

A few Romans were at The Commercial office where Mr. Grady's partner, Colonel Shanklin, was waiting for us. There were introductions all round, and then followed a splendid luncheon to prepare us for our trip down the river.

Mr. Grady was then a smooth-faced boyish looking youth. He was the leader—the master spirit in Rome, and his gayety and grace, public spirit, generosity and dashing boldness seemed to have a charm for all, old and young.

He wrote and talked with the same brilliancy and force which he displayed in after years, and his wit and wisdom and information were a revelation to older men who met him for the first time. People who were accustomed to precocious young men opened their eyes when they met Grady, and said: "This boy is a genius!"

And they were right. I made the discovery in my first talk with him, and always afterwards it was a source of never-failing pleasure to me to find others sharing my first sensations of wonder and surprise when I began to know something of his real strength, rare gifts and wonderful methods.

The Atlantians had a delightful time at The Commercial office, and each man felt that he was the host's special and favorite guest. Young as he was, Henry Grady had then the same knowledge of human nature, the same tact and the same powers of leadership which served him so well later in a wider field.

The excursion down the Coosa on the little steamboat was too enjoyable to be described.

The boat was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, making a charming party, and with a brass band and plenty of champagne it was natural that the trip should be delightful. No prettier girls are to be found anywhere than those in Rome, and the men there belong to the very flower of Georgia's manhood.

Several times I missed my Atlanta companions, and when I came upon them they were scattered over the boat, each with a pretty girl, talking nonsense in suspiciously low tones. As for myself, I was studying the natural scenery of the country—a part of the time.

Mr. Grady and Will Grady, with their reporters, compositors and pressmen, made quick work in getting out The Commercial, Jr., and it was regarded as a great achievement. We were not used to such methods, and it was a novelty to see a newspaper entirely gotten up, copy, typesetting and press work on a boat, in the course of two or three hours. Copies of the paper were in great demand and were treasured as souvenirs for many years.

It was always an easy matter for Mr. Grady to talk and write in a crowd. He had something to say to everybody, and all the time his busy pencil was turning out copy.

Among those on the boat whose names I now remember were Major Charles H. Smith (Bill Arp) and Colonel B. F. Sawyer, the well-know journalist, whose vigorous pen was a power at that time, as well as later. Dr. Ed Newton was also present, a host in himself.

When we returned to Rome the gay crowd scattered and Mr. Grady rode with a few of us over town and out to the suburbs. He entertained us at a delightful little banquet, and with the attentions showered upon us from others and the attractions of the library programme we were not allowed to have a dull moment during our stay.

Either on that trip, or the following year when Rome celebrated the opening of her water works, Mr. Grady wore a swallow tail coat all day. As he was the only man in the city wearing such a garment he was naturally very conspicuous.

Strangers opened their eyes wide when they met him, but they soon understood that it was only a sportive freak, and doubtless the outcome of a joke which tickled the fancy of the few who were on the inside.

The boy journalist in his bachelor days was amply supplied with money, and it was disbursed in a free-handed way that would have done credit to a young prince. Every public and charitable enterprise was aided generously by him. Whenever a tramp struck the town, or a visitor was stranded, the unfortunate paid a visit to Henry Grady and never went away empty handed.

How did he sustain himself as the managing editor of a daily newspaper when he was hardly out of his teens?

Splendidly, and with a conservatism and a liberal sentiment which would have suited a man of riper years.

Even at that early age Mr. Grady seemed to have unerring intuitions. He knew men, and knew how to win and lead them. His mind leaped to conclusions with lightning like rapidity and he was rarely deceived

He was that wonder of wonders, a bookish man who was the master of his books, and not their slave He had the faculty of reading a page at a glance, and he finished a volume before the average reader would have reached the end of the first chapter. When he read a book it stuck in his memory forever

Belles-lettres delighted him, but he ranged over the fields of history, biography, science and political economy. But he was not dominated by his favorite authors and their books. He was never tempted to make any great writer's style his model. Nor did he unquestioningly accept the ideas of others because they had the weight of great names.

He read, reflected and judged for himself.

"Read all the best systems of rhetoric," he once said, "and then forget all about them. A writer of originality and force must have a rhetoric of his own. Rules will only hamper him."

As a talker and public speaker he had his own style. He cared nothing about the conventional tones, gestures and poses of others. He felt that he could afford to be his natural self. Nor did he fall into the common mistake of discarding the pronunciation of his own section for that of the east, as so many young southerners have done. His observation and study had convinced him that the educated classes of the south speak purer English than the inhabitants of any other section, and he did not hesitate to say that he could find better talkers, speakers and writers here at home than in the region north of the Potomac.

It was not a sectional prejudice that led to these conclusions. In the first flush of his young manhood Henry Grady was the same broad-minded American who died literally "loving a nation into peace."

He hated civil strife, and he was the uncompromising enemy of the agitators and demagogues who try to array the sections against each other.

On that memorable Roman holiday he talked with the older members of the party about the development of the iron industry in Alabama and north Georgia, and predicted the material progress in that line which has since come to pass. He was then looking forward to a future of diversified industry which would build up manufacturing towns in the south and supply our farmers with profitable home markets.

In the earlier days of our acquaintance it amused me to watch the effect of Grady's personality and methods upon strangers. Amazement, resentment at his audacity, interest and curiosity, and then admiration and confidence followed in quick succession.

Once when he came down to Atlanta he asked me to introduce him to an older man who was somewhat prejudiced against him. I vaguely hinted at the situation.

"I understand it all," said Mr. Grady, "just watch me!"

I introduced him to the person in question, and to my surprise Grady at once drew him out on his favorite hobby, and a conversation followed in which the two men became deeply interested. They parted warm friends, and the Atlantian called me back to whisper in my ear:

"Your judgment is right about Grady. He is the brightest and most remarkable young man in America!"

I repeated this to Grady when we reached the street, and he laughed in his merry, boyish way.

"Oh, I sized him up," he said. "With a little knowledge of human nature it is easy enough to handle any man."

The following year Mr. Grady came to Atlanta as the managing editor of The Herald, with a proprietary interest in it.

He brought with him the same breezy optimism, the same exuberant spirits, the same pluck, energy and enterprise which had characterized him in Rome. Robert A. Alston and Alex St. Clair-Abrams were associated with him, and they had a bright staff of reporters.

Grady's career on The Herald is a matter of familiar history. It was his introduction to his wider sphere of usefulness on The Constitution in which he won national fame.

But I will stop here. To me the boy journalist who issued The Rome Commercial, Jr., on our steamboat frolic, and the writer and orator who loomed up as a national figure were always the same. At all times and under all circumstances I found in Henry Grady the same big heart, wise head, dazzling genius and loving interest in all that concerned his fellow man that first drew me to him in those golden days when we used to exchange confidences and lay our plans for revolutionizing journalism and shaping the destiny of the republic.

WALLACE P. REED.

Angostura Bitters cures colic, fever and ague and indigestion. The genuine manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. All druggists keep theem.

—Mrs. George K. Lyon, who has been quite ill at her home on Woodward avenue, for some weeks past, was much better yesterday than she has been for some days. Her friends are now hopeful of her recovery quite early.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

The bishop of Cologne has forbidden the use of flowers at funerals.

There is good sleighing in some of the back parishes of the Province of Quebec.

John Burns has taken up the royal game of golf, and his old admirers are beginning to regard him with suspicion.

The princess of Wales is the most expert royal photographer. Second may be placed the duchess of Connaught, and third the duchess of Fife.

Herbert Spencer, the philosopher, was trained as a boy to become a civil engineer. Later in life he was connected with a provincial paper as a reporter.

People have wondered how Queen Victoria managed to keep track of all the royal birthdays. At last the secret is out. A secretary attends to all such matters.

A curious case of the record breaking mania is that of a Newark N. J., woman who has developed an ambition to be the first prisoner locked up in every police station built in the town.

Cecil Rhodes always keeps open house in his magnificient South African home, but in the evening he retires to a little cottage in the garden, uninhabited even by a servant, where he studies and sleeps.

The late Henry Bentley, who was for many years identified with telegraphic and telephone enterprises, left nearly $1,000,000. About twenty-five years ago he was assistant editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer at $15 per week.

Captain Doherty, one of the New York's disgraced police captains, has started a cider shop in Brooklyn. He scorns the idea of being in the liquor business and says he will never lower himself to sell whisky; drawing the line at pure cider, which he dispenses by glass, gallon or barrel.

The sultan of Turkey always takes his meals alone. He needs neither table nor plates, knives nor forks, but gets along very well by helping himself with a spoon and his fingers to whatever is served him in small dishes. Of course, the many servants in attendance are looked upon as nobodies.

The reported betrothal of the queen of Holland to Prince Carl of Denmark—known as the "Sailor Prince of Denmark"—has given the livliest satisfaction in Danish court circles. Prince Carl is a few years older than his fiancee, but an officer of whom the Danish navy is very proud.

Li Hung Chang is not as fearful of assassination as other men in his precarious position would be. He considers his narrow escape from death in Japan the fulfillment of a prediction made to him by a Chinese mystery-monger years ago, that he would dodge death narrowly many times and live to be over ninety years of age.

There is a Jean Jacques Rousseau revival in Paris. His pedigree is the subject of discussion in the French press, and his plebeian ancestors are being dug up one by one to experience a fleeting publicity. Rousseau's influence on his own and succeeding generations is debated with more or less bitterness, and what is more to the point his works in new editions are having a tremendous vogue.

A town not far from Kokomo, Ind., has a unique method of circumventing the Nicholson temperance law. A big Newfoundland dog belonging to the village baker acts as purveyor, carrying buckets of beer from the saloon at all hours to the thirsty waiting guzzlers about the all-night restaurants. The law does not forbid selling liquor to dogs, and the animal does a land-office business.

A good story is being told of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, member of parliament for West Donegal, and one time lord mayor of Dublin. It chanced during his tenure of office as mayor that the duty of opening some new swimming baths fell to his share. His method was an original one. No sooner was the official part of the ceremony completed than he proceeded to strip, and challenged the town clerk to swim the entire length of the baths, a contest which resulted in an easy victory for the lord mayor.

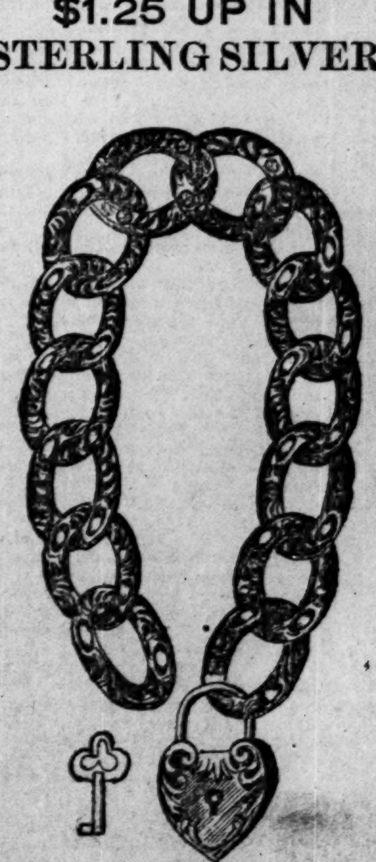
Henri Rochefort is now telling the story of his career through the columns of a Paris journal, and it is said that an American publishing house has guaranteed him $20,000 for the exclusive right of publishing his memoirs in the United States. In addition he is to receive 1 franc for each volume of his reminiscences sold on this side of the Atlantic. In the initial installment of his memoirs Rochefort says that the first great man he met was Lamartine, and his first love was Mlle. Farguil, the actress, for whom he conceived a violent passion when he was only five years old.

Dr. F. H. Bloodworth, formerly of Savannah and city physician of that place, has moved to Atlanta, where he will begin the practice of medicine. He is a graduate of Jefferson medical college of Philadelphia and for several years studied in Berlin and Heidelberg. He will make Atlanta his future home.

AT DELKIN'S

$1.25 UP IN

STERLING SILVER



DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE

A. L. DELKIN, Manager,

69 Whitehall Street.

TO FIND THE CURRENT

The City Electrician Has Been Instructed To Locate an Electric Current.

IT IS ON THE BIG WATER PIPE

And It Is Causing the City No Little Trouble—It Will Take Time and Patience To Find It.

That current of electricity on the big water pipe leading the Hemphill station to the big distributing main in the city is now attracting the attention of the city officials.

Since Electrician Harper detected the presence of the current on the big pipe he has been doing all in his power to solve the question and in that way remove the cause, but so far he has been unsuccessful.

When Electrician Harper imparted the information to the members of the water board President Hillyer and the other members of the board rendered every aid possible to solve the question, but as it will take a long time and a great deal of work for the location of thouble, and may be as much more before it can be removed, very little progress has been made in the matter. It was found early in the investigation that it would take the work of an expert electrician to trace the current, analyze it and combat it and that the work would call for the expenditure of quite a little sum of money.

Something like a definite shape was given the matter yesterday afternoon when the committee on electric lights, telegraphs and telephones met. The matter was brought before the committee by Mr. Harper, and by him it was shown that it would be to the interest of the city to trace the current to its source and cut it off. Mr. Harper showed that the current was a decided disadvantage to the pipes which served as a conduit or lead, and that the sooner it was abandoned or cut out the better off the system would be. The electrician made it apparent that no possible good could come to Atlanta by the service and that a great deal of harm might be done. The matter was discussed at length by the members of the committee, some of whom had been conversing with the members of the water board, and the electrician was instructed to go ahead and trace the trouble to its source and take such action as might be deemed advisable.

Mr. Harper, head of the city electrical department, will take hold of the matter Monday and hopes that within a week he will be able to find where the trouble is and how it can be stopped. As soon as Mr. Harper has completed his work there will be another meeting of the committee, at which he will submit a report.

The Ordinance Committee Met.

The ordinance committee, Mr. Campbell chairman, met in the council chamber yesterday afternoon with a complete membership. Two or three ordinances which were requested of the committee at the last meeting of the general council were discussed and the opinions of the members were freely exchanged. Between now and the meeting of the council next Monday Mr. Campbell will reduce the ordinances to writing, and unless some of the members of the committee disagree with the papers drawn by the chairman the ordinances Mr. Campbell presents will be presented to the general council tomorrow afternoon for adoption or rejection.

They Want More Crematories.

The board of health, through Dr. Alexander, president, will tomorrow urge an appropriation for at least one, may-be two, additional crematories for Atlanta.

The board will show the good work the one crematory has done for Atlanta and will urge an appropriation next year of enough to build one or two more.

"Since that crematory was built," said Dr. Alexander, talking about the matter yesterday, "no one knows of the great benefit to Atlanta it has shown itself. No city of the size of Atlanta can be served with one crematory, and the sooner the general council votes us the money for another one the better off the city and the board of health will be. I think it is about time we were getting at the matter and finding out what we have to expect next year. There are few people in Atlanta who know of the vast amount of work the one crematory does. Did they give the present sanitary system a more extensive study there would be no trouble about getting another one. We not only need another one, but we must have another one even if we are to buy it on time and as an experiment, just as the one we now have was bought and put up."

The Animals at the Park.

Superintendent Mosteller, who has charge of Grant park and all that is in it, will send in a report to the park commission tomorrow, which will tell of the condition of the animals.

It is said that the residents of the Gress Zoo are now in better condition than they have been for some time and that several additions have been made to it recently. The paper will in all probability be sent to the mayor, who will repeat a part of it to the general council.

TERRELL WARNS SULTAN.

Turkey To Be Held Responsible for the Safety of Americans.

Washington, November 2.—United States Minister Terrell cabled the state department today that he has formally warned the sultan that Turkey will be held responsible for the safety and security of all American missionaries in the Ottoman empire.

Minister Terrell's sudden, anxious efforts in behalf of American missionaries in Turkey are not without a good and sufficient cause. That their lives have been in jeopardy has been known to the well informed for months.

Despite warnings and protests and indignant remonstrances from the missionaries Minister Terrell passed his days in good fellowship with the sultan, whose open car was filled with rich tales of American life and humor, which Minister Terrell can tell so well. The sultan acquired a fondness for American stories under the rare influence of the late "Sunset" Cox. General Lew Wallace continued a worthy second, and Minister Terrell has carried on the thousand and one nights with tales the Grand Turk has been so pleased to hear.

But Minister Terrell neglected the missionaries. The sultan repaid his attentions by fables of subtle purpose, saying that the missionaries were being fooled by a lot of rascals in Armenia and elsewhere in Asia minor, whose Christianity is merely a cloak for political intrigue.

Terrell accepted all this, and caring little about missionaries anyway, they fared poorly. His letters to the state department are not without contemptuous references to the missionaries, particularly those of Armenian birth who returned to Turkey under the supposed protection of American citizenship.

The leading American missionary in Asia Minor is Rev. Dr. D. Christie, president of St. Paul's institute, at Tarsus. This famous school was founded by the late Colonel Elliot F. Shepard, of New York. Dr. H. M. MacCracken, chancellor of the univesity of the city of New York, is the present chairman of its board of trustees.

Dr. Christie was a brave union soldier, serving under General Gresham, and when he saw his pupils seized by the brutal Turkish soldiery without cause or warrant and thrust into vermin-infested prisons, he made indignant remonstrance to Minister Terrell. For nine months Dr. Christie's letters remained unanswered.

Dr. Christie had had some experience, too, with Admiral Kirkland. He knew the rude, ungenerous, insulting remarks the latter had made about clergymen in general and missionaries in Asia Minor in particular. Dr. Christie knew that the insolent Turkish officials who arrested his pupils and insulted his teachers were aware not only of Admiral Kirkland's views, but were aware that Minister Terrell was making no response to his complaints. He further knew tnat the life of every missionary in Asia Minor was in danger.

Dr. Christie's American fighting blood rose at last and he wrote a letter addressed to the American public. It was intended to be published throughout the United States. Its startling revelations of Admiral Kirkland's conduct and Minister Terrell's gross neglect of duty would have raised a storm of indignation.

That letter was sent to the United States and came into the hands of a gentleman who decided to lay it before the secretary of state, and make a last appeal before making it public.

Secretary Olney received him with courtesy and gave him kindly consideration. He assured him that prompt steps would be taken to remedy the situation in Asia Minor as regarded American missionaries, and that there should be no further cause for complaint.

That letter was laid before Secretary Olney October 19th. It was the last straw which broke the camel's back in relation to Admiral Kirkland. Within forty-eight hours he was peremptorily relieved of the command of the European squadron, and ordered home. And within the same space of time an energetic and equally peremptory cablegram was sent to Minister Terrell, informing him that well-founded complaints of his inattention to the missionary situation had reached the department and instructing him to take prompt, energetic action to avert the threatened trouble.

Minister Terrell studied the situation two days, and then concluded that Secretary Olney had been reading The New York World, whereupon he cabled that wonderful telegram of October 25th, in which he denies that the missionaries have been in danger, and declares that every American missionary in Constantinople will state that he is not neglecting missionary interests.

Minister Terrell will only learn when this dispatch reaches him that it was Dr. Christie, of Tarsus, the leading American missionary in Asia Minor, who is primarily responsible for Secretary Olney's hot dispatch.

NEW YORK'S ELECTION.

Both Democrats and Republicans Confident of Carrying the State.

New York, November 2.—Both democrats and republicans claim to be confident of carrying the state on Tuesday. The campaign has been one of the quietest in recent years. Some big meetings have been held and these have been confined to the large cities. The republicans seem to have relied upon the country being theirs without effort, and the democrats have directed their attention to city voters. The main issue of the campaign has been the excise plank injected by Warner Miller into the republican platform.

Leading democrats say that the leading issue will cause a reversal of last year's verdict and that General Horatio King for secretary will be elected by about 25,000 plurality. Republican campaign managers predict the re-election of their entire state ticket by from 40,000 to 50,000 plurality.

The republicans claim to be able to elect 32 of the 50 members of the state senate, and say that of the 150 assemblymen returned, 90 will be republican. In New York city they hope to elect the fusion ticket, but they are not over-confident.

The betting is two to one on the Tammany ticket winning. The blanket ballot will be tried for the first time in the Empire state and in several cities and in a number of towns the Myer's voting machine will be used.

ASKING CLERKS TO CONTRIBUTE.

Order of Commissioner Lochren in Regard to Certain Circulars.

Washington, November 2.—Recently a certain democratic state campaign official has been soliciting funds from government clerks for use in the approaching elections. An Ohio canvasser was the principal solicitor. It was stated today that the pension bureau was being flooded with requests to the clerks to contribute. Commissioner of Pensions Lochren today issued an official order regarding the matter. It is as follows:

"Order No. 302—My attention has been called to a card said to have been mailed to the employes of this bureau at their homes asking contributions for a political purpose. All solicitations of money from employes of this bureau for political purposes are improper and forbidden; and all employes are advised to pay no regard to them. Aside from the impropriety it may usually be safely assumed that they are fraudulent. WILLIAM LOCHREN, "Commissioner."

A Spanish Yarn.

Havana, November 2.—Advices have been received here that a detachment of government troops, sixty-five strong, under command of a captain stationed in the Ojo de Agua district, received information last Thursday that a group of rebels had arrived in the vicinity. The detachment started on the way to reconnoiter and met insurgents near Lomas de Terro. The rebel band proved to be about 1,200 strong under the command of the celebrated insurgent leader, Rego Juarez. The government troops formed in a square, which the rebels tried three times to break without success. After a stubborn fight the insurgents were repulsed with heavy loss.

At the same time a detachment of the rebel bands made an attack upon the village of Loma de los Terro and they were also repulsed, leaving upon the field seven of their dead. A large number of the rebels were wounded but their comrades carried them off the field. The government troops had seven killed, including a captain and twelve wounded.

Not in New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., November 2.—There have been reports current the past few days that there is a possibility of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight being arranged to take place at the Olympic Club in this city. President Charles Dickson, of the Olympic Club, says that such a thing would not be tolerated by the management. He said the club is very well satisfied with the success their athletic exhibitions are meeting with and they they do not care to antagonize the press and public by trying to handle any of the big events that the Texas and Arkansas people failed to bring off. President Dickson was very positive in his assertion, and said:

"You can put it down as a fact that the Olympic Club will not have anything to do with Corbett and Fitzsimmons or any of the others who are matched to fight at Hot Springs."

It may also be stated that the laws of Louisiana no longer permit prize fighting and it would be impossible to bring one off here. The days of prize fighting in New Orleans are over for good.

New Bicycle Record.

New Orleans, La., November 2.—A world's record was established here today at the second meet of the Southern Wheelmen's Association. Coburn and Randall on a tandem, accompanied by Wing on a bicycle, went a half mile with flying start on a quarter mile track in 55 seconds flat, thus reducing the Titus and Cabaniss record of 56 1-5, made at Denver in August, 1894, under the same conditions.

GRAND JURY REPORT

Investigation of the Myers Escape Has Been Concluded.

RESULT TO BE ANNOUNCED

Receiver Mitchell Has Been Given the Gash Co.'s Books and Accounts. Judge Berry's Programme.

The grand jury has heard all the testimony bearing on the sensational escape of Will Myers and on Monday the result of the investigation will be made known.

It is understood that the report will be a most sweeping one and that some startling reforms will be suggested by the grand jurors. Of course no information is obtainable from any member of the body, but from the facts in the case it is easy to surmise what the result will be.

In the meantime Myers is still at liberty and probably will be when the report is given out. The report is looked forward to with considerable interest. The grand jury will meet Monday and as nearly all of the minor business has been disposed of, it is very certain that the Myers escape is the cause of the meeting.

The county commissioners will meet on Wednesday and it has been talked upon many sides that the members of this board intend to take some action regarding the Myers escape.

What action the board could take is difficult to arrive at. The escape might be condemned as a piece of carelessness, but no further effect would the action have than simply to announce the minds of the members.

"I have had no talk with any of the other members," said Mr. Jack Spalding last night, "but of course we all condemn the escape as a piece of utter carelessness. What action we could take as a board I do not see, unless it would be to recommend new rules and a new system and to build a new jail at once."

That Gash Receivership.

Receiver Eugene Mitchell was yesterday put in possession of the books and accounts of the Gash Company by Deputy Sheriff Welborn Hill.

Because of the apparently conflicting orders of Judge Lumpkin in the Gash Company case the books and accounts were withheld from Mr. Mitchell on Friday.

Deputy Sheriff Hill said that he was unwilling to take any action in the matter as the orders stood. Another order was taken yesterday morning by Judge Lumpkin based on the unwillingness of the deputy sheriff to take any action as the orders then stood.

It seems that Judge Lumpkin, when he signed the order maintaining the "present status" of affairs, thought that the first order had been presented. Had this been done the present status would have referred to the receivership of Mr. Mitchll as to the books and accounts.

A hearing will be had shortly on the other receivership phase of the case and this will be disposed of in some way. The Gash Company may resume business after the present tangle is arranged.

Judge Berry Changes Again.

It is very likely that bond cases will be tried this week after the disposition of jail cases on Monday and Tuesday. Judge Berry first announced that nothing but jail cases would be disposed of, but since that time he has announced that he may hear bond cases in the event that he does not adjourn court. At any rate bond cases will be heard on Monday, the 11th.

The Hanvey Case Postponed.

There was no criminal superior court yesterday, but on Monday the Hanvey case will be called. It will be remembered that Hanvey killed his wife on the streets. It was thought at the time that he was intoxicated. He is represented by Austin & Park.

HISTORIC JAIL DEMOLISHED.

Last of the Prison Which Held William Morgan.

Canandaigua Letter to The New York Herald.

During the past month the work of demolishing the old Ontario county jail in this village has been in progess, and today hardly one of the stones of which it was built lies upon another. This jail was one of the most interesting landmarks in western New York. Its fame, indeed, is more than state wide. It extends wherever the story of Morgan, the Masonic traitor, is told, for it was from this building that he was hurried away to oblivion, on the night of September 12, 1827.

William Morgan, a bricklayer of Batavia, in this state, had in course of publication a book in which he pretended to disclose the secrets of Freemasonry. Efforts to secure the manuscript by negotiation having failed, the renegade was arrested on the charge of having stolen a shirt and cravat. The warrant was sworn out by Nicholas G. Chesebro, a prominent member of the fraternity in this village, and Morgan was brought here and put in jail.

In the absence of the jailer two days later, just at dusk, two men called at the jail, convinced the woman left in charge that they were friends of Morgan and had settled the claim against him, and secured his release. As the prisoner was passing out of the jail, he was roughly seized by men lying in wait, hustled into a carriage and driven rapidly away.

In the exciting search which followed his abductors were traced to Lewiston, and it is now pretty well established that he met his death by being thrown or falling during a struggle, into the Niagara river near that place. Several prominent Canandaiguans were arrested on suspicion of complicity in the abduction. The body of the missing man was never recovered, and proof was not forthcoming to secure their conviction on a serious charge. Two of the accused were confined on minor charges for several months and then the matter was permitted to lapse.

The jail now demolished was built in 1815, and was for many years considered one of the best and safest in the state. It was, as a consequence, frequently made the place of detention for desperate prisoners from other counties. Among these were William Lyon McKenzie, a leader of the Canadian rebellion of 1837, Vaux, the famous mail robber, and Simms, the counterfeiter. But strong as was the old building it outlived its time. Modern philanthropists denounced it as lacking in ventilation and drainage. Whitewash could no longer cover up the accumulated filth, nor carbolic acid abate the stench. It was condemned by the village board of health and ordered to be removed. The county built a new and modern jail. This was completed in the early summer, and is now officially the prison of thecounty.

In making the contract for the demolition of the old building the county made provision for the preservation of the cell in which Morgan was confined. This was found to be impracticable, but the grated door and its frame and massive locks were taken out intact, and are now in the custody of the village lodge No. 294, F. and A. M. Bricks of the cell have also been sent to lodges of the Masonic fraternity in distant parts of the state, upon their request for such relics.

Lieutenant Prince.

Chicago, November 2.—Lieutenant Leonard M. Prince, Second infantry, United States army, died at the Presbyterian hospital yesterday from injuries received in the famous army and navy football game at Annapolis in 1892.

BATTERY AND LARCENY.

"Yes," said the author of "The Third World," "I did begin life as a lawyer, but"—and here he smiled—"I reformed before it was too late.

"However," he continued, reflectively, "I had some interesting experiences and don't mind telling you about one of my very first cases. A young negro man from a distant farm came to me so 'bunged up' that no witnesses were needed to prove that he had been the victim of a genuine 'battery,' and engaged me to prosecute his assailant who was an influential white man. It was twenty years ago and race antagonisms were rather bitter, so you can readily comprehend that the employment offered me was not enticing. But I was young and full of the higher ideals of my profession; I could not withstand the appeals of the weak, and so I took the job without hesitation.

"We sent the sheriff after the accused, and he came to town in custody and boiling with rage. The courtroom soon filled with people of both colors, and excitement was high on both sides. The prejudice of the white people against my case was so pronounced that I seemed to feel it in the atmosphere. For the first time I was exposed to the ordeal of breasting a strong tide of influential public opinion. Street rumors had informed evrybody that the negro had been beaten for stealing and the unsympathetic white faces that watched my nervous preparations seemed to say: 'Wasn't he caught stealing? Oughtn't he to have been beaten? What can you say against it?'

"But those were republican times, and my wavering backbone drew some encouragement from the thought that the justice was naturally inclined to give the black man "justice."

"There were but two lawyers of us in the little courthouse town; we were always in opposition, and also quite well matched in our want of experience and profound learning in the law.

The evidence showed that my client was a hired laborer on the defendant's farm, and that he had raised a crop of corn and peas; that the defendant had laid in ambush one evening about dark and detected my client in the act of plucking peas in the pod and putting them into a sack suspended from his shoulder; that when the bag was filled the negro shouldered it and came to the fence, and the defendant, rising in his wrath, knocked the negro down with a piece of fence rail and grievously mauled and mutilated him as he squirmed about on the ground and trotted from place to place on "all fours" endeavoring to escape.

"The trial was short. I presented the time-worn arguments that, though my client was wrong in trespassing and taking the peas, the defendant had no right to take the law in his own hands and inflict a grievous battering as punishment, but should have arrested the negro and left the law to take its course. The opposing counsel made such answer as he could and the court convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a heavy fine and costs.

"Murmurs of approval came from the blacks and of dissatisfaction from the whites.

"As the convicted man came forward with a roll of money in his hand to settle the bill he was pale with anger and excitement and as soon as the justice told him he was free he held a whispered conversation with his lawyer, and I knew from the defeated man's revengeful glances at my client that they were concocting some devilment.

"'Pease your honor,' said my antagonist, 'I demand this negro's arrest and detention on a charge of petit larceny. I will draw up the information at once.' The sheriff arrested my client and the lawyer began scratching off the affidavit with an air which seemed to say: 'Now, old fellow, I think we'll play for even.' A few minutes before I had enjoyed the elevation of triumph, but now all was changed to doubt and gloom. I foresaw my client's conviction; I knew that no mercy could be expected from the prosecutor, and I mentally accused myself of mismanagement in advising a prosecution which might develop a boomerang attachment—might carry a sting concealed in its tail.

"My troubled reverie was rudely disturbed by the opposite counsel.

"'Please the court,' he said confidently, 'we are ready to go on with this case.'

"'What says the defense?' asked the justice, looking at me.

"The crowd had remained and was strongly interested in the new phase of the contest.

"'We are ready and plead not guilty,' I returned promptly, and as bravely as was possible for a despairing young advocate.

"The prosecuting attorney then examined his witnesses and showed the following state of facts: That the prosecutor owned the land on which had been grown the peas which my clinet took and carried away, as he had confessed in the presence of the court, and that the negro had no rights of ownership in the peas so taken, but was paid for all his work as a wage earner. I had no evidence to offer, and sat in a state of gloomy collapse while my antagonist, with the assured manner of one who is about to convert defeat into glorious victory, descanted to the court and the populace about the alarming increase of crime, the brazen lawlessness of my client and the importance of punishing the thief promptly and severely.

"But as I leaned back in my chair and faced the speaker with assumed indifference, a recollection darted into my mind so suddenly that it started my deadened faculties into action.

"I called a bailiff and whispered in his ear. He left the courtroom and soon returned with a law book. I took the volume, sought a few moments, marked a place, and waited for my opponent to close. This he very soon did, and when I arose to the defense I had no doubts whatever as to the acquittal of my client.

"'May it please your honor,' I began, 'it is useless to consume time with a case so plain as this. You can dispose of it in five minutes. To show you that I am right I will read a few lines from Blackstone's "Commentaries on the Common Law of England"—the master-favorite of all lawyers and the standard of all common law countries. We have inherited that system and this book is used as authority every day in our courts.'

"I then turned to the place I had marked in the fourth book (which treats of crimes and misdemeanors) and read the passages which declare that only personal property can be the subject of larceny, and that peas growing on the vines are land in contemplation of law.

"'The defendant,' I said, 'plucked the peas from the vines it is true. But in doing so it was the same in contemplation of the criminal law as if he had filled his sack with soil. The peas were real estate. Blackstone declares that real estate cannot be stolen; therefore, I demand the defendant's discharge!'

"The judge and the people looked at my opponent for a reply, but he seemed tongue-tied as he attempted to meet my argument, and my client was acquitted.

"But the best part of this story remains to be told. A few months after the trials described above I made a discovery which first astonished me and then filled me with laughter. I went at once to the office of my friend D— (the lawyer) and said:

"'Open the criminal code at page — and read section —.'

"As he glanced through the pages indicated I saw his face flush; then he dropped into his chair.

"'Je-ru-sa-lem!' he exclaimed.

"The section I had read from Blackstone to acquit my client had been repealed by the legislature before we were born, and the passage I had discovered in the state code mentioned peas on the vines specifically as among the objects capable of being stolen!"

—Mr. William K. Malone, who has been confined at the St. Joseph's infirmary, on Courtland street, for several weeks past with fever, is out again, and will be able to resume his railway duties within the next few days.

—Mr. W. J. Bagby, who has been confined to his home on Luckie street for the past two weeks on account of a fall at the exposition grounds, is now out again attending to his business.

Miss Nora Higginbotham, of Louisville, Mo., is visiting her aunt, Miss Elsie Scoville, No. 39 West Baker street.

THE Surprise STORE — J. REGENSTEIN — 40 WHITEHALL STREET. — THE Surprise STORE

Our Success has not been achieved by misrepresentations. Our aim is to satisfy you in every way. It is our policy never to allow anyone to undersell us. Our prices have and always will be the lowest. No matter at what prices goods are quoted at elsewhere, you can always save money by buying of us.

LOT NO. 536.

A fine heavy English Broadcloth Jacket, half Satin lined, large sleeves, Mandolin style, reefer front and ripple back, black or navy, well worth $15, for **Only $6.50**

Two Specials For Monday - -

Lot No. 111, ladies' heavy black Boucle Jacket, ripple back and reefer front, half silk lined, well worth $10, for $5.50.

Lot No. 531, ladies' fine silk lined Boucle Cape, lined with silk throughout, trimmed with handsome fur, extra wide, 135-inch sweep, a bargain at $12, for $8.50.

Misses' Gretchens

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Lot No. 352, misses' Gretchens, made from Scotch plaid mixture cloth with double cape, velvet piped on collar and cape, large mandolin sleeves.

Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years, $4.50.

Sizes 10, 12 and 14 years, $5.

Lot No 132, 200 plaid misses' plaid cloth Gretchens, sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, cannot be duplicated for less than $3.50, for $1.65.

Lot No. 16 misses' brown and black Scotch mixture Gretchens, with large cape trimmed with Hercules braid and inlaid velvet collar, sizes 8 to 12 years, worth $8.50, for $4.25.

Lot No. 142, misses' red and black mixture Gretchens, with large applique cape, sizes 4 to 12 years.

Size 4, $2.50; size 6, $2.75; size 8, $3; size 10, $3.25; size 12, $3.50.

In Our Wrapper Department.

Our values always have been and always will be incomparable.

Wrappers in navy, fancy or mourning Calicoes, latest style, from 75c up.

Fancy striped Flannelette, embroidered ruffle and collar, Witteau back, lined waist, full, deep sleeve. Regular price $1.75, our price, $1.25.

J. REGENSTEIN, 40 Whitehall Street.

Jackets and Capes.

We could write a book of the complimentary things said about

OUR STYLES AND PRICES

by those people who invariably come back after looking around.

YOUR MONEY BUYS MORE HERE THAN ELSEWHERE.

Ostrich Capes.

We have the only complete line of Ostrich Capes and Boas in the city. All the correct dressers are wearing "Ostrich" this season. Capes from $12.50 up. Boas from $5 up.

Just received by Saturday's express 75 Imported Velour Capes and Seal Plush Jackets, the handsomest garments on Whitehall street. They will be placed on sale for the first time Monday morning.

Ladies' black or navy all-wool chinchilla Jacket, cut in the latest style with large mandolin sleeves, worth $8.50, for $4.98.

Lot No. 200, ladies' heavy gray beaver double capes, also in black diagonals trimmed with Hercules braid, worth $3.50, for $1.50.

Ladies' light-weight all-wool Capes, just 200 on Monday morning, at $1.25.

Lot No. 800, ladies' wide wale black Jackets, extra large sleeves, a $7 Jacket, for $3.75.

Lot No. 102, ladies' heavy cheviot Jackets, in black only, reefer front and ripple back, worth $5.50, at $2.75.

Lot No. 509, ladies' black, brown and navy double Capes, inlaid velvet collar made from a good quality of beaver cloth, regulation length and full sweep, well worth $7.50, for $3.65.

Lot No. 507, ladies' cheviot cloth Cape, made in the double military style, trimmed with braid and pool coney fur, wide sweep, 30 inches long, worth $6.50, for $2.98.

Lot No. 529, ladies' black, tan and navy English Melton double Capes with inlaid velvet collar, a splendid cape, worth $10, for $5.50.

A genuine pool coney Cape, extra full sweep, silk lined, others are asking $15, a great bargain at $6.98.

Ladies' long double tan Capes, made from an all-wool English Melton cloth, with inlaid velvet collar, well worth $12.50, for $6.00.

A ladies' fine double Cape made from XXX Seal Plush, satin lined throughout, well worth $15, for $8.50.

A BIG JACKET DEAL FOR MONDAY.

1,000 Jackets, every one new, every one correct, every one perfect, every one worth double the price. It includes Boucle Jackets, all silk lined. It includes Ripple Back Jackets, Chinchilla, Cheviots and fine English Meltons, lined throughout with fancy or changeable silk, worth from $15 to $30 each.

At $9.98 Choice Monday.

J. REGENSTEIN, 40 Whitehall Street.

Millinery ORIGINATORS! Millinery CREATORS! Millinery DESIGNERS!

The Wonder of the Ladies' of Atlanta.

Again J. REGINSTEIN comes to the front with. . . . . . .

NEW CREATIONS

Which Will Be Placed on Sale - - TOMORROW - -

Millinery Novelties

No end to Trimming Novelties—black and colored Ostrich Feathers, 3 to 4 plumes, Princess Tips and Pompons.

Everything wanted to make the Hat "right"— Cut Steel and Jet Ornaments, Glace Violets, Dacre Ribbon, Fancy Feathers, Wings and Birds—Headwear—Everything, and never such little prices.

Children's Fancy Cloth Caps

A special large purchase of fine caps, made up in two lots to be closed out Monday and Tuesday.

Lot 1 contains twenty different styles of Tam O'Shanters, Stanleys and fancy shapes in plaids, plain colors and combinations. Values up to $1.25, at 48c.

Lot No. 2 contains fifteen different styles in Tam O'Shanters, Stanleys and fancy shapes in all the new plaids, plain colors and combinations. Value up to $1.75, at 75c.

These are all new and desirable goods and remarkable value for the price.

500 dozen of the new long peak Jockey Caps in navy and black, worth 50c. each, at 25c. each.

Gloves For the Millions

Real French Kid, with four large pearl buttons, equal to any $1 glove in the market, at 75c.

Four-button, real kid, black embry, fitted and guaranteed; all the new fall shades including white, well worth $1.50, at $1 per pair.

500 dozen ladies' black cashmere gloves, the regular 25c. kind, at 15c. pair.

Handkerchiefs

An embarrassed importer's entire collection. He wanted cash. We accommodated him.

In return we bought his wares at our price. Tomorrow we propose to sell them at Your Price.

Lot 1, Ladies' and Gents' plain or with fancy borders, truly worth double, at 5c. each.

Lot 2, Ladies' Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs; also Gents' All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 15 to 20c., at 10c. each.

Infants' and Children's Wear

We make a specialty of Infants' and Children's Cloaks and Caps. Everything can be found here at less price than our competitors can buy them for.

Infants' and Children's Silk and Plush Caps for 25c. each.

Infants' Long Cashmere Cloaks, a special purchase of 500, in white only, richly embroidered, for $1.25 each.

Children's colored Short Cloaks from 75c up.

Children's and Misses' Reefers

From $1.00 Up.

Children's Navy and Cardinal Reefers, fine quality all-wool cloth, sizes 4, 6 and 8 years, at $1.00, worth $3.50; sizes 10, 12 and 14 years, at $2.25, worth $4.

A special lot of Fine Plaid Reefers made from imported Scotch cloth, worth $6, at $3.25 each.

READY-MADE DRESSES AND SUITS

Tailor and Dressmaker-made, in nobby Scotch Mixture, Black and Navy Homespuns, Cheviots and Serges, some Taffeta Silk, lined all through, made in the latest two-button reefer style, from $5.00 up.

J. REGENSTEIN, 40 Whitehall Street.

THE Surprise STORE

Our aim is ... ow anyone to ... st. No mat- ... always save

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Novelties

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and Reefers

From $1.00 Up.

E DRESSES AND SUITS

INSTEIN. hall Stree

THE GREAT MOODY

He Opens His Great Religious Campaign This Afternoon.

SERVICES BEGIN AT 3 O'CLOCK

Thousands Will Flock To Hear the Great Preacher—Services Again at Night.

Mr. Moody will preach his first sermon in Atlanta this afternoon.

The services will begin promptly at 3 o'clock.

Every seat in the spacious tabernacle will be filled and standing room throughout the services will be at a premium. Last Sunday five thousand people gathered under the roof to witness the solemn dedication of the tabernacle, but this afternoon, when Mr. Moody begins the work of his campaign, there will be at least six thousand people within the range of his voice.

People of all denominations will flock to hear the great preacher. His congregations are made up of rich and poor, young and old, and the beauty of his sermons is found not only in the simple but sublime truths which they contain but in the apt comparisons which they draw from the life of every man. In this respect Mr. Moody is without a peer among all the workers of the gospel.

For nearly forty years he has been engaged in mission work and his earnest words of entreaty have been heard in all parts of the earth. Thousands, perhaps millions, have been converted under the gospel preaching of the great evangelist.

Mr. Moody reached the city yesterday morning.

"My health is good," said Mr. Moody in a brief interview with a representative of The Constitution. "I trust the meetings will be rich in good results and that Atlanta will receive a baptism of the Holy Spirit."

In addition to the services this afternoon Mr. Moody will also preach at night, beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

Electric lights have been put into the building and stoves provided in the event of cold weather. Every thing is in readiness for Mr. Moody and the congregations that gather to hear him will be comfortably cared for.

The tabernacle is located on the corner of Cain and Williams streets, just in the rear of the governor's mansion.

Mr. Williams Is Here.

Rev. M. B. Williams has returned to Atlanta abter a prolonged absence. He has been holding revival meetings in the northwest and comes back to Atlanta for the purpose of helping Mr. Moody in his campaign and also to enjoy a month's rest. Professor Charles Alexander, his musical associate, comes with him.

In speaking of the campaign in Emmetsburg, Ia., the pastor of the Methodist church writes the following letter which will be of interest to the people of Atlanta:

"Mr. M. B. Williams, the Atlanta evangelist, has just closed a wonderful meeting in this town. The churches united and built a temporary tabernacle. The meetings ran three weeks with constantly increasing crowds and interest, culminating in two hundred and fifty conversions. There were many remarkable features in the meetings. The lecture on 'The Divine Origin of the Scriptures' was pronounced to be one of the very best ever given in the town, ranking beside Joseph Cook's 'Does Death End All?'

"The fashionable society people had a dance announced for one night, but it was withdrawn for lack of young ladies, who had been converted and had formed an anti-dance society. Another remarkable feature was the large number of business men converted; in fact, the town has been made over; the churches have not only been greatly strengthened by additions but also by the work done in the membership itself.

"The work done here is but an illustration of that done in many Iowa towns by Evangelists Williams and Alexander since January 1st. In Manchester there were 600 conversions; Belle Plane 500; Eagle Grove 543; Independence 500; Fort Dodge 500 and Webster City 275. Mr. Williams is pronounced to be the greatest evangelist ever seen in these parts. His masterly sermons and superb generalship have commanded universal admiration. A leading politician said, 'He is as great a general in a revival meeting as Matt Quay is in politics.' This is seen not only in the direct results attending a good revival meeting, but also in the check given to licentiousness, gambling and liquor selling, where in some places have been wholly stopped. Professor Charles Alexander is a very fine soloist and director, and the music surpassed anything heard in this part of the state. Mr. Williams is very fortunate in securing him.

"ROBERT BAGWELL.

"Pastor M. E. Church."

Emmetsburg, Ia., October 30, 1895.

Dwight Lyman Moody was born in the town of Northfield, Mass., on the 5th of February, 1837. His antecedents were all puritans who were alike devoted to the church and state. Mr. Moody's father, who was a man of deep piety, failed to realize a fortune in the management of his small farm and died when his son was only four years of age. As a boy Mr. Moody was strong, healthy and athletic. He assumed the dignity of a man long before he reached the years of maturity. At the age of seventeen he became a convert and in May, 1856, was enrolled among the members of Plymouth Congregational church, Chicago, having decided to cast his fortune in that city.

Mr. Moody began his religious work in a little mission school. He offered himself as a teacher and was told that he might work in the school if he would bring his own scholars. This he consented to do and on the following Sabbath he brought to the school eighteen ragged boys. The experience opened a new field of work to him and clearly revealed the mission to which he was called. He busied himself in distributing tracts and in looking after the good of the seamen at the wharfs. His ardent spirit soon compelled him to set up a mission for himself. He paid for the hire of an empty tavern in the most degraded section of North Chicago and gathered the children of the neighborhood into the Sunday school, while the intemperate and ignorant adults were reached at the evening services. Henceforth missionary efforts were the utmost concern of his daily life. The growth of his school led to the occupation of the North Market hall and John V. Farwell, a liberal merchant who supplied benches for the scholars, became its superintendent. Under Moody's vigorous canvassing the average attendance was kept up to 650 and sixty teachers were obtained. As the hall was used till a late hour on Saturday night for dancing, it was his custom for six years to clean out the dirt and put the room in decent condition for the services. He feared neither drunkards nor rum-sellers, deists nor infidels, for he felt himself a match for any adversary, armed with the sword of the spirit and strengthened by prayer. A handsome building was the result of this small beginning, but the structure was swept away by the disastrous fire of 1871. It was during the erection of a new building that Mr. Moody, associated with his co-worker, Mr. Sankey, accepted an invitation to visit the British isles as evangelists. This was the beginning of his travels. Since that time he has preached the gospel in all parts of the world, literally fulfilling the injunction of the Savior as He languished on the cross: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

Baptist Young People.

On the 21st of November the convention of the Baptist young people of the southern states will assemble in Atlanta. It will be one of the largest and most important conventions of the period. It will be composed of members from churches that are connected with the Southern Baptist convention. It will represent a constituency of a million and a half of the best people in the southern states. It will be auxilary to the Southern Baptist convention, as the local missions are auxilary to the churches to which their members belong.

The object of this union is mainly educative, that the young people may be systematically trained and informed in the work which in a few years will be theirs.

At the Baptist pastors conference yesterday morning a committee on entertainment and arrangements was appointed. That committee will meet Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock at the reading room of the American Baptist Publication Society.

Program of music for First Methodist church today:

Organ—"Largo," Handel

Te Deum in F major, Katschman.

Duet—"He Shall Feed His Flock," from Handel's "Messiah."

Quartet—"Lead, Kindly Light," Buck.

Organ—Grand finale, Merkel.

The choir will be assisted by the Dovey children of Lincoln, Neb. These children are possessed of rare musical talent and their singing excites the warmest admiration wherever heard. Professor Birchwood will conduct the music. Dr. Robins, the pastor, will preach at 11 o'clock a. m. and administer the sacrament of the Lord's supper. There will be no services at night.

A. S. Merrell, of Louisville, Ky., will preach at the Fifth Baptist church tonight at the usual hour.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will preach in the Unitarian church today at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mrs. Emily A. Fifield, secretary of the National Women's Alliance, will speak at 7:45 o'clock p. m.

Bishop Nelson will consecrate the Chapel of Christ, Hapeville, at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. There will be full musical services and a class for confirmation will be presented by Rev. Allard Barnwell, rector.

First Christian church—Important services—President J. W. McGarvey, of Lexington, Ky., will preach an ordination sermon at this church this morning. After the sermon the newly elected officers will be ordained by President McGarvey, assisted by Elders J. S. Lamar and A. G. Thomas. The usual services will be held at night. All are cordially invited to attend these services. The pastor earnestly requests his congregation to fast in the morning and give themselves to earnest prayer that the blessing of God may be upon the church and upon the special service.

Baptist.

First Baptist church. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., will preach at 11 a. m. Subject: "Pilate and His Modern Imitator." No service at night during the Moody meetings.

Second Baptist church, Washington street, corner Mitchell street, Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Young men's prayer meeting every Monday night 7:30 o'clock. Regular church prayer meeting every Wednesday night 7:30. Choral Society Tuesday night 8 o'clock.

Glenn street Baptist church, corner Smith and Glenn street. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. G. B. F. Stovall. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. M. O'Tyson, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner East avenue and Jackson street, Rev. Malcolm MacGregor, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. A. W. Bealer, superintendent.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. G. W. Argabrite, pastor in charge. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Malvern Hill, superintendent. Young People's Union meets 7 p. m.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street, W. J. Speairs, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. T. J. Roberts, superintendent. Morning subject: "Aaron's Rod that Budded."

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. C. N. Donaldson, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. F. L. Allen and W. H. McClain, superintendents. Prayer and praise service Wednesday night. Sacrament of the Lord's supper after morning service. Public cordially invited. Seats free to all.

Central Baptist church, corner West Fair and Peters streets, D. W. Gwin, D.D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. S. P. Moncrief, superintendent. Usual services through the week.

Third Baptist church, Rev. J. D. Winchester, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Baptist Young People's Union meeting Tuesday evening of unusual interest. Will discuss convention of November 21st in First Baptist church.

There will be services at 11 a. m. at Sylvester Baptist church, conducted by Rev. K. W. Cawthorn.

Methodist.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue. Rev. Dr. I. S. Hopkins, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. W. A. Hemphill, superintendent

Payne's Memorial church, W. L. Wootten, pastor. Rev. T. T. Christian, of Manchester, will preach at 11 a. m. and the pastor at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Epworth League 3:30 p. m. Welcome to all.

Park street church, West End, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor. Reception of members and communion service at 11 a. m., conducted by the pastor. Preaching 7:30 p. m. by Rev. J. E. Beard, of the South Caroline conference. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m. Class meeting 9 a. m.

Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church, between Spring and Bartow streets, Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Joseph H. Smith, of the Philadelphia conference. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. F. R. Hodge, superintendent. Last day of pentecostal meetings. Strangers cordially invited.

Merritts avenue church, Merritts avenue between Peachtree street and Courtland avenue, P. A. Heard, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. E. H. Frazer, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:15 p. m.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. H. T. Inman, superintendent

Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, corner Whitehall and Humphries streets. Rev. John T. Chalmers, of Philadelphia, Pa., will conduct the services at 11 a. m. Sabbath school 10 a. m. All are welcome.

Kirkwood Presbyterian church, Kirkwood, Rev. Richard Orme Flinn, pastor. Services 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. H. F. Emery, superintendent. A cordial welcome to all.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

The Pryor Street Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church will meet at 3:30 p. m. at the corner of Vassar and Pryor street; R. E. Rushton, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend. Religious services every Sunday and Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.

The Edgewood Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church will meet at 4 p. m. at Inman park. Services every Sunday and Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome. J. C. Dayton, superintendent; John J. Eagan, assistant.

Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. Robert A. Bowman, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome. W. D. Beatie, superintendent.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, Ellis, near Peachtree street, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor. Services 11 a. m., subject: "Man's Separation from God and God's Appeal to Man." Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor 6 p. m. No evening service.

Remember Moody meetings at 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Berean Congregational church, corner of Borne and Tennille streets. The Rev. James Sharratt, from England, will preach in the above church in the afternoon at 3 o'clock and in the evening at 7:30. All should hear him.

Immanuel Congregational church, West end of Rockwell street. The Rev. James Sharratt, from England, will preach in the above church this morning at 11 o'clock and Rev. Clark in the evening at 7:30. All are invited.

Episcopal.

The cathedral, corner Washington and Hunter streets, Rev. Albion W. Knight, dean. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and 12 m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Seats all free. Ushers in attendance. Public cordially invited.

The Incarnation church, on Ashby street near Gordon street. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. J. Page. Sunday school 3 p. m. C. M. Goodman, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, priest in charge. Holy communion 11:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11. Evening prayer and sermon 7 o'clock. Sunday school 3:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Sunday school 3 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 o'clock.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Sunday school 3:30 p. m. H. L. Parry, superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 o'clock; also every Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Morning prayer 11 o'clock. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.

Christ church, Hapeville, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. At 11 a. m. there will be the consecration of the chapel, followed by confirmation and celebration of holy communion by Right Rev. C. K. Nelson, D.D.

Mission of the Holy Innocent, North Atlanta, Walter E. Jervey, superintendent. Sunday school 4 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, T. S. Coart, superintendent. Sunday school 3 p. m. Evening prayer 3:45 p. m.

East Point mission. Holy communion each third Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon other Sundays at 4. p. m.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, Rev. F. H. Menschke, pastor. Services 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. The service this morning is set apart for the commemoration of the reformation. All are cordially welcome.

First English Lutheran church, Young Men's Christian Association hall, Rev. L. K. Probst, pastor. Services 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

Unitarian.

Unitarian church, Church street, near Peachtree. At 11 a. m. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will preach. At 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Emily A. Fifield, of Boston, will speak on "Women's Work in the Churches."

Christian Science.

Christian Science church, the Grand, Peachtree street. Services 10:45 a. m. Sunday school 11:30 a. m. Experience meeting Friday evening 8 o'clock. Visitors cordially invited to attend.

Spiritualist.

The Spiritualists will meet at the Knights of Pythias hall, Kiser building, corner Hunter and Pryor streets, tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. M. Theresa Allen will lecture. All cordially invited. Take elevator.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 125 Marietta street: 7 a. m. knee drill, 11 a. m. holiness meeting, 3 p. m. praise service, 7:45 p. m. grand salvation meeting. Captain and Mrs. Hartman in charge. All are welcome.

SEIZED HER LACES.

The Custom House Occicial at the Exposition.

Yesterday morning in the United States circuit court Mme. Alida Goetghobeur, who has an exhibit of fine laces and dress goods at the exposition, demanded the return of her property, which had been seized by the United States custom officer.

The seizure was made Friday and the officer claimed that the goods had been smuggled into the United States and that no duty had been paid. This the lady indignantly denied. She said the same goods were on exhibition at Chicago and a large amount of duty was paid on them when they were first brought over.

Yesterday morning, through her attorneys, W. H. & E. R. Black, she asked the court to compel the officer to restore to her the property, as she could prove the fact that duty was paid.

After hearing the case Judge Newman announced that he would take the matter under consideration and would make known his decision later. In the meantime the goods are in the possession of the government.

THE BRIGHT DEBATERS.

The Saturday Night Club Held an Interesting Debate Last Night.

At the meeting of the Saturday Night Club last night Dr. Hinman made an interesting talk on the "Characteristics of the Hand." after which the regular weekly debate was held.

The subject of the debate last night was:

"Resolved, That a white primary should be held for the selection of candidates for city officers in the approaching municipal election in Atlanta."

The speakers were:

Affirmative—Messrs. Sheppard Bryan and James R. Nutting.

Negative—Messrs. R. C. Austin and Gordon Mitchell.

Mr. Bryan, for the affirmative, was the first speaker. He endeavored to show that a white primary should be held to preserve white supremacy.

Mr. Austin followed Mr. Bryan. He spoke on the negative of the question. He said the question of white supremacy should not be mentioned. It would be preserved with or without a primary.

Messrs. Nutting and Mitchell spoke on the affirmative and negative of the question respectively.

The chairman announced his decision for the negative.

The question of debate for next Saturday night is:

"Resolved, That the Bush liquor bill now pending before the legislature should be enacted into a law."

The debaters on this question have not been named yet, but will be during the week.

TO RECEIVE CHICAGO

Col. Tom Felder Makes Full Arrangements for Their Entertainment.

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS COMING

They Will Be Entertained Here by the Young Men's Democratic League of This City.

Hon. Thomas B. Felder, president of the Young Men's Democratic League, has completed preparations for receiving the Cook County Democratic Club in royal fashion next Monday. This delegation will come with the rest of the Chicago delegation and the entire party will be given an enthusiastic reception when it arrives at Atlanta.

Friday the Chicago delegation leaves for Atlanta. Several thousand people will come and it is their expressed purpose to make Chicago day at the exposition the biggest day of the entire fair. They will have with them Governor Altgeld, who will be escorted by the famous First Regiment band, of Chicago. The regiment is under command of Colonel H. L. Turner, of Chicago, and will have in the party about 700 men.

It will take three trains to bring the party. They will travel in royal style and will take in the exposition in grand shape.

The party is composed of the most distinguished men in Chicago. Many of them are millionaires, notably Lyman J. Gage, Phil D. Armour, Ferdinand W. Peck, Alexander H. Revell and several others. Mayor Swift and ex-Mayor Hopkins will accompany the party.

The Cook county democracy will have an enthusiastic delegation of several hundred members. This is the most powerful political organization in Chicago. It has just been in the midst of an exciting local campaign in Chicago.

Two members of this excellent organization were in Atlanta last week arranging for quarters for the delegation when they arrive. They met Colonel Thomas B. Felder, president of the Young Men's Democratic League, of this city, who will see to it that the visiting democrats are properly entertained when they come to Atlanta. The delegation will be met at the depot on the morning of their arrival one week from tomorrow morning. They will get in at 9 o'clock in the morning. The reception committee, of which Mr. Sam Wilkes is chairman, and the executive committee of the league will meet them and escort them to the Chamber of Commerce, which has been secured as the headquarters for the delegation during its stay in the city. After a hearty welcome the delegation will be turned loose until the evening, when an elegant reception will be tendered the visitors. This reception will occur at the South Carolina Club rooms, under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic League. Governors Altgeld and Atkinson, of Illinois and Georgia respectively, will be present and will speak during the evening. President Felder will preside and will introduce the speakers. He will introduce Colonel W. C. Glenn, who will welcome the democrats. A member of the Cook county delegation will respond. Speeches will be made by the mayor of Atlanta and the mayor of Chicago, after which President Felder will introduce Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, who will be followed by Governor Atkinson. Then a number of speeches will be made by prominent guests, among them Messrs. Clark Howell and Henry Cabaniss, of Atlanta, and distinguished members of the Chicago delegation. The event will be one of the most notable in years. President Felder is making extensive preparations for it and intends that it shall be an enthusiastic gathering. He says that when Georgia and Illinois democrats meet in a social way there's no end of a good time. He will illustrate not only the democracy, but the hospitality of the south in a way that this city will be proud of.

The coming trip to Atlanta is all the talk in Chicago. The people of that city are getting ready to come and will be prepared to stay quite a while. They will visit several other cities while in the south.

The following is the itinerary of the trip:

Chicago Southern States Association was organized for the purpose of bringing Chicago and the south into more intimate business and social relations with each other. It is the desire of the association to have within its membership representatives of all the great commercial and social interests of Chicago for the purpose of bringing about this end. The association is now organizing a delegation to visit several of the principal southern cities, with Atlanta and the Cotton States and International exposition as its objective point. Through the patriotic and public spirited generosity of Chicago citizens, the association has been able to raise a sufficient fund for the purpose of taking the First Regiment Illinois National Guards intact, with band and drum corps, comprising 800 men, as an escort to the delegation.

This delegation will leave Chicago Friday, November 8th, on special trains made up of Pullman sleeping and dining cars and will spend Saturday, November 9th, in Nashville, Tenn., as the guests of a committee of 300 citizens of Nashville, organized for the express purpose of entertaining the delegation. Visits will be made to Belle Meade farm and other points of interest.

Leaving Nashville Saturday evening, the party will arrive in Atlanta Sunday morning, where they will be received by the Citizens' Committee of that city, and on Monday, the 11th, they will participate in the festivities of Illinois day at the Cotton States and International exposition. Tuesday, November 12th, has been set apart as "Chicago Day" at the exposition and it is promised that Chicago will do her part in the celebration of it. Wednesday, November 13th. the party will accept the invitation of the citizens of Savannah to visit their city.

Thursday, November 14th, will be spent in Charleston, S. C., where a visit will be made to Old Fort Moultrie, and an elaborate programme of entertainment provided by the committee of citizens of that place.

The party will leave Charleston Thursday night, November 14th and arrive in Augusta Friday, November 15th, where the association and regiment will be entertained by the citizens of that city. Leaving Augusta Friday night, November 15th, they will arrive in Chicago Sunday noon, November 17th, making as pleasant and inexpensive a nine days' trip as could be arranged.

The First Regiment, besides performing escort duties, will give exhibition drills, band concerts, athletic and musical entertainments and take part in the military and civic parades proposed in the cities visited.

Arrangements have been perfected so that the sleeping and dining cars engaged will accompany the party during the entire trip, so that members of the party may live upon the trains. The tour will be made over four different lines of railroad, thereby allowing a varied range of observation of the southland.

Committee on ceremonies, arrangements and transportation:

Wm. H. Harper, chairman; Henry L. Turner, W. A. Alexander, P. D. Armour, Jr., Horace Tucker, secretary.

The trip south is under the management of Mr. W. H. Harper, one of the leading business men of Chicago.

The Chicago-Southern States Association made a wise move when it elected the Hon. William H. Harper director of its excursion to the south. Mr. Harper is peculiarly adapted to such a task, and his management of the excursion plans has been beyond criticism. Mr. Harper is one of the most distinguished members of the association. He is the author of the famous "Harper high license law" of Illinois, having secured the passage of that enactment in the face of tremendous opposition, while serving as a member of the house of representatives in 1873. His re-election the following year by the largest majority ever received by a candidate in his state was a fine recognition of his services. The Harper license law went into effect when Chicago's population was 450,000, and the number of its saloons was 3,800, yielding a revenue of $200,000. Now the population is 1,500,000, the number of saloons 7,000, and the revenue $3,500,000. That is to say, the population has much more than trebled, while the number of saloons has not even doubled. Since the passage of the law, $28,000,000 more money has gone into the city treasury than would under the old law. The Harper law was hailed by both the great political parties throughout the country as the best practicable method of dealing with the vexed liquor question, and similar acts were passed by the legislatures of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri and Texas. Governor Hill twice vetoed a similar bill passed by the New York legislature.

Mr. Harper is a man of rare business ability and has always been a successful financier. He is treasurer and manager of the Chicago and Pacific Elevator company, which he organized in 1876. He and Melville E. Stone were the principal organizers of the Globe National bank, one of Chicago's leading financial institutions, of which Mr. Stone is president and Mr. Harper a director.

Mr. Harper is a thoroughly self made man, having grown up on a farm, with only the advantages of the average country boy. At nineteen he enlisted in the union army and served through the war as a private. He then took a course in a commercial college and immediately entered upon the business career that has proven so successful. He takes a deep interest in public affairs, and is prominent in the social and civic life of Chicago.

IN BEHALF OF CUBA.

Arrangements Have Been Made for the Cuban Day at the Exposition.

Mr. Joseph Eschezabal, of the American Cuban circle, and Mrs. Diaz Gonzales, president of the Ladies Cuban League, both of New Orleans, have returned home after several days spent in Atlanta arranging for Cuban day at the exposition.

The day has been postponed until December 17th, when they will return and be present at the exercises. Before leaving the city, however, they wrote Treasurer Estrada, of New York, who is a Cuban patriot, stating that the day had been postponed. Mr. Estrada was preparing to leave for Atlanta, not knowing that the day had been postponed.

They have been very kindly received in Atlanta and have found quite a sentiment prevailing here for the revolutionists. Mrs. Gonzales is a very prominent woman and has the interest of Cuba at heart. She has done much for the relief of the island and is president of the Ladies Cuban League, of New Orleans. Her father was a Cuban patriot and was exiled several years ago on account of the position he took in regard to Cuban liberty.

Cuban day at the exposition on December 17th will attract the attention of many throughout the union. There is a sentiment here that is growing daily and but little effort was required to have a special day set apart. The people of New Orleans are greatly interested in Cuba's behalf and are preparing to render valuable assistance. On Cuban day Treasurer Estrada will be in Atlanta and will speak at the exposition. He is one of the strongest patriots in the United States and is working earnestly to awaken a universal interest in Cuba.

TALK OF GEORGIA TOWNS.

The Americus Herald has this paragraph, which is of general interest:

"One of the things Americus needs is a long distance telephone line between Americus and Macon. If the line was built it would give Americus direct wires to Athens, Rome, Atlanta, Columbus and intervening points. It would prove a great convenience and would pay for itself in a very short while."

The Savannah Press says:

"The announcement that Hon. J. J. McDonough, Captain John Flannery and others have completed arrangements, by a purchase in Pennsylvania and otherwise, for the equipment in Savannah of an extensive carworks and a foundry on as large a scale, is news that is received with pleasure as well as interest."

Speaking for that section, The Albany Herald says:

"The farmers, white and black, are feeling very jolly, and show it in their faces and conversation. They don't feel that they have any cause to complain because cotton is worth 8 and 8½ cents a pound instead of 5 cents."

The Barnesville Gazette says:

"Georgia is full of resources, and development has been rapid during the past ten years. It will continue at a more rapid rate in the coming years."

CINCINNATI FLYER.

Fast New Train Service to Cincinnati, Via Southern Railway and Queen and Crescent Route.

Commencing Sunday, November 3d, the Southern railway will inaugurate a fast through vestibuled train between Atlanta and Cincinnati. This train will leave Atlanta at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Cincinnati 7:30 a. m., and will have a dining car.

Returning southbound this train will leave Cincinnati at 9:15 p. m., arriving at Atlanta 12:10 noon.

This train will connect at Cincinnati with all lines to and from Chicago and points north of Cincinnati and will afford the quickest and best possible route to Atlanta and the exposition. nov2-2t

TO EDIT THE WAR CRY

Staff Captain Milsapps, the New Editor, in Atlanta.

IS A MAN OF STRIKING FORCE

Started as a Private in the Army in San Francisco—He Gets but Very Little Pay.

An interesting man paid a visit to Atlanta last week and left yesterday for New York where he goes to assume the duties of a unique position that will put him among the prominent men of America.

The man was Staff Captain John Millsaps, of the Salvation Army, who had been called from San Francisco, Cal., to New York to become the editor of The War Cry, the famous salvationist journal of that metropolitan city.

To be editor of a paper of fifty-nine thousand circulation,, a circulation which is as broad as the continent, is no unimportant place, and although The War Cry is not included among the general reading of the public it is still a powerful journal.

Captain Millsaps is a man of force, who immediately impresses one with his earnestness and ability. He entered the army in California as a private, but such is the ability of the man that his influence and reputation have become national.

Here in Atlanta where the Salvation Army is not held is as high esteem as it is held in the Pacific coast states there can be no adequate conception of the power wielded by Captain Millsaps. He entered into the army work ernestly and was made editor of the Pacific coast edition of The War Cry, a paper published at San Francisco. He made a success of the paper and when the editor of the national War Cry was called recently to other work and the management was called upon to select a new man they fixed upon Millsaps. He was on his way to his new field of labor when he stopped over in Atlanta.

"There is a great future for the paper and a great field for the editor of it," said Millsaps, talking to a Constitution representative. "The paper has a circulation of fifty-nine thousand and if you will think about it a moment you will perceive that its influence must be vast. It is a paper that is read in every city in the country and its influence is constantly widening. It pays well, too. Any paper with such a circulation cannot fail to pay. The street sales of the paper get better constantly."

"What sort of salary are you to receive?"

"Only a small salary," he replied. "Just enough to live on comfortably and decently. That is all I want. The work is of course, hard, but it is of great compensation because of the good it does. The faithful editor does not rest satisfied merely with his labors as editor. He does the work of the field officers. He makes talks and helps generally in the work. His life is one of devotion to the cause he represents."

The War Cry as said is paying. The money goes to the spread of the work. Much of it is spent in keeping the work on foot. It is being constantly strengthened. Captain Millsaps, who, by the way, is one of the staff of General Ballington Booth, says the work is growing every day.

Captain Millsaps called on the local salvationists here and conferred with them. He said he was making a leisurely trip through the south on his way to New York that he might write intelligently of this section. He wanted to know the country between Washington and Atlanta. He visited the exposition and was vastly pleased with it. He said it was capable of being productive of great good. Captain Millsaps it a native of South Carolina, having been born at Newberry, but has lived in the west for the past fifteen years.

TWO GREAT BANDS

Will Play in Concert at the Grand This Afternoon.

The concert to be given at the Grand this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock promises to be one of the most notable events in the musical history of Atlanta. Two great bands, each a representative one, will combine to render a programme of exceptional brilliancy. These Sunday afternoon concerts have proven very popular and have been largely attended, so this should attract a crowded house, being undoubtedly the best of the series thus far.

The Innes festival band, which will render the first part of the programme, has established itself as a prime favorite with the Atlanta public. During the past fortnight Conductor Innes has demonstrated that he is one of the first bandmasters of the country, besides being a peerless trombone soloist.

The Mexican band is the pride of Mexico. Natives of that country think the organization a peerless one and all agree that in some works the playing of the Mexicans is unsurpassed, if not unapproached by that of other bands.

The following is the splendid programme:

INNES CONCERT.

Overture—"Tannhauser"Wagner.

(a) "Love's Dream" (serenade)—Moskowsky.

(b) "Pizzicati" (concert polka)—Strauss.

"Day at the World's Fair" (New)—Innes.

Two Military Marches—"The Constitution," dedicated to Clark Howell. "Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph"—Innes.

MEXICAN CONCERT.

"Carnival of Venice"—Piano solo by Mexican child pianist, Anna Maria Sanches Paganini.

Overture—"Le Pardon de Ploneral" (Dinhora)—G. Meyerbeer.

"Morima"—Capricho Caracteristico Espanol—G. E. de los Moneros.

Gran Concerto de clarenete sobre motivos de la Opera Ruy Blas—del Maestro Marchesti, Marchette, ejectutade por el solista Luis Espano—V. Callavini.

"La Foire aux Pains d'Epices"—H. Rivet.

Scrofula 25 Years.

It is a great mistake to rely upon the mercurial and potash remedies with which doctors usually treat blood diseases. It is also useless to take a remedy which is only a tonic, and cannot possibly touch a real blood trouble.

Scrofula is a stubborn and deep-seated disease of the blood, and all of the mineral mixtures in the world cannot cure it. S. S. S., a purely vegetable compound, gets at the root of the disease and permanently rids the system of it. It is a *real* blood remedy, for *real* blood diseases, and has no equal.

Here is an interesting case where the doctors were absolutely at sea.

Mrs. Y. T. Buck is the highly esteemed wife of a well-known and prosperous farmer residing near Delaney, Arkansas. For twenty-five years she has been troubled with a deep-seated blood disease that baffled the skill of the doctors. She says: "Some doctors called my trouble Eczema, some Salt Rheum, and others Scrofula, and though their treatment continued for years, they could not cure me. I then began taking various medicines, and took nearly every advertised

MRS. Y. T. BUCK.

blood remedy. One especially which makes such large claims for curing diseases of the blood, I drank by the wholesale, but it did not seem to reach my trouble. A celebrated specialist said he could cure me and I paid him in advance, but he filled me full of arsenic and I became bloated and my digestion so bad that life was a misery. I then applied to Dr. W. C. Dabney, an old practitioner and medicine manufacturer, who advised me to take S. S. S., saying that one dozen bottles would cure me. I took four bottles and my body broke out in boils and eruptions, but the doctor told me that these symptoms were very favorable, as this is the way the medicine gets rid of the poison matter permanently. After I had used six bottles the eruptions began to disappear, my appetite improved, my digestion became all right, and having finished the twelve bottles, I am perfectly healthy, my skin is clear, the capillary circulation is good, and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars."

S. S. S. never fails to cure a blood trouble. Scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, contagious blood poison, and in fact any disorder of the blood is promptly wiped out and cured by it. Do not rely upon a simple tonic to cure a deep-seated blood disease, but take a real blood remedy.

S. S. S. has made some wonderful cures of cancer, and we would be pleased to send full accounts of same to any address. We will also mail our books on blood and skin diseases upon application. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THE LION WILL GET WELL.

The Operation Performed on the Animal Friday Was Successful.

The lion of the Hagenbeck show, which was operated upon by Dr. Carnes Friday, will entirely recover.

The delicate operation of lifting the skull from the brain was successfully accomplished and the lion will be perfectly well in two or three weeks.

The place where the incision was made was redressed yesterday afternoon and Dr. Carnes assured the proprietor of the show that the animal would entirely recover in a short time. The lion is carefully watched and is strapped so that he cannot injure himself in any manner.

Gip South Up Again.

Gip South was sent to jail yesterday morning by Judge Foute upon the charge of car breaking.

His bond was placed at $200, which he could not give and consequently went to jail.

It is said that there were several other boys with Gip when he stole some candy from a freight car in the Southern yard several days ago, but none of the others have been arrested.

Arrested for Larceny.

Ed Jackson, colored, was arrested for larceny yesterday by one of Justice Foute's bailiffs. The warrant was sworn out by another negro who claims that Jackson stole his watch.

A STRONG LAW FIRM.

City Attorney Anderson Is Now Associated with Felder & Davis.

City Attorney James A. Anderson has formed a copartnership with the firm of Felder & Davis and the new firm will be Anderson, Felder & Davis.

They have rented elegant quarters in Temple Court, on the fifth floor, and will practice in all the courts. The new firm is a strong array of legal talent. Judge Anderson has been city attorney for three years and has made an enviable record as a lawyer. Both Mr. Felder and Mr. Davis are well known in the city and have many friends at the bar.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

KENNY—The friends of John Kenny, F. J. Kenny and E. P. Kenny are requested to attend the funeral of the former from the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Monday, 4th instant, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Oakland.

MEETINGS.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 15, 1895, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., central time.

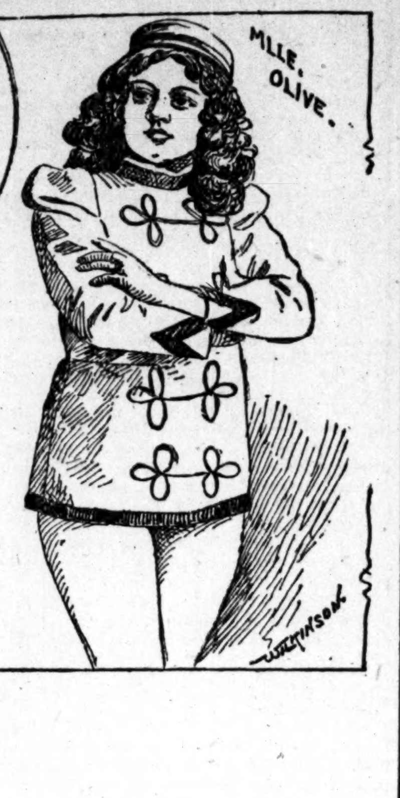
The transfer books will be closed until November 15th.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

October 10, 1895. oct10 to nov15

I hereby announce myself a candidate for council from the second ward. Election December 6, 1895.

GORDON N. HURTEL.



This week will be a remarkably strong one in theatrical attractions. At the Grand we have one of America's greatest comedians and most unique actors, Sol Smith Russell; at the Lyceum another of America's foremost comedians, Stuart Robson; at the Columbia, two stirring melodramas that are calculated to prove exceedingly popular with the theater's patrons; and at the Trocadero a bill which promises without exaggeration to excel any other yet given at that popular place. They are attractions not only interesting in themselves but they are the sort of attractions all around which the people like and which, therefore, draw the people. The promise is for an excellent week's business in which all of the houses will share.

Sol Smith Russell is one of the greatest of Atlanta's favorites. He comes this year with a new play, "An Everyday Man," which has met with success all along the line. Mr. Russell's business here is always exceedingly large and it is an easy prediction that he will meet with the same success this year. He is one of the younger men who have won a secure place in the history of the American stage, and, what is better, has long since won his way to the hearts of the people. No man possesses to quite so great an extent the power of touching the emotions of the people as well as their risibilities, and it is probable for this reason that many people go out to see Russell who go to the theater at no other time during the year. He catches the regular theatergoers too—hosts of them; and his welcome is always a hearty one.

Mr. Russell will be at the Grand from Monday until Friday night.

Mr. Russell will present his latest creations, "An Everyday Man," and a one-act play, "Mr. Valentine's Christmas," bringing with him a most excellent supporting company, and a complete mounting of his new play. This comedy will be given the first half of the week. The story of an everyday man gives Russell the opportunity for that homely and wholesome fun so characteristically his own.

Mr. Russell's remarkable triumphs are but the just reward of his painstaking and artistic efforts on behalf of the American drama. He aims to present clean and wholesome plays, embodying in his characterization the highest and noblest instincts, which are destined to disseminate an influence over his auditors that will bring them into a closer relationship with the stage, and make them feel that such an institution teaches many a valuable moral lesson, as well as furnishes an abundance of entertainment.

Mr. Russell's company includes such well known people as Charles Mackay, Alfred Hudson, George Woodward, George Denham, Minnie Radcliffe, Bijou Fernandez, Fannie Addison Pitt.

Since the days when he first came south with Crane, Stuart Robson has been a general favorite everywhere. His Birdie in the "Henrietta" is a classic in the American drama and all that he does is of a high class. This year he revives "Forbidden Fruit," a very funny comedy by Boucicault, gives us "The Rivals" and his new play, "Government Acceptance."

This year he comes supported, so says The Washington Post, by the best company he has ever had. For his three magnificent plays he carries all the scenery that is to be used.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings he will present Dion Boucicault's funniest play, "Forbidden Fruit." It has been years since this clever play was first produced, and at which time it created a furore in the dramatic world. It was in this play that Stuart Robson first won his spurs and through his many successes the character of Cato Dove has shown in the fullness of its splendor. For Cato Dove is funny. He furnishes amusement from the time he hangs his hat on the peg in the lawyer's office, in the first act, until he places a tomato on his blackened eye in the last. Troubles pile up around him thick and fast, troubles that provide laughter for those who witness the situations, and when in the end he rises vindicated of all wrong doing, by cleverly shifting the responsibility on to the shoulders of his innocent wife, as men usually do, it is the scene of genuine comedy. Laughter does not cease even at the finish of the farce, for but to recall the play is sufficient to provoke broad smiles and quiet chuckles.

On Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday matinee he will present his latest play, "Government Acceptance." In this play Mr. Robson will be seen in a character differing in every respect from the many he has assumed. As the electrical inventor, we shall first see him as the college boy fresh from Yale, overflowing with boyish fun and enthusiasm. Then as the ambitious man, clinging to the splinters of his shattered hopes, the wronged man; and later, as the triumphant surmounter of fortune and her attendant legion of difficulties. Through it all, however, the comedy flows with the music and sparkle of a mountain stream. The play is American in theme, color and treatment. Its characters are all Americans, living in the bohemian circles of Washington, where the ambitious men of America congregate.

On Wednesday afternoon a special matinee of "The Rivals" will be given by Mr. Robson to the Confederate Veterans' Association. At Washington on Saturday evening last Mr. Robson was called out five times after the duel scene in this play, which was one of his early successes. The same excellent play will be repeated on Saturday evening.

Eugene Robinson's novel invention in modern stagecraft, "A Ride for Life," will be presented at the Columbia Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

All the scenery and mechanical properties and practical working stage effects will be used at the Columbia, as the stage is admirably adapted for scenic productions.

The play in many ways, it is claimed, "diverges from the conventional path," and has the distinction of being novel. The cast is strong in every branch from principal to property man, and the comedy is in strong hands. "There is no blood and thunder," says an exchange, "but lots of acting and sensation, and natural characters, in possible positions, doing sensible things, and pictures of life that are serious and dangerous and thrilling, and followed by fun enough to dry the tears. It is rarely safe to anticipate in matters theatrical, but when managers have demonstrated their entire honesty by never departing from the high standard for great stage effect and gigantic production and upon which they wish to base their claim for public recognition and indorsement; when year after year, correcting mistakes honestly made, they have maintained the superior quality of that which they have to offer, it is not rash or unwise to speak decisively in advance. In writing of "A Ride for Life," moreover, to descend from the general to the particular, the element of doubt cuts no figure; its success is known. To the managers the amusement lovers are indebted for the production of "Paul Kauvar," "A Dark Secret" and "The Great Metropolis," each of which has proved a sterling success, netting these managers a large fortune."

The big naval drama, "The White Squadron," with its wealth of scenery and vivid realism, comes to the Columbia next Thursday for an engagement of three nights with Saturday matinee.

"Of the many exciting and life-like dramas that the public have seen and united to approve, there is none superior to this masterpiece of stage art. Here the story of love and hate is so beautifully blended together with the historical events of our sister republics that the mind is in a sea of delight and thrilling excitement for three hours," says a critic.

In "The White Squadron" there is a lesson for the young to learn and that is the "Congress of Nations," which was at Brazil. It was shown that the American flag was able to command the respect of any of the nations represented by the congress of nations. The cast consists of such well-known people as M. L. Alsop, Frederick Julien, Robert Neil, Charles Macklin, F. W. Smilley, Henry P. Dixson, Edith Julien and others.

The bill at the Trocadero is one full of splendid features. The popularity of this resort has grown steadily and each night it is crowded. The bill of the past week has been an excellent one, the new features added by Manager Holpin being exceptionally strong. The bill for the coming week is, however, stronger, for it embraces among its numbers some of the foremost vaudeville specialty performances of the American stage. The large number of ladies who have attended during the past few weeks shows that the old idea that variety performances could not be respectable has entirely been eliminated. The boxes each night have contained prominent society people and the picture prsented by them has been interesting and attractive.

For the coming week the bill includes the following excellent features:

Madamoiselle Olive, the lady juggler, who is said to be phenomenal in her ability, not only at juggling but at wielding a drum major's baton.

Francis Harrison and four little black boys whose specialty is described as much like that of Lizzie Daily and is said to be unique.

Healy and Marba, comedy acrobats who were imported by Koster & Bial and who made a big success in New York.

Mademoiselle Mae Rhea, the charming serio comic who comes direct from Koster & Bial.

Harding and Ah Sin, with their fun in the washhouse.

The Francis quartet of singers.

Stuart, the male Patti, who has made such a unique hit, has been retained for another week.

Papinta, whose beautiful costumes and dances have proved so remarkably popular.

The Trocadero without Papinta would seem a strange and empty place.

This afternoon and evening—concerts.

At the Grand the Innes band and the Mexican band will furnish a delightful programme.

At the Trocadero tonight there will be quite an extended bill, including the Arion quartet, a ladies' orchestra, Mlle. Rhea, Fernandez; Sharpe and Flatte, the musicians; Stuart and McAllister's stereopticon views.

"The Heart of Maryland" is now being pronounced the greatest American play. A writer who makes that estimate of Belasco's new play says that in the first place no such stirring and faithful picture of war times as this has been painted for hanging within the proscenium frame. It is full of the action and scent of the struggle between the north and the south, although there is no battle scene. The armies are not shown in tableau or in movement, but there is the sound of musketry and cannonading, there is the shrill cry of fife and bugle, there is the coming and the going of swift orderlies and the clatter of horses' iron-shod hoofs. The male characters are military men of both sides in the struggle, the women are those whose brothers, and fathers, and lovers are actors in the cast of the great drama of civil war. "It is a stirring and an intensely moving tale that Mr. Belasco has evolved," he continues. "In texture, in color and in pattern it is well nigh faultless. From the theatric loom no finer fabric has fallen. As it rolled out the other night before the vision of the assembled throng it at first won their approval and finally brought them to their feet, applauding the skill that had woven it and cheering the art which unfolded it. The story told by this author is not entirely new in conception and the figures he employs are not unfamiliar. But the manner of the telling is his own, the incidents he presents are new and deftly fashioned and the little details of which he is the master are so numerous and so fine that the closest and coldest watchers must pay tribute to his remarkable knowledge of stagecraft. The faults of "Heart of Maryland" are so trivial that they are instantly forgotten in the powerful rush of its merits. The heroine, Maryland Calvert, whose sympathies and home ties are with the south, loves a northern captain who is a son of a southern general. To save him from certain death she betrays to him a military secret of the confederacy. Her brother, a northern spy, is shot while trying to escape with important documents, and her lover, who has penetrated the confederate lines to see her, is arrested and held as a probable accomplice of the dead man. His enemy, who is the confederate officer commanding, determines to have him shot and countermands an order for a stay of execution. In the presence of the manacled prisoner the brutal and half-drunk villian seeks to assault Maryland, when she seizes a bayonet and strikes him down. She then frees her lover, who escapes. The rebel commander recovers and shouts for the ringing of the tower bell by which notification that prisoners have broken away is given. Maryland, to prevent the bell from ringing, runs up into the tower, seizes the clapper and swings to and fro as the bell rope is pulled from below. This is the great climax of the play."

The papers are saying a good deal about Mrs. Leslie Carter, her success in the role of Maryland and—her red wig.

Nothing pertaining to the production of "The Heart of Maryland" is more brilliant than the red wig worn by Mrs. Leslie Carter, the heroine, says a critic. Eye-witnesses state that when the wig appears upon the stage the footlights give out no light at all, although they are still lit. It is further intimated that in a scene supposed to be in the evening Mrs. Carter's wig has to be covered with an almost invisible but compact veil in order that an effect of sunrise might not be produced. The latest report in this connection is that the fire commissioners have instructed the management of the Herald Square theater to have asbestus put upon Mrs. Carter's cranium covering.

This bids fair to be an extraordinary business season so far as Charles Frohman is concerned. He has a remarkable number of successes, and not a single money loser in all his list of productions, old and new. The biggest among the earning attractions under his control are "The Sporting Duchess," "The Gay Parisians," John Drew, "His Excellency," "Too Much Johnson," Olga Nethersole and one other attraction in which it is not generally known that he is interested. A large and solid profit is also being cleared for him by "The Foundling," the Empire Stock Company and the two "Charley's Aunt" organizations. Should "The Shop Girl" turn out to be the great success that is looked for—and the calculations are based upon the wonderful run this piece is having in London and the British provinces—Mr. Frohman will be in possession of an unparalleled ist of attractions. The condition has not, however, been achieved without a very heavy outlay and long-continued and systematic application of the closest kind. It is stated that Mr. Frohman and Al Hayman have $50,000 tied up in the costumes, scenery, advance royalties, etc., of the two attractions they are handling together, namely, "His Excellency" and "The Shop Girl." There are very few American managers who have the nerve to put this amount of money into a single pair of productions simultaneously.

"The Shop Girl," by the way, is catching the crowds at Palmer's theater, but it is nothing more than a rather weak imitation of the "Gaiety Girl" and is without Cissie Fitzgerald to give it life. However, George Grossmith, Jr., has made a distinct hit in the comedy part of the girls are reasonably pretty. There is a large proportion of the long-legged variety whose presence was so noticeable in "A Gaiety Girl."

I heard a great deal of intensely unfavorable comment upon Irving's "Macbeth." It seems from inside information that the wearing of a title has accentuated, if that were possible, Sir Henry's cockney accent and the result is that he was practically unintelligible in many of the portions of Shakespeare's role. One critic goes so far as to say that if any American actor had done as he did in London he would have been hissed out of the theater; and if the audience at Abbey's had been a little rougher in its make up he would have experienced some of Count Johannes's or Bill Nye's bad eggs. Pretty tough for a newly knighted Englishman, but there may be something in it.

Henry Guy Carleton's comedy, "Ambition," which Nat Goodwin has put on at the Fifth avenue, seems to be a distinct success and decidedly a superior play.

Sydney Rosenfeld is to produce a new comedy, "A House of Cards," in the near future.

Although Fred Hallen has left the stage and is now devoting himself to management, he uses a regulation three-sheet of himself to announce his coming.

Richard Mansfield will not play in New York this season.

Victor Herbert's opera, "Wizard of the Nile," goes on at the Casino on Monday.

"Cap" Anson is to make his de-butt, as they say in Chicago, on November 12th. He will then be seen in Hoyt's new play, "A Runaway Colt." A MAN IN FRONT.

A MODEL VINEYARD.

It Can Be Seen in the Alabama Building.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the exposition is that of the Alabama Fruit Growers and Nursery Association, of Fruithurst, Ala., in the west wing of the Alabama building. This association shows a complete miniature ten-acre vineyard, 20x21 in size, made entirely of earth, real vines trellised, etc., it being a reproduction of their ten-acre tracts that pay from $1,000 to $2,000 income yearly, yet sell at from $400 to $500 less than the cost of a reasonably-sized farm. Those interested in a home in the south at small cost should see their fine exhibition of the possibilities of fruit culture in eastern Alabama, in the Alabama building, east of the government building.

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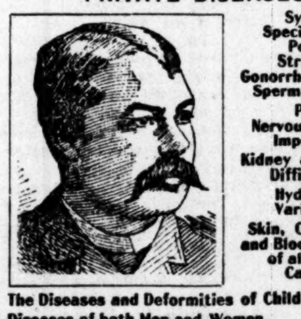
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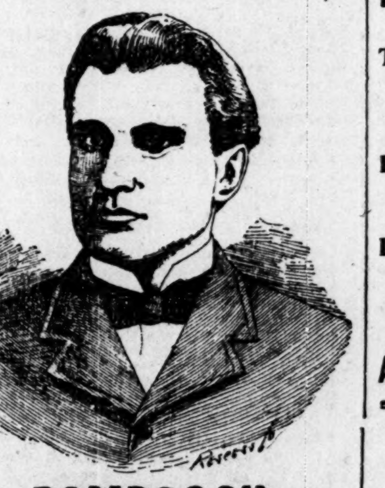
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NEW IDEA FOR WOMEN

Mrs. Cotton Advocates a New Thing for Women.

WANTS GOVERNMENT TO HELP

Thinks the Government Should Aid Them as Men Are Helped.

AN ABLE SPEECH DELIVERED YESTERDAY

Mrs. Cotton Is Not a Believer in Woman's Suffrage, However—Full Text of Her Speech.

A new idea was advocated before the Federation of Woman's Clubs yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Sallie Southall Cotton, of North Carolina, one of the brainiest women in the congress, put forth the idea and championed it in a strong speech.

She spoke for the recognition of women by the government in some such substantial way as men are recognized in the schools at West Point and Annapolis. Of course she did not want to make soldiers and sailors out of the women, but she wanted to make them relatively as useful to their sex and their country in some capacity suited for their talents and she wanted the government to provide for them to be trained.

The idea is one that has not been advocated to any extent, and, put forward in the strong manner in which Mrs. Cotton presented it, it created wide interest.

Mrs. Cotton is a native of Virginia. She moved to North Carolina very early. She married Robert R. Cotton, of Tarboro, N. C. She is the mother of six children and was the lady manager of the world's fair for North Carolina. She lives on a farm, is devoted to domestic duties and is not an advocate of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Cotton said:

The true relation between woman and the government.

"Philosophy teaches that facts are established by universal testimony, and universal testimony declares that there never has been and never will be anything
"'on earth
That has a feather's weight of worth
Without a woman in it.'

"As the crowning miracle of creation; as the sweetest mystery of nature; as an erring mortal, and as the chosen link between divinity and humanity she has been the subject of criticism, both kind and unkind. Often a fascinating but false glamour has been thrown around her by the enthusiast; often undeserved sneers have been hurled at her by the cynic; often her real value has been invisible to the unappreciative; yet she remains God's benediction upon accomplished creation, and man's incentive to action.

"No period of time, no phase of life, is free from her influence; and her relations to the various conditions of the present era are being seriously considered, and her opportunities are being enlarged to meet the requirements of her rapid development.

"Her relation to the government is not a new subject for consideration, but it is one which continually presents new aspects.

"Woman's eligibility to the coveted privileges of citizenship has many champions, and in time she will doubtless add the ballot to her responsibilities; yet the ballot will turn to ashes in her grasp unless she realizes that the casting of a vote is less important than the training of a voter.

"The crown of womanhood is motherhood; and the glory, and prode, and hope of a nation all concentrate in its mothers. Napoleon realized this when he told Mme. de Stael, to the disappointment of her vanity, that the greatest woman in France was she who was the mother of the largest number of children.

"Woman's pre-eminence and value as an individual must be estimated from personal standpoints, and must result in a variety of conclusions; but her greatest value to a nation must ever be in the capacity of a mother. Otherwise nations would cease, and their glories fade by reason of the decrease in population. Her beauty may enslave the senses; her subtle intuitions may guide the minds of the wisest men; her altruism may develop higher standards; yet, if all these gifts perish with her material body, of what permanent value hath she been to her race, or to the nation?

"Nor does her duty cease with the supply of population, and the perpetuation of her own gifts. Even beyond this duty, it is her most imperative and higher duty to make this population of the highest possible type. Thus it becomes evident that the unceasing improvement of its women is an important subject to a government.

"Man's mission on earth is the subjection, domination and utilization of the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind, and governments are formed for the more successful accomplishment of this mission. On the earth there will never be any creature higher than man, but he may become a higher type, and the needs of the future will demand a higher type. The earth more highly developed by man's energy and research will need a more perfect man to dominate it. Higher and more complex conditions will require higher adaptability to meet these conditions, and it is woman's mission to develop this higher adaptability in man.

"A noted scientist asserts that 'the great motive of organic nature was to produce human mothers.' That feat accomplished, nature has never made anything since. The work of perfecting the human race was delegated to woman, the obligations of maternity were made eternal, and her soul was filled with insatiate longings for something higher and better, so that through these aspirations she should herself be led, and should lead man, onward and upward, toward their joint heritage of immortality.

"In the building of anthropology, at the Columbian exposition, Professor Putnam illustrated the life of primitive woman in such a way as to show conclusively that she was the originator of almost all the industrial arts, and from the necessities of her environments was the first potter, tanner and tailor.

"As civilization advanced she employed her time in making ornaments for the adornment of man, who was at that era the ornamental part of creation. After she had originated a way to do these things, man gallantly assumed the labor, and ended by making her the ornamental part of creation.

"Both having thus served as ornaments until developed into higher utility, now another advance becomes necessary, and again she must take the first step, for man is content so long as woman approves. Now she must devise a way to invest him with the mental and moral adornments of a nobler manhood—thus repeating, on a higher plane, the history of primitive experience.

"These general principles apply to all mankind, but our special solicitude is in regard to the higher development of our own people.

"Herbert Spencer says that 'Americans may reasonably look forward to a time when they will have produced a civilization grander than any the world has ever known,' and all the significant portents point to America as the field of the activities of the next century of progress, and to the Anglo-Saxon as the dominant spirit of that progress.

"This high destiny involves the responsibility of preparing for its fulfillment.

"Progress means higher conditions—more complex problems associated with diverse humanity, and to meet these higher conditions and to solve these more intricate problems will necessitate a higher mental and moral caliber in man.

"Hence we may well ask, Is American manhood in its highest state of development? Are we, as a people, already endowed with adaptability to meet all future development, or is there a higher perfection to which we may attain, and which we may stimulate other races to attain?

"It is specially true of Americans that they demand the best of everything, and shall they not themselves become the highest types of men and women? Have we attained the limit of physical, mental or moral perfection? The blind, the dumb, the deformed, the under-sized, the uneducated, the drunkard, the thief, the murderer, the diseased, the suffering and the sinful, all forbid us to harbor such a thought. How, then, may a higher condition of humanity be reached? How may the race of American men and women be prepared for the high destiny of the future? Momentous questions, indeed, whose perfect accomplishing is yet afar off, but still possible, and like all great achievements must begin with an effort.

"The necessary effort on this line should be the cultivation by women of a scientific motherhood, which shall, in time, correct the errors of the past, and redeem the future by penetrating the mysteries of heredity, and learning to control its possibilities.

"The scientist and the learned physician are familiar with these hidden mysteries, but their knowledge avails but little to the human race so long as woman, the laboratory in which the wonders and errors of heredity are brought to form, remains herself in ignorance of her power to assist in controlling it.

"Woman should know her wonderful self, and realize the measure of her responsibility to the future. By the light of scientific knowledge she should climb the steps of scientific motherhood, for it is through her that the great alchemist will transmute the dross of the human animal called man into the gold of a nobler creature, made, indeed, 'in the image of God.'

"Recently at a club banquet in New York, one of the toasts was 'The New Woman'—at whom man jeers, but whom in secret he honors. The gentleman who responded to the toast, while paying her many tributes, deplored the dilemma which her greatness presented, in that no man could be found her peer, one who she could and would honor. His pleasant sarcasm was unchallenged, and no one attempted any solution of the momentous difficulty. The new woman seemed doomed to a lonely superiority, from which her heart doubtless shrank; but this wonderful new woman, as she is called, knows that, given the opportunity, she can evolve the new man, to whom his predecessor, the present man, will bow, with her, in homage.

"Scientific motherhood means more than a casual thought can grasp. It means a grander, nobler race, an altruistic humanity, which shall fit the earth for the Savior's advent. It means the reformation of the drunkard, the redemption of the criminal, the repentance of the murderer, the abolition of asylums for the blind, the dumb and the insane; it means the elimination of selfishness, the death of oppression, the birth of brotherly love, the uplifting of mankind through spiritual Christianity, and the control of hereditary weaknesses of mind and of body; all by pre-natal influences.

"These blessed results will come—not today—not next week, but in time, and the sooner the first effort is made on this line the sooner will its full accomplishment be reached. Oliver Wendell Holmes said, truly, that the time to begin to train a child is one hundred years before it is born, and now is not too soon to begin to conquer the evils which fill the earth.

"It is claimed that education and culture will accomplish much of this, but we wait in vain for the realization of this claim. Has culture eradicated drunkenness among the cultured? Alas! its thrall still darkens many of the mightiest brains of our most cultured men. Has education eliminated dishonesty? The educated and cultured defaulter from the best social circles, and the common thief, by contrast, prove that culture only teaches dishonesty better methods and larger results.

"Has culture eradicated hereditary diseases, or remedied physical defects, or corrected mental weakness which pass from one generation to another? Does culture overcome the love of self and the greed for gold? No; for just as higher culture demands more costly gratifications, which only gold can supply, so this higher necessity intensifies the thirst for money, which removes from the fortunate the temptations which beset and destroy the less curtured.

"Evidences of cultured dishonesty, of educated depravity, abound, and we are forced to admit that culture cannot accomplish these desired results, and we must look elsewhere for help. We turn hopefully to woman as the key to the sad situation, for universal scientific motherhood, though difficult of attainment, is luminous with possibilities for the uplifting of the human race.

"It is then evident that it is woman's most imperative duty to the government under which she lives to supply a population composed of the highest types of men and women, and it is equally evident that a scientific motherhood is necessary to the proper performance of this duty.

"But all duty is reciprocal, and it is the duty of the government to seek the welfare of its people, to offer to its women an opportunity for the attainment of this scientific motherhood which will be fraught with so much good.

"The measure of a nation's greatness is the elevation of its women, and any increase of national greatness is dependent upon the mothers of the nation. Nowhere on earth does woman hold a higher or more honored position than in these United States, and it is to be hoped that this government will lead the world in offering to its women the opportunity for acquiring the scientific training necessary to the performance of the high duties of woman's sphere.

"It is true that the masses of our women are not prepared to master the intricacies and fulfill the requirements of a scientific motherhood at once. The urgent material demands of the present are too pressing, and the present will not yield to the future. But slow growth is an unfailing accompaniment of grand results, and growth on this line once quickened by the sunlight of opportunity will soon produce a harvest of results.

"Scientific motherhood will gain no marked impetus while restricted to a fortunate few. It must be made a national possibility in order to become a national benefit. Like all our national blessings it must be 'by' the people, for the people.' Woman must first be enabled to conquer the urgencies of the material present, so as to have time to study the higher mysteries of womanhood and to contemplate herself, as the responsible medium of transmission of good and of evil.

"The pressing needs of the material present may be overcome by industrial knowledge on scientific lines, which will enable her to overcome with ease the practical details of life. This done the higher fields of scientific thought will become inviting to her, and should certainly be made attainable, and it is the duty of the government to give her an opportunity to acquire this scientific knowledge.

"It can be done through the establishing by the government of a national school of industrial arts and sciences for women, where the women of the nation shall be trained in the science of domesticity and peace, just as at West Point and Annapolis the men are trained in the science of war.

"In this school woman should be taught the highest domestic science in all its diversities. She should be taught applied chemistry, because the nutrition of the nation is her charge. She should be taught architecture, because she makes the homes, and should know what architectural conditions are most conducive to health and comfort.

"She should be taught sanitation, disinfection and the prevention and care of disease, because it is to her arms all the nation returns in sickness and death, and she should be familiar with the foes of health and how to combat with them.

"She should be taught the care of infants and their foods, for upon her knowledge and care the sons of men are dependent for strength in manhood to make the nation great.

"She should be taught the application of science to all departments of household labor, with a view of lightening that labor in order to give more time to scientific thought and study.

"She should be taught the mysteries and possibilities of hereditary and impressed with her duty to improve and develop her race, for the benefit of mankind and for the government which provides such opportunities.

"Patriotism will be spontaneous when woman is thus recognized by her country.

"This national school of industrial arts and sciences should be, as it were, an industrial university, receiving its quota of pupils from each state, just as do the other national schools, and its curriculum should embrace a higher course of study than is pursued at the industrial colleges of the various states. These state institutions form the first step by which woman may ascend to a more perfect womanhood, and this national school will be the second step in that ascent. One will develop her practically; the other will develop her scientifically. The first will give her skillful hands to obey practical minds, and the second will give her deeper scientific knowledge and teach her how to use it for good.

"Of book-learning and of intelligence there is no lack, but all need to learn to apply intelligence to prosy details, and to boldly enter higher fields of endeavor, all of which this school should teach.

"The test of civilization is said to be the distribution of justice, and certainly justice demands that woman should receive some share in the distribution of national benefits. 'Equal rights to all, special privileges to none,' has a sweet sound to a free people, but it becomes a hollow sound when taught as a precept, and not followed by consistent action.

"Woman has not been exempt from the duties exacted of other citizens, yet she has been overlooked in the distribution of educational benefits. She has paid taxes, she has observed the law (and furnished the law-makers); she has contributed in many ways to the welfare of the nation and should receive a share of reciprocal benefits.

"The boys of the nation, the Indian, the negro, have all received educational opportunities; the arts and sciences have been promoted, but woman and her natural colleague, domestic science, have been apparently forgotten. The schools of West Point and Annapolis, for the training of the boys of the nation; the schools for the training of the Indian and the negro, the schools for the advancement of agricultural and mechanic arts, are all proper and useful but are they all-sufficient?

"The necessity for proper training in order to secure best results is recognized in every line of endeavor, and the making of homes and the training of children are not exceptions. Is not the making of homes as important as the making of an army and navy? We may sometime need the army and navy, bue we always need the purest, best homes in which to train our citizens.

"Does not neglected domestic science ambush as dangerous enemies within as threaten the nation's life from without? Is it not as necessary to train women to scientific warfare against the loss of health and nutrition, and development, as it is to train men to scientific warfare against each other? Is it not a doubtful benefit to foster agriculture and yet leave woman untrained to utilize increased production, and to minimize waste?

"The elevation of domestic science to its proper place among the other sciences will do much to dispel the poverty, drudgery and disease which are the results of ignorance, and which in so many homes rob woman's heart of happiness and life of its brightness.

"Thrift will dispel poverty, but thrift is born of knowledge and training. Drudgery encourages stupidity and drudgery can be lightened only by the application of science to domestic labor, and disease feeds on the ignorance of woman, despite all the doctor's learning.

"The national government says to foreign contagion, 'thus far shalt thou come and no farther,' but contagion of local and internal origin continues to destroy our population. The care of the public health annually absorbs large amounts of money in our cities without much dimunition of disease, because, alas! the homekeeper is too often ignorant of the origin and prevention, even of ordinary diseases, and ignorance in one home can cause a harvest of disease which will mock at the physician's skill and learning.

"Then would it not be well to recognize woman as the real guardian of the public health and teach her whatever is necessary to the proper and safe performance of these duties?

"It is true that there are schools in some of our cities where such things are taught, but they do not reach far enough, nor multiply results fast enough. It must be a national opportunity to produce national results. To reach and benefit the people it must be broad and extensive and should be done for the people by the government, with the people's money. This would assure its continuation on a scale commensurate with the importance of the subject.

"Year after year the government appropriates money for the improvement of harbors, rivers and obscure creeks. Is not woman's improvement as vital to the nation as that of a harbor? If the application of scientific knowledge to an obscure creek improves commerce and promotes the temporal welfare of that section, will not the application of scientific knowledge improve the obscure mother and promote the eternal welfare of the people of that section? Is an obscure creek of more value than an obscure mother?

"Streams neglected by nature have been stocked with fish by the government, while the minds of its women have remained in the darkness of ignorance. We have experimented to bring down rain from the sky to make the desert bloom. Cannot we experiment to try the effects of the light of science on the mothers of our race?

"We have sent camels to Arizona and reindeer to Alaska in an effort to improve natural conditions. We have investigated the diseases of swine, and recognized the necessity for a bureau of bacteriology, while the masses of our people have walked amid the hidden dangers of neglected domestic science, and the sons of men have placed their chances of life on the 'survival of the fittest,' because love, even holy mother-love, is no safeguard against ignorance and hereditary diseases.

"Then who will say that aught but good can come of teaching women to do scientifically all the duties to which their instincts lead them naturally?

"Woman needs no eulogy to emphasize her importance to a government which rests on the tripod of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for to all of these she is indispensable.

"As the life-giver she is God's proxy on earth; liberty loses its charm and happiness becomes a myth without her, and while given full liberty to choose her pathway in life yet she is found oftenest by man's side, stimulating his energies, training his children to a worthy citizenship and leading all to a higher effort.

"A government which recognizes the majesty of a free people should seriously consider all means which tend to benefit that people, either in body, mind or morals, and the cultivation of a scientific motherhood combines in one this three-fold benefit. Hence this school, which shall teach our women how to attain scientific motherhood becomes at once a desirable necessity and the duty of the government.

"The importance of invironment to development is acknowledged and as a question of environment alone the subject of home-making assumes an improtance to a nation which cannot be overestimated and should receive national aid and recognition. It is not suggested that the government make the homes; it is only proposed that it teach the homemakers how best to do it and emphasize the importance of its relation to prosperity.

"When the duties of home life are invested with the dignity of government recognition, woman herself will feel more impressed with her value.

"When the grand meaning and hidden power of her ordained sphere dawn upon her in their full force, through scientific study, then she will not sigh, because nature has assigned her special duties, which man has deemed safe to be trusted to her instincts, yet which in reality need for their performance the highest scientific knowledge.

"When she realizes that motherhood is the lever in God's hand for the uplifting of the world rather than the curse of disobedience; when she takes into her inmost heart the fact that Christ, when other modes of incarnation were possible with Him, chose to be born of a woman, to teach the world her value; when she studies the development of the human race, and her own intimate relation thereto, then she will respond to her altruistic instincts and by adding science to sentiment renew her efforts at lifting the burden of woe from a sad world.

"This is not a chimerical dream. Scientists have had it in their thoughts, and advanced thinkers have cherished hopes of such a thing.

"Now, let thought begin to assume shape and let theory, through test, become reality.

"The realization of these possibilities is for the future, but the present is the gate to the future, and we are responsible for the conditions which that future shall present to posterity.

"Let us then lay the foundation upon which this future shall rest. Let the women of the United States seek from the government this educational recognition in the establishing of this national school of industrial arts and sciences for women.

"Industrial knowledge will overcome shiftlessness and drudgery and lead to thrift, which is synonymous with prosperity. Then will follow scientific domesticity among the masses, which will give better, happier homes and lead onward toward that scientific motherhood which will develop the race of men until a perfect standard shall have been reached.

"Educational privileges from the government should precede political privileges, because in the pursuit of a scientific motherhood woman may find it necessary to use her political power to enact such laws as will make its highest realization possible, and to protect herself in the effort to save man from himself.

"Woman is the flower of the tree of life, holding in her mysterious life-giving power the fate of the future, and the voice of the future is calling to her to unfold this fate. There are many ominous portents around us.

"What means this universal restlessness among women of all classes, and countries? What means this universal joining of hands by women through international organization? What means this demand by women for wider fields of thought, for greater scope of action? What means this bursting of conventional bonds, this adaptation to the arbitrary dictates of progress, even to the annihilation of time-honored customs? What means this reaching out of women to help women? What means this effort toward physical development and the gaining of superior strength and health?

"It is the spirit of God moving upon the deeps of woman's soul, arousing her from a long lethargy and impelling her to prepare for her high destiny of the continued and higher evolution of the human race.

"What grander offering can we add to the grandeurs of the twentieth century than an effort to improve our race? What richer bequest can we give to posterity than this accomplished result?

"Every true woman will feel her heart leap with joy at the thought of assisting in perfecting her race and in conferring a permanent benefit to the earth.

"In this work American women are called to lead now, because America is destined to be the scene of the evolutionary activities of the near future, and she must take her place as a factor in this evolution.

"O grand work, to lead the movement for a higher humanity! and O wise and proud government, which shall stir this impulse into action and open wide the gate of opportunity for the fruition of its possibilities!

"When the government assures this opportunity to American women—which it will do if they ask for it—then will this become in truth our country, and woman will teach her sons and daughters to revere and bless more gratefully 'our flag,' which shall float, not only over brave and free men, but over happy scientific mothers, who will not shrink from the duty of giving to a government which recognizes them such men and women as shall make the nation great and strong and who shall produce in America 'a civilization grander than any the world has ever known.'"

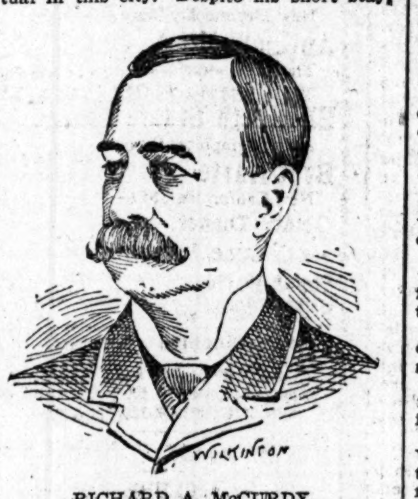
MR. RICHARD A. M'CURDY HERE.

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

His Visit Will Be a Short One, but He Found Time in Which To Visit the Exposition.

Mr. Richard A. McCurdy, president of the New York Mutual Life Insurance company, reached the city yesterday morning and registered at the Aragon.

He will leave for this morning for New York. Mr. McCurdy's visit to Atlanta was one on business entirely and he was engaged during nearly all of yesterday with the representatives of the New York Mutual in this city. Despite his short stay,



RICHARD A. McCURDY.

Mr. McCurdy, who takes a deep interest in the progress of the south and of Atlanta especially, found time to go out to the exposition grounds.

"I have heard glowing reports of the exposition," said Mr. McCurdy yesterday, "but my visit to the grounds was a very short one and I am not competent to express an opinion. My trip to Atlanta was one on private business."

Mr. McCurdy is at the head of an insurance company that is in the very first rank of the insurance companies of the world. He is a man of wonderful magnetism. He is recognized as a business man of great resources and has done much toward maintaining the splendid standard he has set for it. His ability is recognized as far beyond the ordinary, and an expression from him never fails to carry weight no matter what may be the subject under discussion.

FOR WOMEN ONLY!

AND MEN.

It is careless disregard for personal appearance that permits toleration of gray or bleached hair—so detracting from beauty—when the hair may be of witching beauty, with the gloss and vigor of youth.

PATTI WRITES ABOUT HER HAIR!

HOFFMAN HOUSE, NEW YORK,
APRIL 24, 1890.

TO THE IMPERIAL CHEMICAL MFG. CO.:

So much has been said in the newspapers about the color of my hair, I deem it but just to say it is due to your Imperial Hair Regenerator, which I have been and am now using. I found the court hair dresser in London was applying it to ladies in high social position, and I first had it applied by him, and now, during my stay in New York, I have had the application renewed by you.

The result has been beyond my highest expectation. The color obtained is most beautiful, uniform, and, best of all, I find it harmless. Your preparation has my cordial recommendation. I believe there is nothing in the world for the hair like it.

ADELINA PATTI NICOLINI.

Even THE PRINCESS OF WALES uses and indorses it. Would that be so if it were not of wonderful merit and value?

READ WHAT A PHYSICIAN WRITES

WASHINGTON D. C., MARCH 5, 1889.

TO THE IMPERIAL CHEMICAL MFG. CO., NEW YORK CITY:

I have carefully examined your Imperial Hair Regenerator, and take pleasure in stating that I find no deleterious substances whatever in its composition, and that it may be used with perfect safety for the purposes for which you recommend it. Yours very respectfully,

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, M. D.,
715 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

A judge of the supreme court has declared that THE IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR IS THE ONLY—remember, that—THE ONLY "harmless and genuine hair regenerator."

You can trust the hairdresser or druggist that warns you about the use of anything but

The Imperial Hair Regenerator,

and tells you that any one who sells the dangerous impositions and smeary dyes that are on the market cares more for his profit than for your health. You can trust that dealer. These are the colors. Which do you need?

No. 1. Black.
No. 2. Dark Brown.
No. 3. Medium Brown.
No. 4. Chestnut.
No. 5. Light Chestnut.
No. 6. Gold Blond.
No. 7. Ash Blond.

Some persons are unable to tell the exact shade of their hair. If you will mail us a sample of your hair we will restore it to its natural color free of charge, and tell you which number Regenerator to send for or get of your druggist or hairdresser.

THE IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR

On every genuine bottle. Sole manufacturers and patentees, Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company, 292 Fifth avenue, New York.

In Atlanta—Jacobs' Pharmacy Company. Mrs. M. L. Ashton, 56½ Whitehall street.

FLORIDA'S CUBANS

Sketch of the Coming Port Tampa and Its Surroundings.

HOW PATRIOTS ARE UNITED

They Have a Thorough Organization. Characteristics of the Cigar Makers—Tobacco Growing.

Tampa, Fla., November 2.—With a population of 1,200 in 1880, Tampa has now, together with its outlying suburbs, 25,000 residents, an increase of almost 2,000 per cent in fifteen years. This remarkable increase has as its chief cause the removal to Tampa from Key West, New York and Havana of numerous cigar factories, which have brought in their train a heterogeneous host of cigar makers and their families. Every inducement was offered by the citizens of Tampa to attract these factories. Extensive suburbs were laid out, and each factory that came was given a tract of land and in many cases a building as well. As a result of this policy Tampa has today two cigar manufacturing suburbs with a combined population of 15,000. The buildings in these suburbs are of the flimsiest sort. There are a dozen brick buildings devoted to factory purposes and an equal number of brick business blocks, but with these exceptions there are only barn-like structures of wood and long rows of tenement houses. The cigar maker rarely owns the house in which he lives and is satisfied to pay the exorbitant rent. Frame houses which cost $350 each are rented to him at $3 a week. Thus does the speculator who gave so liberally of his land and money reap a remunerative harvest in return. Naturally the rapid growth of its suburbs has given new life to the older or American part of Tampa, which now has a population of over 10,000, with many handsome buildings, public and private, and a very fine hotel, the Tampa Bay.

The importance to Tampa of its cigar industries is shown by the statement that the customs receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were $625,864.84, of which 99 per cent came from Havana tobacco. The number of ciagrs made during the same period is estimated at 80,000,000 and the wages paid to cigar makers $2,500,000. The climatic conditions of warmth and moisture existing at Tampa are peculiarly favorable to the working of high grade tobacco, as is shown by the following summary of the temperature from twenty-five years' observation: spring 72 degrees, summer 80 degrees, autumn 73 degrees, winter 62 degrees. Rainfall from fifteen years' observation: spring 8.55 inches, summer 28.24 inches, autumn 10.63 inches, winter 8.04 inches.

The Cuban population of Ybor City and West Tampa, the new suburbs, does not, taken as a whole, impress the stranger favorably. The people are generally slovenly in dress, and their houses, though bright with red and blue paint, have surroundings that make little pretence to order and neatness. Moreover, the American aversion to the intermingling of blacks and whites is apparently wanting among the lower classes; for, whether they be of Spanish descent, full blooded negroes, or of some one of the many intermediate admixtures, they live together in perfect harmony.

The strong attachment to Catholicism for which Spain is noted is not found among her Cuban colonists here. The one Roman Catholic church in which services are held in the Spanish language, small as it is, is rarely filled; nor do the Protestant missions meet with much success. There is a private school in Ybor City where instruction is given in Spanish, but as a rule the Cuban parents prefer sending their children to the American schools, that they may learn English. In politics the Cubans are clannish. They have no particular partisan attachment, but vote with the party that best serves their interests, and in municipal elections the candidate who receives their support is sure of success. Like the French they consume great quantities of wine and brandy without being seriously affected by it. The cigar makers are well paid, receiving $2, $3 or even $4 a day, but few of them save their money.

In certain respects Ybor City and West Tampa are quite different Ybor City the Tampa are quite dissimilar. Ybor City, the older and much the larger of the two, was founded in 1886 by V. M. Ybor & Co. (now V. M. Ybor & Manrara) and Sanchez & Haya. Its population is heterogeneous. Besides the Cubans, who constitute four-fifths of the total, there are about 1,200 Americans, 1,000 Spaniards and 600 Italians.

The Cubans are the masters everywhere. The two papers printed in the Spanish language, The Esclavo (weekly) and The Cuba (daily), are zealous advocates of the independence of Cuba. Mass meetings are held from time to time at which orators denounce the tyranny of Spain in the most impassioned language. Everywhere is seen the flag that was taken to Cuba by Narcisso Lopez in 1851, with its three blue stripes, symbolical of the republican motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," and its lone star of pure white, floating in a triangular field of dark red, for "only by the shedding of blood will Cuba gain her independence." The Cubans even refuse to work in the same factory with "peninsulars," as they contemptuously dub the Spaniards. Consequently there are Cuban factories and Spanish factories. To this rule Seidenberg's factory is an exception. In it both Cubans and Spaniards are employed, and the professional reader, that universal accompaniment of every large cigar factory, reads to the workmen from his elevated stage the news of the day in Spanish and Cuban papers alternately, and makes no comment whatever. And yet, since the coming of the cigar factories to Tampa, there have been open hostilities between the Cubans and the Spaniards but once, and on that occasion the trouble was due less to political than to labor questions.

West Tampa differs from Ybor City in that it has no Spaniards whatever, and not more than 100 Americans. The entire absence of Spaniards is due to the fact that West Tampa was built up by Cubans who left Key West in 1894 and came to Tampa, because the manufacturers of Key West persisted in empjloying Spaniards. persisted in employing Spanish workmen.

When the revolution broke out in Cuba last February, it found the "exterior" Cubans fully organized throughout America into revolutionary societies, whose object was not only political propangandism, but principally the raising of funds, and to these societies the insurgents looked for moral and financial assistance. Wherever Cubans were found, in the United States Mexico, Central and South America, there were revolutionary societies, and all were bound together into a general organization with headquarters in New York. The territory covered by the Cuban Revolutionary Society was divided into districts and a vice delegate was appointed for each district.

The state of Florida, which alone comprised one district, was the most important of these, both in the number of Cubans and in the amount of money contributed by them to the revolutionary fund. Tampa alone has forty-six revolutionary societies, Ybor City thirty, and West Tampa sixteen. Key West has nearly as many, and Jacksonville and Ocala have several. The vice delegate of the district of Florida is Fernandez Figueredo, who occupies at present the position of bookkeeper in O'Halloran's factory in West Tampa. Mr. Figueredo, who was a colonel in the revolutionary army and a member of the revolutionary congress during the former war in Cuba, is a man of strong personality and great popularity among his fellow countrymen. To his industry and enthusiasm is largely due the effective organization of the Cubans of Tampa.

Ybor City and West Tampa differ in the organization of this revolutionary societies. The thirty societies of Ybor City are independent of the factories, while in West Tampa the employes of each of the sixteen large factories form a separate society. In Ybor City the amounts contributed by the societies to the revolutionary fund differ greatly. Each society is independent in this regard, and may give what it chooses. Some require their members to contribute 10 per cent of their weekly wages. Others ask a fixed sum—$2, $3 or $5 a week. On the other hand, the societies of West Tampa contribute 10 per cent of the aggregate weekly wages of their members, without exception. A member may give individually as much as he pleases, but he must give his tithe to the society. Every Cuban gives something, from the boy stripper who receives $3 a week to the sorter who receives $30. These contributions are collected weekly by Vice Delegate Figueredo and sent to the treasurer of the society at New York. The total is between $12,000 and $15,000 a month, or in round numbers about $150,000 a year.

It is not strange, therefore, that Spain keeps an angry eye on her rebellious subjects in Tampa, and impatiently awaits an opportunity to punish them. To do so would be a comparatively easy matter. Let Spain impose an export duty on Cuban tobacco equal to the difference in our tariff between the duties on raw and manufactured tobacco, and the cigar industries of Tampa would be ruined, 15,000 Cubans thrown out of employment and the annual contributions to the funds of the Cuban Revolutionary Society decreased by $150,000. For in that case cigars made in Havana could be offered for sale in the American market for less than the actual cost of making them in Tampa or Key West, since the cigar maker of Havana is satified with half the wages paid in the United States.

Were it not that she fears the moral effect of such a move on the American public, it is probable that Spain would have done this long ago. The possibility of such an export duty has already led the American dealer to buy heavily, with the inevitable result of a higher price. This upward tendency has been hastened by reports of poor crops and the destruction of plantations by the insurgents.

The suggestion has been made that Cuban tobacco be grown in Florida. It is the general impression that this tobacco loses its peculiar qualities when grown on other than Cuban soil, but there are those that deny this. At any rate the experiment is being made this autumn on a considerable scale. In addition to thousands of small planters who have planted on their own account, there are several large syndicates that have imported skilled labor from Cuba and are attempting the growing of this tobacco with most approved methods. Whatever the result may be, the experiment is being watched with interest.

TERRITORY MAPPED OUT.

The Southern Has Completed Its Reorganization for the Present.

The officials of the traffic department of the Southern have been busy for some time fixing out a plan for the complete reorganization of this department and have divided the territory of the freight and passenger force as follows:

First Traffic Division—Washington, D. C., to Danville, Va., and West Point, Va., to Danville, Va.

Second Traffic Division—Danville, Va., to Greensboro, N. C.; Goldsboro, N. C., to Charlotte, N. C.; Keysville, Va., to Durham, N. C.; Oxford, N. ., to Henderson, N. C.; University, N. C., to Chapel Hill, N. C.; Greensboro, N. C., to Wilkesboro, N. C.; Winston-Salem, N. C., to Mocksville, N. C.; High Point, N. C., to Asheborr, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C., to Norwood, N. C.

Third Traffic Division—Salisbury, N. C., to Paint Rock, N. C.; Murphy Junction, N. C., to Murphy, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C., to Taylorsville, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga.; Biltmore, N. C., to Spartanburg Junction, S. C.; Toccoa, Ga., to Elberton, Ga.; Chamblee, Ga., to Roswell, Ga.

Fourth Traffic Division—Charlotte, N. C., to Augusta, Ga.; Spartanburg, S. C., to Alston, S. C.; Greenville, S. C., to Columbia, S. C., and branches.

Fifth Traffic Division—Bristol, Tenn., to Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rogersville Junction, Tenn., to Rogersville, Tenn.; Morristown, Tenn., to Paint Rock, N. C.; Knoxville, Tenn., to Oakdale, Tenn.; Clinton, Tenn., to Jellico, Tenn.; Embreville Junction Tenn., to Embreville, Tenn.

Sixth Traffic Division—Chattanooga, Tenn., proper, and line south of Ooltewah Junction and Cleveland, Tenn., and branches, to Brunswick, Ga., inclusive; North Rome, Ga., to Attalla, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Valley, Ga.

Seventh Traffic Division—Atlanta, Ga., to Greenville, Miss.; Birmingham, Ala., to Birmingham Junction, Ala.; Gurnee Junction, Ala., to Blocton, Ala.

Eighth Traffic Division—Rome, Ga., to Meridian, Miss.; Marion Junction, Ala., to Akron, Ala.

Ninth Traffic Division—Louisville, Ky., to Lexington, Ky.; Lawrenceburg, Ky., to Burgin, Ky.; Versailles, Ky., to Georgetown, Ky.

WINTER TOURIST RATES.

The Approaching Season's Basis Will Be About the Same as Heretofore.

The members of the rate committee of the Southern States Passenger Association have about completed their work on the winter tourist rates which are to take effect for the approaching season.

These rates are allowed each year during the winter and spring months to those who desire to come from the cold and blizzard stricken hills and plains of the north to bask in the sunshine of the south for pleasure and health.

The rates have for a long time been practically the same from season to season, which was 2 cents per mile both ways. This concession on the part of the railroads has always had the desired effect of stimulating this annual winter passenger traffic considerably, making it so that many can come south who would not otherwise be able to do so with the regular rates of 3 cents per mile both ways in operation.

The passenger agents declare that the rates this year will be practically what they have been the past few seasons, and they all predict that there will be a greater influx of northern people to the south this winter than ever before.

The Plant steamship lines always take a hand in encouraging this business and it is said that already the passenger traffic to Cuba from Port Tampa is considerable. It is believed, however, that the reason for this up to date is that so many Cubans have been in America during the summer who are at this time returning to their homes on the island.

The Florida hotels are making ready to entertain greater crowds this winter than ever before.

TWO NEW STEAMSHIPS.

There Will Be Some Vast Improvements in Southern Lines.

Soon there will be two handsome new steamships plying in southern waters.

One of these is the new boat that is being built at Newport News for Mr. H. B. Plant and the other is the Comanche, which has lately been finished for the Clyde line. The Plant stamer will sail from Port Tampa and the Clyde boat will make Jacksonville its southern terminus.

These will be decidedly the handsomest coastwise steamers ever set plying in the waters of the southern coast.

The Clyde steamship line has launched its boat and will put it in operation between the south and the northeast in a very short time.

The Ocean Steamship Company, in connection with the Central railroad of Georgia, is donig a vastly increased business just at present, and one far in advance of the traffic at this period for several years past.

"77" FOR COLDS

CHILLED TO THE HEART.

Pneumonia (Inflammation of the Lungs) is caused by prolonged exposure to cold and fatigue.

OUTDOORS.—Becoming numb by a long cold drive—remaining in wet clothes, or lying on damp ground after football or tennis.

INDOORS.—Sewing all day in a cold room—sitting in an office, church or public hall that is not heated sends a chill to the heart, paralyzes the deep circulation, and Pneumonia or Grippe result.

In spite of these dangers, if you carry a bottle of "77" in your pocket, an occasional dose will prevent you taking cold.

"77" cures Cold, Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever.

"77" will "break up" a stubborn cold that "hangs on."

Dr. Humphreys puts up a Specific for every disease. They are described in his Manual, which is sent free.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets—fit your vest pocket; sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c, or five for $1.00. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 and 113 William street, New York. Be sure to get

H-U-M-P-H-R-E-Y-S'

A TRIP TO ATLANTA FREE OF CHARGE.

From The Rome Tribune.

During the exposition everybody will go to Atlanta, and the question of expense is a necessary subject for consideration. While there are many ways of economizing so as to leave an offset for your traveling expenses, there is no method of doing this more surely than by going to J. P. Stevens & Bro., the well-known jewelers, 47 Whitehall street, where watches, diamonds, silver, etc., will be offered you at such a low price that you will save your traveling expenses simply by the difference in their prices and what is demanded for the same thing at other places. Another point—what you get from J. P. Stevens & Bro. you can rest assured is pure. They have a great reputation for fair dealing and pure goods.

We Are Prepared.

To give perfect and complete satisfaction to buyers of Hats and Men's Furnishings. We never had a more select stock.

A. O. M. Gay & Son.

Hatters and Haberdashers,
18 Whitehall.

THE CENTRAL'S CHANGE.

There Will Be No Change in the Traffic Department.

Now that the Georgia Central has passed into other hands, but still remains a separate and distinct corporation from the Southern, it is interesting to observe that the officials declare that there will be no change in the management of the road.

The traffic department of the Central, in the hands of Major Shellman, General Freight Agent Winburn and General Passenger Agent Haile, has been well sustained for the past few years when business has been dull for all railway lines in the south and west, and it was a fit expression of the confidence in the ability of these men when the new board of directors in turning the property over somewhat and changing its name retained them to guard the traffic department.

In Atlanta the traffic interests of the Central are in good and safe hands. Mr. D. W. Appler as agent, Mr. Sam Webb as passenger agent and Mr. Robinson soliciting passenger agent, are all among the most active and most energetic railroad men who make up the great circle of wide-awake traffic men of Atlanta.

ATLANTA DAY.

Jonesboro Enterprise: Thursday was Atlanta day at the exposition and the joyous presence of the Gate City's thousands pervaded every booth and body on the vast area of grounds. The occasion truly marked the superb tribute of a great city to the magnificent production of its own pluck and enterprise.

Savannah Press: Atlanta day was a success at the exposition notwithstanding the rain. Thousands were at the grounds.

Malaria literally means bad air. Those who are exposed to malarial or other poisons should keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Pure blood is a foe to disease.

When Thinking of Shoes Remember We Are in the

SHOE BUSINESS

And desire your patronage. You will find us attentive, our Shoes correct and prices right.

JOHN M. MOORE,
30 WHITEHALL ST.

BOOKS AND PEOPLE.

A Glance at Recent Volumes—Gossip of a Personal Nature.

JULIAN HARRIS.

If you manage to read through "Chambliss's Diary; or Society as It Really Is," by W. H. Chambliss, you will probably wonder who snubbed the gentleman. The subtitle should have been, "or Society as Mr. Chambliss Thinks It Is."

What a mighty egotist Chambliss is. The greatness of his vanity commands added respect through its virulence. Three different pictures of the author appear in his book. Now, it may be possible that the book was written simply to secure an opportunity to present the three half-tones of the author. If that is true the spirit of malignant venom must merely be feigned, in order to furnish an occasion for them.

It might be well to tell something of Mr. Chambliss. He is a native of Mississippi, and should have remained in a silent corner of that state, but instead he headed into the great world at an early age. He went to New York and there, much to his young surprise, found that the public was thickly populated with people of many minds and many kinds. Then it was that he tore himself away and went aboard a vessel as an apprentice in the United States service. For the twelve years following this he traveled the high seas and went into many climes. He became a lieutenant in the merchant service and made San Francisco his home when a-land. It was in San Francisco—and we must believe it, since no better authority than Mr. Chambliss's own statement is convenient—that he became a society leader, and it is to the 400 of that city that he addresses himself and upon which his book is alleged to be based.

Throughout the book is highly sensational and exceedingly sallacious—two qualities which may manage to make it a successful book financially. It appeals to a great extent to the morbid side of a man's mind and suggests a very depraved state of affairs in the brain of the author. Doubtless there is something—perhaps much—to condemn in what is termed the "upper ten" of society. This will obtain as long as society exists. Social organics, like the body politic, will always be abused by some. But Mr. Chambliss, like others of his ilk, has fallen into the grievous error of attempting to prove the whole by a part—condemning all on account of one.

Mr. Chambliss arrogates much to himself in his pose as a reformer of society—a corrector of certain evils in that microcasm of pleasure. Despite his extensive travel and wide observation it can hardly be said that he placed himself, by this travel and by this observation, where he could take a stand as an authority on good form and good taste and good usages without placing himself liable to a charge of presumption. The 400 in San Francisco, for the 400 still exists despite the fearful and overwhelming arraignment of Mr. Chambliss, led by Greenway, Coker, Huntington, Fair and others, is called by the author "the parvenucracy," a term not only disreputably lacking in grammatical make-up, but decidedly strained. But it is a term under which Mr. Chambliss claims to incorporate those arch-parvenues who imagine that the mere acquisition of a few thousand dollars, coupled with insolence and arrogance, are all they require to secure an admission into the homes of culture and refinement. It is hardly necessary to suggest that Mr. Chambliss should be thoroughly acquainted with the full meaning of the phrase "arch-parvenu," though he might sometimes misapply it, for it is very certain that he knows one, at least, very intimately.

In his severity Mr. Chambliss almost reaches a frenzy, but falling short of that fine state in which Shakespeare's poet rolled his eyes, the author became instantly vulgar. Did he desire to teach a lesson—had he felt a tinge of real sincerity in his whole book—the author would have resorted to the finer shafts of wit, sarcasm and irony rather than to the sand-bag and bludgeon of abuse and vituperation. Some suggestion of his programme may be obtained when it is stated that he calls the members of the 400 "robbers," "cut-throats," "vulgarians,' "hoodlums," "murderers," gamblers," "bunco streerers," "saloon keepers," and the like. Mr. Chambliss overlooked at least one virtue that all of them have—the inability to write such a book as he has produced.

How the feeling of disappointment at his snubbing must have rankled in his breast—rankled until his better feelings were corroded and he had been left an ascetic of the pronounced type! In his diary he does not forget for an instant that he intends to print it all. He diverges in order to attack wealthy women for not consulting him before they marry titles. It is too bad that Mr. Chambliss lacks the refinement he would like to admire in others. Still Mr. Chambliss is not all bad—he is a shining example of what others should strive not to be, even after the 400 has ignored them.

The pictures are nearly as bad as the book, which is published by Chambliss & Co.—an explanation of how the book came to see type.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, have just sent out three very interesting books for girls. These books are "Witch Winnie at Versailles," by Elizabeth W. Champney; "Elsie's Journey on Inland Waters," by Martha Finley; and "A Sherburne Romance," by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "The Sherburne Series." All three of these belong to a series of interesting books and there are many who have probably anticipated their publication with much eagerness. This is the sixth volume of the "Witch Winnie Series," and in it the author has taken the heroine to the continent for art study. Many of the illustrations are reproduced from photographs of famous paintings in the art galleries of Versailles. Last year the followers of Miss Finley went to the world's fair with Elsie and in the present volume they mill accompany her on her homeward way over the Great Lakes of North America. In the end Elsie settles very happily at Newport. "A Sherburne Romance" is claimed to be the outcome of juvenile insistercе for a "live happy ever after" ending for Lyndell Sherburne, the heroine. Lyndell's romance is very pleasing and should be doubly so to the young friends that brought it about.

For sale at Lester's.

W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston, is sending out some healthy literature for boys and girls. One of their most recent volumes is "Quarterdeck and Fok'sle," by Molly Elliot Seawell. The stories by Miss Seawell are told with spirit and yet with a wonderful simplicity of style. Older people have found an interest in the exploits of "Little Jarvis." There are two stories in this recent volume. The first tells of a boy who disliked study. He disgraced himself by a failure to pass at Annapolis, where he went for examinations. The chagrin caused by his defeat brought the young man to his senses. He received a number of severe lessons and soon learned self-control and improved rapidly. Later he was successful, as he certainly deserved to be after his conquest of himself. The other story is based on the capture of General Prescott during the revolutionary war. This incident is an historical one, and a young American lad is made to play a logically important part. As usual with Miss Seawell, the young hero goes into the navy. There are five good pictures by George Gibbs. For sale at Lester's.

When I first became acquainted with "Mr. Midshipman Easy" it was between the covers of a very humble paper-back volume. After reading the story I felt sure that he had not been properly treated. But now, since G. P. Putnam's Sons have sent out their handsome "Mr. Midshipman Easy" (Malta edition) there is left no cause for complaint. It is a most artistically bound book and the pictures by R. F. Zogbaum are splendid. Each chapter, too, has a well-executed headpiece. The binding is yellow-gray buckram with a clever, not too profuse, cover design. It is hardly necessary to say that "Mr. Midshipman Easy" is one of Captain Marryat's best novels. It is the story of a youngster who has well-to-do parents. He gets aboard one of her majesty's ships and does valiant work. His thrashing of Vigers is the fact that lingered most vividly in my memory of the story. It is a wholesome book and would make any boy happy many times over, for it is always worth re-reading. It is for sale at Lester's.

"The Three Apprentices of Moon Street" is sent out by T. Y. Crowell & Co., and is an amusing and interesting book for boys. It is translated from the French of George Montorgeuil by Huntington Smith and has numerous illustrations by Louis de Reverend and Paul Stock. While I am inclined to believe that Mr. Smith has allowed himself unusual latitude in the translation, I am lead to think that some parts are rather adaptations. The three lively youngsters are called John, Johnnie and Jack. They are good-natured youngsters, but at times are inclined to be rather vicious. They get into a good deal of trouble and have as much more trouble getting out. One of the boys joins a traveling show and has a hard time getting back to his friends. It may prove a warning to the boy who wants to join every circus that comes to town.

For sale at Lester's.

"The Tiger of Mysore," by G. A. Henty, is published in handsome binding by Charles Scribner's Sons. When the hero of this entertaining story, Dick Holland, is a mere child, his father is wrecked on the coast of India and captured by soldiers of Tippoo Sahib. Along with one of his messmates he is made a slave. The comrade managed to escape and carried to Holland's family the news of his capture. Dick, whose mother is necessarily a native of India, teaches him the language of the country. When he is fifteen years of age he sails in company with his mother to the country of Tippoo Sahib to endeavor to secure his father's liberty. Soon after Dick's arrival in Inda England declares war on Tippoo Sahib and the young hero joins the English army. Many hair-breadth escapes follow and Dick rescues an English girl from slavery and finds and liberates his father, as becomes a dutiful son. The book will be well received by Mr. Henty's many young readers.

For sale at Lester's.

To the tender in age and credulous in belief "The Kanter Girls" by Mary L. B. Branch furnishes many interesting stories of dream land, where elves and gnomes flit about with wondrous ease. The author takes the Kanter girls, two sisters, and by means of magic rings (what would we do without magic rings and the like, which the poor jeweler of today, alas, knows nothing of?) weaves many fine trips through fairy land and employs many interesting incidents that will be pleasing to youthful minds. The style is simple and appropriately adapted. The book is elaborately illustrated by Helen Maitland Armstrong. Through these object lessons the interest is doubly enhanced. A little bluebird is made to play the part of the mainspring of the magic on which the story is based. Charles Scribner's Sons publish the book.

For sale at Lester's.

"The Horse Fair," by James Baldwin, profusely illustrated and prettily bound, has been published by The Century Company. It is a book that is delightfully written and the idea involved is a unique one. Throughout the book there is betrayed, on the part of the author, a great love for horses. The story is that of an American boy who is put in the care of Cheiron and taken to a place in the Unknown where he sees a gathering of famous and historical and legendary horses, such as mortal eyes never before looked upon. Think of a horse fair with such entries as Pegasus, Bucephalus, Helio's Four-in-Hand, Selene's Silver Grays, Tam O'Shanter's Maggis, Ichabod Crane's Gunpowder and the horses that Caesar, Napoleon, Washington, Lee, Grant and Sherman rode. There is much history to be delightfully and easily gained by the youngster who is fortunate enough to get one of these books.

For sale at Lester's.

"Paddy O'Learey and His Learned Pig" is a tittle which furnishes Elizabeth W. Champney ample occasion for an exceedingly clever story. Elizabeth Champney is well-known as the author of "The Vassar Girl" and other books. The adventures of Paddy and his learned pig are wonderfully interesting by Mrs. Champney's bright handling and the interest is maintained throughout the story. While the story of Paddy and the pig is told for the younger readers it will not be uninteresting to older ones. The illustrations by F. D. Steele are good. The book is published by Dodd, Mead & Company.

Books, Authors and Publishers.

When Dr. James Erskine Pendergrass comes south Mr. Alfred C. Newell would like very much to have a talk with him on telepathy or plagiarism—which ever happens to fit the particular case in which these two gentlemen are involved. About eight months or a year ago Mr. Newell wrote an article on "Folks Who Eat Clay" which appeared in The Constitution . In The Chicago Inter Ocean of a few weeks ago there was an interview purporting to have been spoken by one Dr. James Erskine Pendergrass, who is alleged to be well known as a traveler and a scientist. In this interview, which is regrading clay-eaters, Dr. Pendergrass gives almost verbatim, in many parts of it, the story written by Mr. Newell. Not less than 200 words are verbatim, and the thought in the rest is the same. The article by Mr. Newell was widely copied, and it is very likely that Dr. Pendergrass simply failed to put in a credit line.

It is to be regretted that such an admirable magazine as Harper's should be printed with the first several pages inverted. I saw a couple of copies in this shape and was surprised that such a dignified magazine should set a precedent of that kind. Looking up other copies of the monthly I saw that the mistake had been detected in time to make the change, but not before some copies were sent out. There are several good stories in it, though that by Brander Matthews is somewhat aimless and exceedingly unsatisfactory and ordinary.

The centuary of the birth of Keats is duly celebrated in The Critic of October 26th. Besides the leading article, "Stray Thoughts About Keats," there is a photographic reproduction of the tombs of the poet and his friend, the artist Severn, in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, with some interesting notes thereanent by John L. Hurst, a son of Bishop Hurst. Letters are printed from Dr. Conan Doyle, Edmund Gosse and Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, complaining of what they deem unauthorized publications of their writings. A review of Mme. Blanc's "Condition of Women in the United States" is accompanied by a portrait of the author. Lowell's "Last Poems," Frederick Remington's "Pony Tracks" and Leland's "Legions of Florence" are noticed, together with many other books; but the most striking review is, strange to say, a consideration of a work on "Qualifications for Ministerial Power."

Collier's Weekly (formerly Once a Week) raises a question as to the precursor of Edgar Allen Poe, quoting many poems of Dr. T. H. Chivers, of Georgia, to substantiate or at least lend plausibility to its suggestion that perhaps the author of "The Raven" drew some of his inspiration from this other American and southern poet, who was writing weird and musical lyrics before Poe was known. The author of this interesting article is Mr. Joel Benton, himself a poet of considerable merit, who has devoted much study and research to the subject. "The most Poe-like and the best of his pieces," writes Mr. Benton, "is undoubtedly his (Chivers's) Lily Adair.' If he really wrote this poem before Poe was known to him the coincidence of accent, rhythm and style with Poe's work suggests a curious study. Although the date of the book containing it was too late to show an antecedence to Poe, the separate pieces in the book must have preceded that year by a distance not now to be determined. It must be remembered, too, that the two volumes which were first issued by Chivers were given to the public, the second six years and the first fourteen before 'The Eonchs of Ruby' appeared; so that, if we properly antedate the poems Chivers collected in 1873, we had him writing in the Poe manner over sixty years ago—perhaps over seventy years ago."

The Authors' Journal for November is an interesting number. Its special "feature" is a forcible article on "The Practical in Literary Life," by Judge Tourgee, but the most interesting article perhaps is an anonymous one, "Reputation by Inheritance," which charges that one of the most popular authors of the day (whose name is not given) is a literary fraud, as the book which gave him his reputation was written by his father. A number of additions have been made to the "White List of Editors," which is a department published monthly giving the names of periodicals that deal honestly with contributors. Other special articles are "Writing for the Stage," by Clarence Herbert New; "The Proposed Authors' Trust," by Clarence Rowland; "The Public Taste in Plays," by Sir Henry Irving (an interview); "Within the Realm of Fiction," by Walter Barrett Brown; "Authorship as a Business," by Leon Mead; "Curiosities of Criticism;" "Two Practical Suggestions to Young Writers;" "Pen Pictures," a sketch and portrait of F. M. Bird, Editor of Lippincott's. In addition to these there are the usual departments: "The Manuscript Market," giving the month's births, deaths and changes in the periodical world; "Notes of Authors;" "Replies and Decisions" on literary matter; "Current Literary Articles," "The Month's New Books for Writers," etc. The Authors' Journal Publishing Company, of Nnw York.

In view of the present interest in the Armenian atrocities and the effect of European intervention with the Turks, a special interest attaches to the stirring romance "Djambek the Georgian," translated from the German of A. G. von Suttner, and published by D. Appleton & Co. This is a tale of modern Turkey.

An interesting little book, by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., made up of essays, several of which have appeared in The Atlantic Monthly, will be published by Macmillan & Co., in style uniform with Professor Corson's "Aims of Literary Study." "American Types," as the book is to be called, deals with different varieties of American character, chiefly philosophical and literary, such as the American pessimist, the American man of letters, the American Epicurean, etc. The author's aim is to suggest and state problems of life and character rather than to suggest a solution of them.

"Corruption," the new novel by Percy White, author of "Mr. Bailey-Martin," is said to offer a very striking and internal view of political and social life in London. It is to be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co.

The editors of McClure's Magazine call attention to the unaccountable neglect of Lincoln as a subject for a magazine serial. Books about Lincoln have necessarily—like all books of biography—a limited circulation, and only once before has a magazine published a life of Lincoln. People at large know little of the first forty years of Lincoln's life. Few know that he was a man grown before he left Indiana for Illinois. He spent fourteen years in southern Indiana and left there in his twenty-second year.

The opening chapter of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, "Sir George Tressady," which begins in the November Century, describes an election in England. Mrs. Ward's well-remembered heroine, "Marcella," reappears early in this story.

"Trouting on Clark's Fork," by General F. W. Benteen, of Atlanta, will appear in the November number of "Recreation."

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Arrival and Departure of All Trains From this City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway Company.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*35	Washington	5 20 am	*12	Richmond	7 50 am
*37	Washington	3 55 pm	*38	Washington	12 00 m
31	Washington	10 20 am	*36	Washington	11 15 pm
17	Toccoa	8 30 am	32	Washington	4 00 pm
*11	Richmond	9 30 pm	18	Toccoa	4 35 pm
*8	Chattanooga	6 40 am	*13	Chattanooga	5 10 am
*10	Chattanooga	12 10 pm	*9	Chattanooga	4 30 pm
*14	Chattanooga	10 40 pm	*7	Chattanooga	11 15 pm
*24	Rome	9 45 am	*35	Birmingham	6 00 am
*38	Gr'nville, Miss.	11 40 am	*11	Birmingham	11 30 pm
*12	Birmingham	8 45 am	*37	Gr'nville, Miss.	4 10 pm
36	Birmingham	10 00 pm	*15	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
*26	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	*8	Brunswick	8 00 am
*13	Brunswick	5 45 am	*14	Brunswick	10 50 pm
*7	Brunswick	7 45 pm	*10	Macon	4 10 pm
*9	Macon	11 45 am	*22	Macon	7 00 am
*21	Macon	9 35 am	*28	Rome	6 15 pm
*19	Fort Valley	10 45 pm	*20	Fort Valley	4 35 pm

Central of Georgia Railway Co.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
101	Hapeville	6 30 am	100	Hapeville	5 30 am
*3	Savannah	7 45 am	102	Hapeville	6 40 am
103	Hapeville	7 55 am	*2	Savannah	7 30 am
*11	Macon	9 30 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	106	Hapeville	10 20 am
*13	Macon	10 00 am	108	Hapeville	12 15 pm
107	Hapeville	11 30 am	110	Hapeville	2 45 pm
109	Hapeville	2 00 pm	112	Hapeville	4 30 pm
111	Hapeville	4 00 pm	*14	Macon	5 00 pm
113	Hapeville	6 05 pm	114	Hapeville	6 10 pm
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	*4	Savannah	7 00 pm
*1	Savannah	8 05 pm	12	Macon	11 30 pm
‡117	Hapeville	10 40 am	‡116	Hapeville	9 00 am
‡119	Hapeville	2 45 pm	‡118	Hapeville	12 50 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
12	Palmetto	6 05 am	*35	Montgomery	5 35 am
14	Manchester	8 20 am	11	Manchester	8 15 am
40	Opelika	9 55 am	13	Manchester	2 35 pm
16	Manchester	10 30 pm	15	Palmetto	11 50 am
*38	Montgomery	11 40 am	17	Manchester	2 30 pm
18	Palmetto	2 20 pm	*37	Selma	4 20 pm
20	Manchester	3 40 pm	*39	Opelika	5 45 pm
*34	Selma	6 15 pm	19	Palmetto	6 15 am
*36	Selma	11 05 pm	*33	Selma	11 25 pm
‡42	Opelika	10 30 am	‡27	Manchester	1 00 pm
‡26	Manchester	3 55 pm			

Western and Atlantic.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*3	Nashville	7 00 am	*2	Nashville	8 05 am
75	Marietta	8 30 am	*92	Nashville	10 00 am
73	Rome	9 45 am	*94	Cincinnati	3 00 pm
*95	Cincinnati	11 55 am	72	Rome	5 01 pm
*93	Nashville	5 00 pm	74	Marietta	5 35 pm
*1	Nashville	6 25 pm	*4	Nashville	8 20 pm

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*3	Augusta	5 00 am	*2	Augusta	7 15 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	18	Athens	5 00 pm
17	Athens	10 15 pm	*28	Augusta	3 05 pm
*27	Augusta	12 15 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
*1	Augusta	6 10 pm	*4	Augusta	10 45 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

(GEORGIA, CAROLINA & NORTHERN DIVISION.)

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*41	Norfolk	5 20 am	*31	Charleston	7 15 am
43	Athens	8 00 am	*402	Washington	12 00 m
*403	Washington	4 09 pm	36	Athens	3 40 pm
*45	Charleston	6 45 pm	*38	Norfolk	7 45 pm

Georgia Midland and Gulf.

(VIA CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RY. CO. TO GRIFFIN.)

ARRIVE FROM—		DEPART TO—	
Columbus	10 00 am	Columbus	7 30 am
Columbus	8 05 pm	Columbus	5 00 pm

Middle Georgia and Atlantic.

ARRIVE FROM—		DEPART TO—	
Milledgeville	10 15 am	Milledgeville	7 15 am
Milledgeville	6 10 pm	Milledgeville	5 00 pm

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Lv Atlanta	5 35 a m	4 20 p m	5 45 p m	11 25 p m
Ar Newnan	6 45 a m	5 24 p m	7 20 p m	1 10 a m
LaGrange	7 46 a m	6 22 p m	8 25 p m	2 25 a m
W. Point	8 16 a m	6 48 p m	8 57 p m	3 00 a m
Ar Opelika	9 00 a m	7 25 p m	940 p m	3 54 a m
Columbus	10 15 a m			
Mont'g'y.	10 45 a m	9 20 p m		6 20 a m
Selma		11 30 p m		9 30 a m
Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m		
Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m		1 40 p m
N. Orleans	8 30 p m	7 35 a m		6 50 p m
Ar Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m		8 45 a m

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 40 Dy ex S	No. 34 Daily	No. 3 Daily
Lv Houston	5 50 a m	No. 42 Lv Opelika 6 30 a m. Sun Only Ar Atlanta 10 30 a m		6 55 p m
N-Orleans	7 50 p m			7 10 a m
Mobile	12 20 a m			12 20 p m
Pensacola	11 25 p m			12 30 p m
Selma			9 40 a m	3 30 p m
Mont'g'y.	6 20 a m		11 55 a m	5 45 p m
Columbus			12 50 p m	
Ar Opelika	8 16 a m	6 00 a m	2 10 p m	7 52 p m
W. Point	8 55 a m	6 47 a m	2 55 p m	8 32 p m
LaGrange	9 25 a m	7 21 a m	3 25 p m	8 59 p m
Newnan	10 27 a m	8 29 a m	4 35 p m	9 52 p m
Ar Atlanta	11 40 a m	9 55 a m	6 15 p m	11 05 p m

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Dress Goods.

Our success has not been achieved by misrepresentations. Our aim is to satisfy you in every way. In this department you will find the largest collection of new choice designs and colorings in Boucles, Plaids and Persian effects. Full line Velvets, Trimmings and Buttons to match each piece. Thorough, competent, polite salesmen to serve you.

Wool Plaids in fine soft finish. All clans represented. Every combination of colors. Real value, 40c 23c

Silk and Wool Plaids in soft harmonious colorings. Real value $1.00 .... 79c

Stylish Boucle Goods, in full line of Shades, 36 inches wide. Real value 35c 19c

Beautiful line of Boucles, in stripes and plaids, all wool, 38 inches wide, the latest colorings. Real value 75c 49c

54 inch Silk and Wool Camel's Hair, broken plaid Boucles. Real value $1.75 .... $1.00

36 inch All Wool Henrietta, in all colors, closely woven. Real value 40c 25c

Linings.

This Department is very important to buyers—and one in which we take special interest. Constantly on the alert for the new things. But remember the prices are never one cent too high.

Wigan 8c
Crinoline 9c
Silesia 10c
Linen Canvas 12 1-2c
Fiber Chamois 17c
Cotton Moreen 15c
Wool Moreen 35c
Grass Cloth 8c
Cambrics 4c
Hair Cloth 27 1-2c
Twill Moreen 17c

Gloves.

Here we lead the procession in variety, quality and lowness of price. Kid Gloves, Cashmere Gloves, Wool Gloves, Mittens for Infants, Children, Ladies and Men. We make a specialty of heavy Gloves and Mitts for motormen and Draymen.

Child's Mitts 10c
Ladies' Mitts 10c
Misses' Gloves 13c
Ladies' Gloves 25c
Ladies' Gauntlets 25c
Gents' Buck Gloves 25c
Gents' Dogskin Gloves 48c
Gents' Driving Gloves $1.00
Heavy Wool Mitts, Motormen's friend 25c

Handkerchiefs.

Week by week Handkerchief bargains grow more commanding here. You shall share our good fortune. Lots bought at 40c on the dollar.

Child's Hemstitched 3c
Child's Initial 4c
Child's colored bordered 5c
Ladies' Embroidered 5c
Ladies' Lace Edge 10c
Ladies' Linen Hemstitched ... 12 1-2c
Ladies' fancy Embroidered 15c
Gents' Linen finished 5c
Gents' all Linen 12 1-2c
Gents' Japanette 15c
Gents' Silk Initial 25c
Gents' Linen colored bordered ... 25c
Bandana 10c

Notions.

This department interests the Ladies at all times. This week shall be great in this department.

Whalebones 5c
Bone Casing 2c
Patent Hooks and Eyes 4c
Velveteen Binding 8c
Kid Curlers 5c
Curling Irons 5c
Fancy Hairpins 19c
Side Combs 5c, 10c, 15c
Ruffled Silk Elastic 25c
Ink 3c
Ammonia 8c
Vaseline 8c
Paper 5c
Envelopes 3c
Toilet Paper 5c
Belts 25c
Belt Pins 5c
Belt Buckles 10c
Pearl Buttons 5c
Pins 1c
Needles 2c
Dress Shields 10c
Zephyr 4c
Cacasetta 5c
Swan Down 9c
Rice Powder 9c

Flannels.

The cold weather is on us. Our Flannel Department a grand collection of all warm clothes woven. The prices low enough to suit the closest buyers.

24-inch all wool heavy Twilled Flannel; real value 25c 15c

28-inch all wool extra heavy medicated Wool Flannel; real value 40c 25c

26-inch all wool White Flannel, soft finish; real value 40c 26c

32-inch all wool extra fine weave White Flannel; real value 50c 35c

27-inch heavy wool plaid Flannels in bright and medium shades; real value 35c 20c

27-inch French Flannels in plaids and pin stripes in endless variety, of designs for infants' sacques and wraps; real value 75c 48c

27-inch extra heavy mixed Flannel, for skirts, in blue and brown; real value 25c 15c

Waists and Suits.

Waists and Suits sold by us carry all the good points of style and construction. It is modern dress economy accompanied by correct style.

Choice Silk Waist in dark colorings, stripes and figures, correct style; real value $6.00 ...... $4.48

Heavy all-wool Serge Reefer Suits, Ripple Back, large Sleeves. Real value $9.00, at $6.00

Mixed camel hair all wool Suits, Ripple Back, Melon Sleeves, box front, large Buttons. Real value $15.00 .... $10.50

Black Boucle all-wool Suits, Ripple Back, full sleeves, Box front, large pearl buttons. Real value $20.00 .... $14.00

Blankets and Comforts.

There is nothing that adds so much to comfort as nice warm covering. Monday we will open up a new stock of Blankets and Comforts at unheard of prices.

Ten-quarter Heavy Comfort, well quilted. Real value $1.00, 69c

11-4 Comfort, Sateen top, lined with oil calico, filled with fine cotton; real value $1.75 .... $1.19

11-4 extra fine Comfort, covered with fine figured Silesia, lined with fast colored oiled calico; real value $2.50 .... $1.69

10-4 Cotton Blanket, in white, with colored borders or natural gray, soft and fine; real value $1.25 .... 75c

10-4 full 6 lb. Gray Blanket, cotton and wool mixed; real value $1.50 .... $1.00

11-4 White Wool Blanket, with red or blue borders, a special bargain; real value $3.50 .... $2.50

11-4 All-wool California Blanket, assorted borders, a grand chance; real value $5.00 .... $3.99

Good wearing Shoes at Low Prices are trade winners.
... Our sales for last week have been immense. ...

Shoes.

Infants' Dongola Button, 3-5 ..... 25c
Infants' soft sole Button, 0-4 ... 25c
Infants' French Kid Button, 2-5 .. 50c
Childs' Dongola Button, 6-8 ..... 50c
Child's French Kid Button, 6-8 .. 75c
Misses' Grain Button, 12-2 .... 75c

Shoes.

Misses' Peb Goat Button, 12-2 .. $1.00
Misses' Dongola Button, 12-2 .. $1.00
Misses' Vici Kid Button, 12-2 .. $1.25
Misses' Dongola Welt Button, 12-2 .... $2.00
Ladies' Dongola Button, 2-8 ... $1.25

Shoes.

Ladies' Vici Kid Button, 2-8 ... $1.50
Ladies' Fine Dongola Button, 2-8 .... $2.00
Ladies' French Kid Button, 2-6. $3.00
Ladies' Dongola Welt Button, 1-6 .... $2.50

Our line of Shoes for Men and Boys simply unmatchable in quality and price

34 PAGES **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** THIRD PART. 25-34

VOL. XXVIII ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS

M. RICH & BROTHERS,

54 and 56 Whitehall Street.

SILKS

New :-: Stock

Just Received

Black :=: Silks.

We Have the Finest Money Can Buy.

BLACK RHADAMES,
TAFFETAS, FAILLES,
ARMURES, GROS GRAINS,

SATIN-De-LYONS,
TRICOTINES, BRILLIANTS,

DUCHESSE SATINS,
MARVELLEAUX,

All kinds of Fancy Black Silks in Stripes and Figures.

OUR COLORED SILKS.

We have just received a great line of China Silks, Dresden Effects, Persian styles and all the new, stylish effects.

Plaid Silks for Waists.

The prettiest in the market, from 75c to $2.00 a yard.

Trimming, Silks and Velvet.

A new stock of all the stylish shades in market. Figured Taffetas, Stylish Plaids, Persian Effects, Polka Dots, Brocades, etc., 75c to $5.00 a yard.

EVENING SILKS.

Silk Gauze and Net Fabrics, Evening Shades in Brocades, Striped Dresden Effects, Persian and Lace Effects from all foreign markets.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

New lines received during the last few days. Latest colorings and effects at prices that warrant them to move with a rush.

Fine Black and Colored Serges at 25c a yard and up.

Extra quality Boucle in all new colorings, 50c a yard.

Scotch Mixtures, Cheviots and all newest weaves in colored received in last few days.

PLAIDS

50 pieces new Worsted Plaids. Such a pretty line of Plaids have not been seen in years.

Hosiery, Underwear, Etc.

Silk-finish Hosiery, double knee, heel and toe, at 24c a pair.

Spun Silk Hosiery, 32 1-2c a pair.

Ladies' 50c Stockings, this week at 35c a pair.

Misses' School Hose, full seamless, fast black, only 10c a pair.

Misses' 1-1 Ribbed Hose, double knee, heel and toe, Hermsdorf Black, at 15c a pair. They are worth 25c a pair.

A line of Bicycle Hose at exceedingly low prices.

Gents' full regular-made Hose, 10c a pair.

Gents' Hose at 25c a pair. The best in Atlanta.

Ladies' Egyptian Wool Vests, with Satin Ribbon, this week 25c.

Ladies' Black, Gray and White Wool Vests, the best value in the country, at $1.00.

Our Underwear and Hosiery Departments are complete in every respect. You can buy Hosiery or Underwear—any grade, and price—and get as good value as can be found in any retail store in the United States.

SPECIAL!

Ladies' Silk Waists in Surah Silk, Black or Navy Blue. Former price $5.00, now $3.37 each.

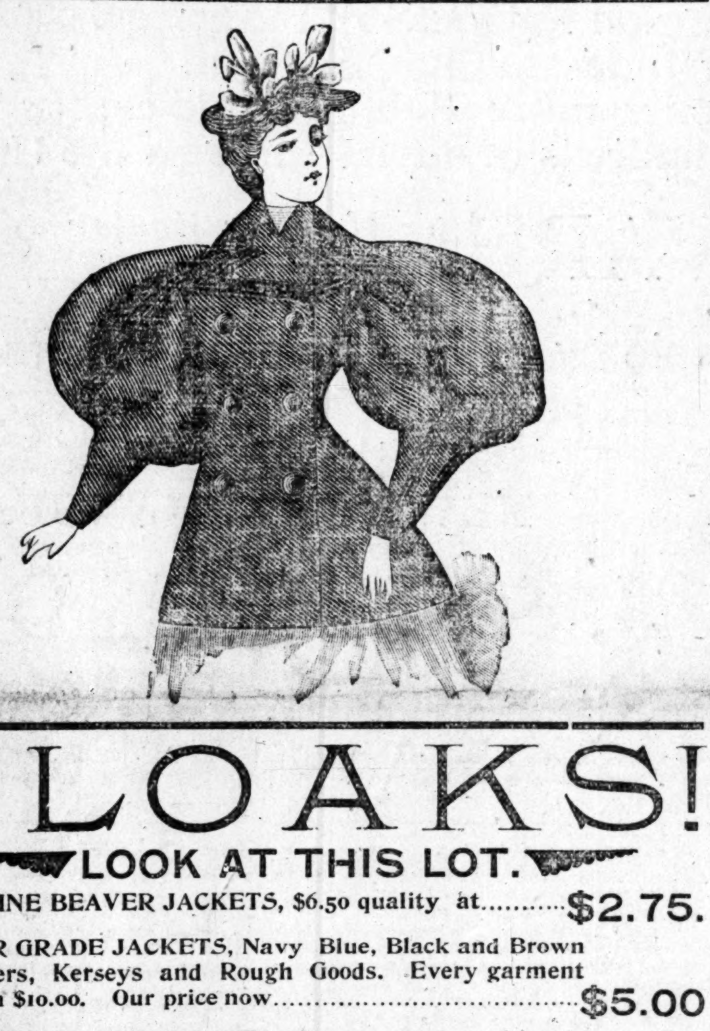
Our Mr. M. Rich has just returned from the eastern markets where,

BUYING FOR CASH,

OBTAINED GOODS AT ONE-THIRD THEIR VALUE.

THE PRICES QUOTED BELOW

Need no argument to force their claims upon the purchasing public.



CLOAKS!

LOOK AT THIS LOT.

125 FINE BEAVER JACKETS, $6.50 quality at.......... $2.75.

100 FINER GRADE JACKETS, Navy Blue, Black and Brown Beavers, Kerseys and Rough Goods. Every garment worth $10.00. Our price now.......... $5.00

250 FINE BLACK CLOTH CAPES. These goods have heretofore been retailed at $7.50. But bought at such a sacrifice that we offer them as a leader that competition can't touch, at.......... $3.50

450 Cloth Capes in another lot of finer quality goods. They are world beaters, at.......... $5.00

150 PLUSH AND BOUCLE CAPES. Not one in the lot worth less than $12.50. Some plain, some trimmed with thibet; no equal south, at.......... $7.50

Ladies' Suits.

75 Fine Cheviot Suits, Navy Blue and Black, with Melon Sleeve, English Box Front and Ruffle Back, worth $12.50. Our price Monday.......... $7.50

Ladies' Wrappers.

35 dozen of the best make-and-finish Wrappers in the market; best Prints, latest styles, ruffles on shoulders; Mourning and Colored Prints, worth $1.50, for this week at.......... 98 cts

With a rush early in the morning and late in the evening we are turning out . . . .

THE GREATEST VALUES

ever turned out of a Cloak Department South. We will have more help Monday and all will receive due attention.

Rockers! Rockers!!

500 extra finish, large Arm Willow Rockers at $1.75 each.
200 large Willow Rockers without arms, only $1.50 each.

Chairs of All Kinds.

Cobbler Seat Rockers $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and up.
Upholstered Rockers in plush or tapestry, $3.00 to $6.00.
Diningroom Chairs, a large assortment, 60c, 75c, 80c and up to $1.50 each.
Office Furniture, the largest stock south.
Flat Top Desks, $10.00 and up.
Roller Top Desks, $15.00 and up.
Parlor Suits, handsome styles, 5 and 6-piece Suits at $20.00, $25.00 and $30.00 per suit.
Couches and Lounges all prices; Bed Lounges from $9 to $15 each.
Solid Oak Tables for bedrooms, etc., at $1.25 to $2.00 each.

BLANKETS!

RECEIVED SATURDAY:

500 pairs 10-4 White Blankets at 85c a pair.

500 pairs 11-4 White Blankets at $1.00 a pair.

500 pairs 11-4 White Blankets at $1.25 a pair.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.

425 pairs 10-4 White at $3.25.
350 pairs 11-4 White at $4 and $5.

Comfortables.

1000 full-size Cotton Comforts at 85c and $1.00 each.

500 Sateen Covered Comforts, fine cotton filling, good weight, at $1.25 each.

Down Comforts.

Just received a fine line extra heavy, full-size Comforts at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50.

NOW

FOR

FURNITURE BARGAINS.

We are Clearing the Way for Christmas NOVELTIES.

SEE - THAT

Solid Oak, 3-piece Bedroom Suit now offered at $12.50.

SIDEBOARDS—A large lot closing at $15.00 to $25.00.

HAT RACKS—At $7.00, $9.00, $11 and $15.

FOLDING BEDS—A few of our immense stock now offered at a sacrifice.

You Can Buy

Bedroom Suits,	Sideboards,
Diningroom Tables,	Bed Lounges,
Folding Beds,	Buffets,
Chiffoniers,	Leather Chairs,
Wardrobes,	Hat Racks,
Bedroom Tables,	China Closets,
Leather Lounges,	Book Cases

and Library Tables

33 1-3 Per Cent Less than Former Prices.

COME AND SEE!

Carpets . .

The Largest Stock in the Southern States.

Stocks are kept full; the latest tyles always on exhibition.

See our special patterns of Body Brussels, thd newest and latest shades, newest Dresden and Delft Blue Patterns.

We have a line of Tapestry Carpets equal in texture and weave to the best Body Brussels. A great selection this week at 55c to 75c a yard.

100 rolls bought before the recent advance; full standard extra supers, at 50c a yard.

Extra heavy Wool Ingrains at 60c a yard, made and laid; the best in the world.

Special Sale of Matting.

500 Rolls Just Received.

They are rather late, and we will sacrifice them to make them go.

100 pieces heavy China Matting at $4 per roll, 40 yards.

All $10 Mattings now $7. Matting worth 50c and 60c a yard now 30c.

Rugs! Rugs!!

Elegant Japanese Rugs just received. 2 ft. 6x5 ft. 6-inch Rugs at $1.25; 3x6 ft. Rugs at $1.50; 4x7 ft. Rugs at $3.00.

Elegant line of Rugs, carpet sizes, at prices to tempt you. Fur Rugs 3x6 only $1.50 this week.

We have the only genuine TURKISH RUGS in the city.

M. RICH & BROTHERS,

Entrance 54 and 56 Whitehall Street. Warerooms 54 and 56 Whitehall, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 East Hunter Streets.

Are showing new arrivals each day from the best makers of Europe and America.

Saxony Candelabra
English Glass Vases
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Boudoir Sets
Jardinieres
Gilt Mounted Vases

Dinner Sets
Breakfast Sets
Game Sets
Fish Sets
Toilet Sets

China Art Pieces
in
Crown Derby
Royal Worcester
Dresden
Royal Bonn

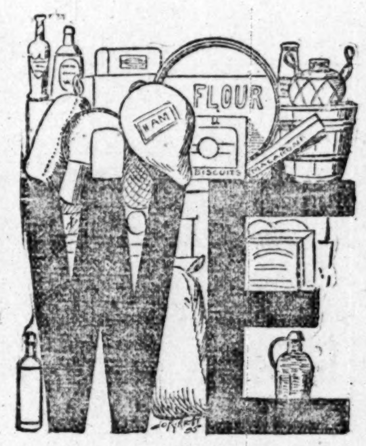
Rich Cut Glass
Cuttings
Bethesda, Genoa
Bristol, Liberty
Coral, Princess
Columbia, Richmond
Salvador, Laurel

Dresden Lamps
Princess Lamps
Rich Gold and Onyx Lamps
Onyx and Gold Cabinets
Decorated Lamp Globes
Rich Gold and Onyx Tables

Prices the very lowest.
Shapes the very newest.
Decorations the most choice.
Styles the most exclusive.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.,

61 Peachtree St.



Would be covered up with groceries if we didn't keep things going lively.

We calculate upon keeping every old customer and getting some new ones every week, and order stock accordingly. People seem to want everything we buy—but that's the reason we buy it. Groceries well bought are half sold, and more, too, in our case. We have the kinds and qualities people want, still prices must suit or you would not buy. We are stocked full of new rasins at 6c, cleaned currants 10c, new evaporated apples. Fresh mince meat 10c pound. Pearl, barley and lentals, sago and tapioca just in, four pounds for 25c. Hams at 11c and Elgin creamery butter at 25c. Lead with new crop New Orleans syrup at 60c. French pears at 15c. Fresh B. W. flour and maple syrup are fine. Come and bring your friends with you and enjoy a fine cup of tea and coffee without money or without price. J. H. GLENN, 90 Whitehall.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874.

Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

Established 1870.

ACKNOWLEDGED EVERYWHERE AS THE

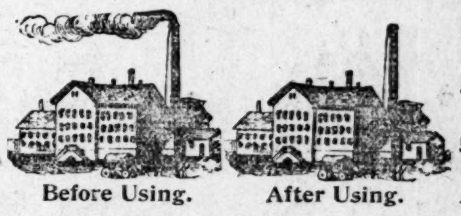
MOST PERFECT GLASSES MADE.

Having our own plant, operated by electric motor power, we are prepared to do all kinds of special work, including Oculists' Prescriptions, within a few hours after the order is taken.

SPECIAL FEATURE—Eye Glasses and Spectacles repaired and made as good as new. A corps of experienced and obliging opticians constantly in attendance.

A. K. HAWKES,

Manufacturing Optician, 12 Whitehall St.



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BURNS'S SMOKE CONSUMER AND FUEL SAVER

abates the smoke nuisance and saves labor.

500 and 502 Boyce Builing, 112 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Address P. O. BURNS, Hotel Granite, Atlanta, Ga.

HEATING BY EXHAUST STEAM

Without Back Pressure, by the VACUUM SYSTEM.

ADVANTAGES.

1.—Can be attached to existing plants at little expense.

2.—Effects greatest efficiency from the heating surface by the removal of the water and air, preventing water hammer and stagnant circulation.

3.—Saves coal by removal of back pressure from engines; water of condensation, etc.

PATENTED.

We are owners of the patent, and have equipped the largest plants in the United States.

Over five hundred now in use.

Will visit your plant and tell you how much we can benefit you, if you so desire.

SPECIALISTS in examining steam plants where increased efficiency and greater economy are desired in heating feed water for steam boilers, also warming buildings by the utilization of exhaust steam without back pressure upon the engine, irrespective of present heaters or methods employed.

WARREN WEBSTER & CO.,
Exhaust Steam Specialist,
CAMDEN, N. J.

E. W. DUTTON, M. E.,
Atlanta Manager, Gould Building.

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.,

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PAINTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Get our prices before buying. We will save you money.

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GET YOUR . . . BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, ELECTROTYPING, Etc.-Etc., of

Printing

The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company,

GEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.

"Consult them before placing your orders."

THE MANAGEMENT OF A LARGE BUSINESS

like ours is not an easy task. In fact, it is only by diligent and constant effort that an extensive business can be successfully carried on. Untiring exertion is necessary to improve the system of service—to secure the best and newest goods—and to place them before the public at the very lowest prices. To this efficient service of the community, we constantly devote our best energies.

The City and the Country Alike Are Ringing With the News of Our Low Prices.

We've exhausted the possibility of low prices, not as the fag-end of a season, Job Lots, Bankrupt Creditors' Sales, etc., but in the establishment of year-round low prices for indisputably reliable goods.

CAN'T TURN BACK THE TIDES.

The store keeps filling up with greater crowds of buyers. The secret is we are giving better goods for less money, and they—the people—are appreciating. Their savings in outfits of Clothing go for very considerable in the purchase of other things.

The People Will Be Well Dressed This Winter.

Our Prices Will Not Pinch Their Pockets.

Our only fear in quoting prices is the people will not think they get good clothes—we've brought prices so very low. However, the risk is all ours, for we say, Bring back the goods at any time and get your money for any dissatisfaction. It's the strongest guarantee we can offer.

Eads-Neel Co.

Greatest on Earth. The Old Reliable

Grand Republic
CIGARROS AND CIGARS

OVER 300,000,000 SOLD!

No Cigar on Earth With Such a Record. Our Guarantee:

Long Havana Filler, Sumatra Wrapper, Hand Made

J. J. & J. E. MADDOX

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NEW YORK, MANUFACTURERS.

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MARIE ANTOINETTE!

Absolutely the finest high-grade Cigar made in the world. Endorsed and used by all the leading clubs and club men in America, notably:

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The Calumet Club, Chicago.
The Irquois Club, Chicago.
The Chicago Athletic Club, Chicago.
The Queen City Club, Cincinnati.
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By hundreds of others through the United States.

BEWARE! If your dealer offers you others just as good.

For sale by all dealers of High Grade Goods

E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.,

NEW YORK, MANUFACTURERS.

J. J. & J. E. MADDOX,

Sole Distributers, ATLANTA, GA.

THE LAST STRUGGLE OF THE SIOUX.

Major-General Miles Tells the Story Of His Encounter With Tame Deer.

[NOTE—This paper will form a portion of a book about to be published by General Miles entitled, "From New England to the Golden Gate."]

The campaigns against the combined tribes composing the Sioux or Dakota nation had been prosecuted with such vigor and success through the latter half of 1876 and the early part of 1877 that by spring, 1877, all except one band had been brought into complete and final subjection. Lame Deer's band was still on the warpath, and that doughty chief had boasted that no force strong enough to beat him in battle could overtake him or come near his camp in his own chosen fastnesses. So while proper dispositions were being made of those Indians who had surrendered a command was being equipped to teach Lame Deer and his band that the white man could approach his villages.

After their people had surrendered and confidence had been restored it was explained to White Bull (or The Ice), Brave Wolf, Hump and others who acted as

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

hostages at the cantonment, now Fort Keogh, that it was very important that the only hostile camp left in the country should be brought in. They acquiesced fully, and in fact seemed much incensed because Lame Deer had staid out, knowing that his depredations would be charged to their people, who were disposed to remain at peace. When the command was ready to move May 2, 1877, some of these men were taken along as guides, as they were well acquainted with the habits and haunts of those who were still in hostility.

Four troops of the Second cavalry had been sent to report to me. With this command, two companies of the Fifth infantry and four of the Twenty-second infantry, I started up Tongue river, Montana, on the 5th of May, and after a march of sixty-three miles from the Yellowstone I crossed the trail of Lame Deer's camp, where he had moved west toward the Rosebud about the middle of April. Foreseeing that some of their men would be watching our command, we passed on as if apparently not noticing the trail or seeking their camp. After a short march beyond the trail the command went into camp apparently for the night on the Tongue river; then after dark, leaving our wagon train with an escort of three infantry companies, we marched directly west under cover of the darkness with the balance of the command straight across the country, as it was possible to move a body of mounted troops.

Hiding in a Pocket of the Mountain.

Although it rained during a part of the night, we marched as rapidly as possible in a country of that broken character, a distance of some thirty miles to a high divide between the Rosebud and Big Horn, a spur of the Wolf mountains. Here we concealed ourselves in a pocket of the mountains. This is a term used for describing a small park surrounded on all sides except the entrance by high bluffs or ridges. The scouts were then sent out and, carefully reconnoitering the country, they found that the camp of Lame Deer had passed only a few days before. Both the white scouts and the Indian performed their duties thoroughly, and from the top of a high peak they discovered the Indian village some fifteen miles in the distance.

Here we had an exhibition of the sharp eyes of the Indians accustomed to hunting game. When first seen the camp was not recognized by the white men, but the Indians declared that they could see the smoke over the village. To me it looked like mist of a white cloud against the side of the mountain until I examined it more carefully with a field glass. The Indians also announced that they could see ponies grazing on the hills. This was discovered to be correct by their companions, but not without using their field glasses.

How to get to this camp was the next question. It was impossible to approach it during the day time, so the command was concealed until night and then moved a short distance up one ravine and down another, all the time keeping under cover of the hills in a way not to be discovered. Thus we approached a point within eight miles of the village, where we remained until 1 o'clock the next morning. Then we started, moving slowly to the valley of the Rosebud and then up that valley for two or three miles, and at 4 o'clock a. m., May 7th, and just at the dawn of day we found ourselves in close proximity to the Indian village.

During this march as day was breaking and all nature seemed so peaceful, it appeared very strange that a body of men should be going to such a desperate encounter. At that time the prairies were covered with a rich green grass, the trees were in full foliage, the air was filled with the fragrant odors of beautiful wild flowers, and the birds were greeting the morning light with their sweetest melodies. If we had been going to some peaceful festival the scene could not have been more propitious.

The dismounted troops were unable to follow at the rapid pace that the mounted command now found necessary to take in order to enable them to reach the immediate vicinity of the Indians just at dawn, or as near that time as possible. The camp was on a tributary of the Rosebud known to the white men as the Big Muddy, but called by the Indians "Fat Horse Creek." They had given it this name because in spring the grass there was so abundant and rich that their horses feeding upon it always grew strong and fat.

A Charge Up the Valley.

The mounted infantry and scouts under Lieutenants Casey and Jerome were ordered to charge directly up the valley and stampede the Indian horses, while the battalion of cavalry followed at a gallop and attacked the camp. This attack was gallantly made. The command under Lieutenants Casey and Jerome stampeded the entire herd of ponies, horses and mules, some 450 in number and drove them five miles up the valley, where they rounded them up and by a long circuit brought them around to the rear of the command which was engaging Indians.

When attacked, the Indians fled from their camp, taking only what they carried in their hands, up among the high bluffs and rugged hills in that vicinity.

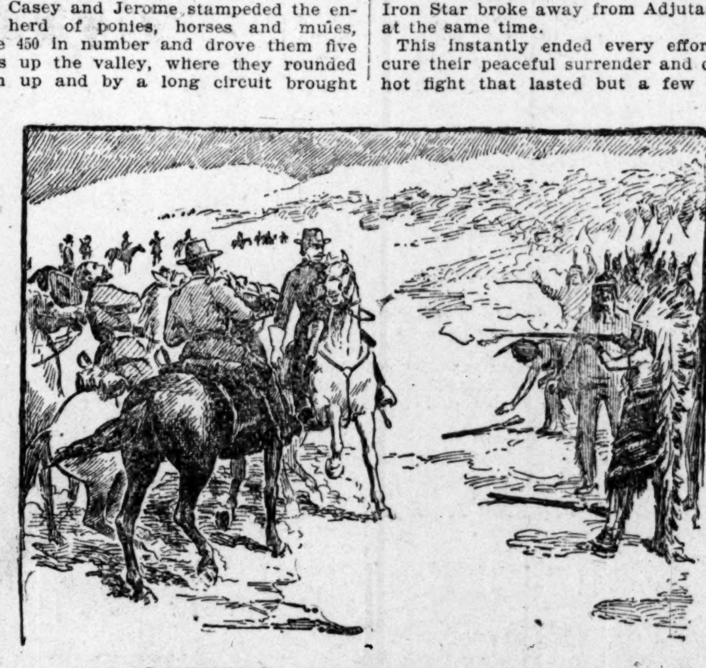
Firing was now going on all about us.

Hand to Hand with Lame Deer.

In the surprise and excitement of the wild onset of the charge a group of stalwart warriors were forced out from the others and became separated from the rest of the tribe. Before making the attack I had ordered our Sioux and Cheyenne Indians to call out to the Lame Deer Indians that if they threw down their arms and surrendered we would spare their lives, as I was anxious to capture some of them alive and hoped thereby to secure the surrender of all the Indians in the camp. As we galloped up to this group of warriors they apparently recognized the purport of the demand and dropped their arms upon the ground.

In order to assure them of our good will I called out "How-how-cola," meaning friend, and extended my hand to the chief, Lame Deer, which he grasped, and in a few seconds more I would have secured him and the others, although he was wild and trembling with excitement. My assistant, adjutant general, George W. Baird, was doing the same with the head warrior, Iron Star. Unfortunately, just at that time one of our white scouts rode up and joined the group of officers and soldiers with me. He had more enthusiasm than discretion, and, I presume, desiring to insure my safety, drew up his rifle and covered the Indian with it. Lame Deer saw this and evidently thought the young scout was going to shoot him. I know of no other motive for his subsequent act than the belief that he was to be killed whether he surrendered or not. As quick as thought, with one desperate, powerful effort he wrenched his hand from mine, although I tried to hold it. He grasped his rifle from the ground, ran backward a few steps, raised his rifle to his eye and fired. Seeing his determined face, his firm set jaw, wild eye and the open muzzle of his rifle I realized my danger and instantly wheeled my horse from him, and in this quick movement the horse slightly settled back upon his hanches. At that moment the rifle flashed within ten feet of me and the bullet whizzed past my breast, leaving me unharmed, but unfortunately killing a brave soldier near my side. Iron Star broke away from Adjutant Baird at the same time.

This instantly ended every effort to secure their peaceful surrender and opened a hot fight that lasted but a few seconds.



LAME DEER FIRING AT GENERAL MILES.

A dozen rifles and revolvers were opened on the scattered warriors who were fighting us and all went down quietly beneath the accurate, close and rapid fire. The whole incident was over in much less time than it takes to describe the scene.

Taking Lame Deer's Camp.

The main object of our expedition being now accomplished, and not desiring to risk any more lives in an encounter, we turned back and bivouacked at Lame Deer's camp, which was one of the richest I had ever seen. It was composed of fifty-one beautiful lodges, richly stored with robes, horse equipments and every other species of Indian property. Whatever was desired by the troops was taken possession of and the remainder burned up. The herd of horses were sleek, strong and in excellent condition.

During the engagement Major Dickey, by a forced march, moving to the sound of the guns, came up with his infantry command and on the morning following commenced the greatest circus I have ever witnessed. One hundred and fifty of the war and buffalo ponies were selected with which to mount our foot troops. The Fifth infantry was afterwards completely equipped in this way and on the frontier was sometimes called the Eleventh cavalry, there being but ten cavalry regiments in the army organization. Among the herd were some of the Seventh cavalry horses that had been captured at the Big Horn massacre, and these, with the brand "Seventh U. S.," were quickly secured by the infantry soldiers who did not regard themselves as expert horsemen.

Then came the problem of selecting the gentle, trained ponies from the vicious. The soldiers who were fortunate enough to select well trained buffalo or war ponies congratulated themselves in being able to put Indian bridles and saddles upon them, and even then they were not safe in mounting. Frequently it required the aid of two men to get one into the saddle. The ponies seemed suspicious of the white man as the American horse is of the wild Indian.

An Uncertain Mount.

Still many of the men succeeded in mounting, and in place of spurs used the Indian "quot," a stick about a foot long with a rawhide lash. These men were highly elated and the derisive remarks to their unfortunate comrades were equal to most of the witticisms I have heard on the stump or under canvas. Some of the ponies would not allow a white man to go near them; others, as fast as the scouts or Indians could rope them, would submit to being bridled and saddled, and with the help of one or two men the infantrymen would mount, whereupon the pony would double up like a ball, make a bound into the air, coming down stiff-legged, and jump about over the prairie, as some described it, in every direction at the same time. In this way the soldier's hat would be first to fall, before many minutes he would follow suit and then frequently the pony would not stop until he had freed himself from the saddle, or sometimes he would gallop around the prairie and come back to the herd with the saddle underneath.

One hundred and fifty soldiers on the same field endeavoring to subdue the same number of ponies created a wild scene of excitement, which was not only humorous, but also somewhat dangerous; fortunately they did not have far to fall and the ground was covered with a heavy crop of green grass. This scene continued until the command was completely mounted and the ponies and the infantry had become better acquainted, then we took up our return march back to the cantonment.

As soon as the herd was brought back and secured another expedition was sent out to follow up the retreating Indians and to scour the country for detached parties or bands. This plan was continued by detachments under Captain Ball, of the Second cavalry; Major Lazelle, Major Brisbin and Captain Snyder, who reconnoitered and scoured the entire country of the Yellowstone, the Indians retreating as rapidly as they could travel. This course was continued during the months of June, July and August, the Indians in scattering bands, retreating as rapidly as possible toward their agencies, where they commenced to surrender in July and August, the last of them coming in between the 5th and 10th of September, and that region of country was cleared for all time of the presence and depredations of the Sioux Indians.

The Climate and the Country.

While winter in this part of the country is severe and the snowfall is occasionally very deep, yet winter is usually of short duration and as a general thing spring opens early. In fact in western Montana snow remains upon the ground a very short time. The western winds, "chinook winds," as they are called, coming from the coast of Oregon and Washington sweeping through the passes of the mountains and over the territory of Montana, temper the climate to a remarkable degree. These warm western winds sometimes absorb a foot of snow in twenty-four hours, or within the space of two days. The grasses are so strong that as soon as the snow disappears they begin to spring up. In fact, in some of the warm valleys life remains in the grass that is protected by the snow.

The climate and country produced as fine physical specimens of the human race as have ever been found on this continent. They were tall, fine specimens of the Indian type, and were brave, dignified and stalwart, possessing many manly qualities. In diplomacy they were sagacious, in oratory graceful and impressive, and in their wild condition were industrious. When they could move from one valley to another or camp beside some spring with plenty of fresh grass and green foliage, their habits were much better than they have been since they were compelled to live at one place or in some agency.

The women were strong and healthy, many of them good looking and very industrious, and the most cheerful, jolly lot of people that I have ever known. They were always chatting, laughing, joking and singing among themselves and playing games with their children, and often having banquets and festivals for the entertainment of their friends and themselves. The climate of that country was most invigorating, and the atmosphere gave a feeling of strength, courage and energy. Men there seemed willing to undertake any enterprise, having a feeling of confidence and resolution that one does not have in a more languid climate. It is fair to say that the same vigorous climate and all of nature's influences will produce a white race as it produced an Indian race that will be equal to any in the same zone in strength, character and fortitude. In fact, it has already been demonstrated that some of the strongest and most heroic regiments produced during the great war came from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the First Minnesota standing at the very head.

While the Indians were being driven south to their agencies a detachment of the Twenty-second infantry, which was engaged in this work, suddenly received orders by telegraph to proceed by forced marches to Bismarck, Dak., and from there by railroad as rapidly as possible to the city of Chicago, where they arrived in the nick of time to help restore order and suppress the riots that at that time were threatening life and property in that city.

Recognition from General Sherman.

In the midsummer of 1877 General W. T. Sherman, commanding the United States army, passed through that country. He went by steamer up the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Big Horn, thence by wagon across the mountains and down the Columbia. While at the cantonment of Tongue river, July 17th, he addressed a letter to George W. McCrary, secretary of war, at Washington, D. C., in which he used the following language:

"I now regard the Sioux Indian problem as a war question as solved by the operations of General Miles last winter, and by the establishment of the two new posts on the Yellowstone, now assured this summer. Boats come and go now, when a year ago none would venture except with strong guards. Woodyards are being established to facilitate navigation, and the great mass of the hostiles have been forced to go to the agencies for food and protection, or have fled across the border into British territory."

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UNCLE JOHN and THE RUBIES.

BY ANTHONY HOPE.

There may still be some very old men about town who remember the duel between Sir George Marston and Colonel Merridew; there may still be a venerable lawyer or two who recollect the celebrated case of Merridew against Marston. With these exceptions the story probably survives only in the two families interested in the matter and in the neighborhood where both the gentlemen concerned lived, and where their successors flourish to this day. The whole affair, of which the duel was the first stage and the lawsuit the second, arose out of the disappearance of the maharajah's rubies. Sir George and the colonel had both spent many years in India, Sir George occupying various important positions in the company's service, the colonel seeking fortune on his own account. Chance had brought them together at the court of the maharajah of Nuggetabad, and they had struck up a friendship, tempered by jealousy. The maharajah favored both; we Merridews maintained that Uncle John was first favorite, but the Marstons declared that Sir George beat him; and I am bound to admit that they had a plausible ground for their contention since, when both gentlemen were returning to England, the maharajah presented to Sir George the six magnificent stones which became famous as the maharajah's rubies, while Uncle John had to content himself with a couple of fine diamonds. The maharajah could not have expressed his preference more significantly; both his friends were passionate lovers of jewels, and understood very well the value of their respective presents. Uncle John faced the situation boldly and declared that he had refused the rubies; we, his family, dutifully accepted his version, and were in the habit of laying great stress on his conscientiousness. The Marstons treated this tradition of ours with open incredulity. Whatever the truth was, the maharajah's action produced no immediate breach between the colonel and Sir George. They left the court together, arrived together at the port of Calcutta, and came home together round the cape. The trouble began only when Sir George discovered, at the moment when he was leaving the ship, that he had lost the rubies. By this time Uncle John, who had disembarked a few hours earlier, was already at home displaying his diamonds to the relatives who had assembled to greet him.

Into the midst of this family gathering there burst the next day the angry form of Sir George Marston. He had driven poste haste to his own house, which lay some ten miles from the colonel's, and had now ridden over at a gallop; and there before the whole company he charged Uncle John with having stolen the maharajah's rubies. The colonel, he said, was the only man on board who knew that he had the rubies or where the rubies were, and the only man who had enjoyed constant and unrestricted access to the cabin in which they were hidden. Moreover (so Sir George declared), the colonel loved jewels more than honor, honesty or salvation. The colonel's answer was a cut with his riding whip. A challenge followed from Sir George. The duel was fought and Sir George got a ball in his arm. As soon as he was well my uncle, who had been the challenged party in the first encounter, had his seconds to arrange another meeting. The cut with the whip was disposed of; the accusation remained. But Sir George refused to go out, declaring that the dock, and not the field of honor, was the proper place for Colonel Merridew. Uncle John, being denied the remedy of a gentleman, carried the case into the courts, although not into the court which Sir George had indicated.

An action of slander was entered and tried. Uncle John filled town and country with his complaints. He implored all and sundry to search him, to search his house, to search his park, to search everything searchable. A number of gentlemen formed themselves into a jury and did as he asked, Uncle John himself superintending their labors. No trace of the rubies was found. Sir George was unconvinced; the action went on, the jury gave the colonel £5,000; the colonel gave the money to charity and Sir George Marston, mounting his horse outside Westminster hall, observed loudly:

"By G——, he stole them all the same!"

With this the story ended for the outer world. People were puzzled for a while and then forgot the whole affair. But the Marstons did not forget it, and would not be consoled for the loss of their rubies. Neither did we, the Merridews, forget. We were very proud of our family honor, and we made a point of being proud of the colonel also, in spite of certain dubious stories which hung about his name. The feud persisted in all its bitterness. We hurled scorn at one another across the space that divided us; we were bitter opponents in all public affairs, and absolute strangers when we met on private occasions. My father, who succeeded his uncle, the colonel, was a thoroughgoing adherent of his predecessor. Sir George's son, Sir Matthew, openly espoused his father's cause and accusation. Meanwhile no human eye had seen the maharajah's rubies from the hour at which they had disappeared from the cabin of the East Indiaman Elephant.

A train of circumstances now began which bade fair to repeat the moving tragedy of Verona in one corner of the world, I myself being cast for the part of Romeo. As I was following the hounds one day, I came upon a young lady who had suffered a fall, fortunately without personal injury, and was vainly pursuing her horse across a sticky slough. I caught the horse and led him to his mistress. To my surprise, I found myself in the presence of Miss Sylvia Marston, who had walked by me with a stony face half a hundred times at county balls and such like social gatherings. She drew back with a sort of horror on her extremely pretty face. I dismounted and stood ready to help her into the saddle.

"My groom is somewhere," said she, looking around the landscape.

"Anyhow, I didn't steal the rubies," said I. The truth is that in each of the half hundred occasions I have referred to I had regretted that the feud forbade acquaintance between Miss Marston and myself. I was eager to assuage the feud as far as she and I were concerned.

My remark produced an extremely haughty expression on the lady's face. I stood patiently by the horses. The absurdity of the position at last struck my companion; she accepted my assistance, although grudgingly. I mounted with all haste and rode beside her. We were hopelessly out of the run, and Miss Marston turned homeward. I did the same. For two or three miles our way would be the same. For some minutes we were silent. Then Miss Marston observed with a sidelong glance:

"I wonder you can be so obstinate about them."

"The veridct of the jury—" I began.

"Oh, do let the jury alone," she interrupted, impatiently.

I tried another tack.

"I saw you at the ball the other night," I remarked.

"Did you. I didn't see you."

"I perceived that you were quite convinced of that."

"Well, then, I did see you, but how could I—well, you know, papa was at my elbow."

I was encouraged by this speech, and quite reasonably.

"It's a horrid bore, isn't it?" I ventured to suggest.

"What?"

"Why, the feud."

"Oh!"

After this there was silence again till we reached the spot where our roads diverged. I reined up my horse and lifted my hat. Miss Marston looked up suddenly.

"Thank you so much. Yes, it is rather a bore, isn't it?" And with a little laugh and a little blush she trotted off. Moreover, she looked over her shoulder once before a turn of the road hid her from my sight.

"It's a confounded bore," said I to myself as I rode away alone.

My father was a very firm man. I am not Sir Matthew Marston's son, and I do not scruple to describe him as an obstinate man. But in this world the people who say "yes" generally beat the people who say "no"—hence comes progress or decadence, which you will—and although both Sir Matthew and my father insisted that the acquaintance between Miss Marston and myself should not continue, the acquaintance did continue. We met out hunting, and also when we were not hunting anything except one another. The truth is that we had laid our heads together (only metaphorically, I am sorry to say), and determined that the moment for an amnesty had arrived. It was forty years or more since the colonel had—or had not stolen the maharajah's rubies. Many suns had gone down on the wrath of both families. A treaty must be made. The Marstons must agree to say no more about the crime. The Merridews must consent to forgive the false accusation. The maharajah's rubies had vanished from the earth; their evil deeds must live after them no longer. Sylvia and I agreed on all these points one morning in the woods among the primroses.

"Of course, though, the colonel took them," said Sylvia, by way of closing the discussion.

"Nothing of the sort," said I, rather emphatically.

Sylvia sprang away from me; a beautiful, stormy color flooded her cheeks.

"You say," she exclaimed indignantly, "that you—that you—that you—that you—well, that you care for me, and yet—"

"The colonel certainly took them," I cried hastily.

"Of course he did," said Sylvia with a radiant smile.

I assumed a most aggrieved expression.

"You profess," said I, plaintively, "to have—to have—to have—well, to have some pity on me, and yet—"

"He didn't take them," cried Sylvia, impulsively.

That matter seemed to be settled quite satisfactorily, and we passed into another.

"How dare I tell papa?" asked Sylvia, apprehensively.

"Well, I shall have a row with the governor," I reflected ruefully.

"Horrid old rubies! I wish they were at the bottom of the sea!" said Sylvia.

"I wish they were round your neck," I said.

"How can you, Mr. Merridew?" murmured Sylvia.

"I could say a great deal more than that," I cried. But she would not let me.

Now, as I went home from this interview I was, I protest, more filled with regrets that the maharajah's rubies could not adorn and be adorned by Sylvia's neck than with apprehensions as to the effect my communication might have upon my father. Whether Colonel Merridew had stolen them or not became a subordinate question; the great problem was, where were they? Why were they not round Sylvia's neck? I suffered a sense of personal loss, hardly less acute than the emotion that had brought Sir George Marston post haste to the colonel's house forty years before. I was so engrossed with this aspect of the case that, as my father and I sat over our cigarettes after dinner, I exclaimed inadvertently:

"How splendidly they'd have suited her, by Jove!"

Whenever anybody in our family spoke of "they" or "them," without further identification, he was understood to refer to the maharajah's rubies.

"Who would they have suited?" asked my father.

"Why, Sylvia Marston," I said.

When you have an awkward disclosure to make there is nothing like committing yourself to it at once by an irremediable discretion. It blocks the way back and clears the way forward. My mention of Sylvia Marston defined the position with absolute clearness.

"What's Sylvia Marston to you?" asked my father, scornfully.

"The whole world, and more," I answered fervently.

My father rang the bell for coffee. When it had been served he remarked:

"I think you had better take a run on the continent for a few months. Or what do you say to India? My Uncle John—"

"Mind you, I don't believe he took them," I interrupted.

"If you did I shouldn't be sitting at the same table with you," observed my father.

"But she's the most charming girl I ever saw," I remarked, returning to the real point.

"I don't follow the connection of your thoughts," said my father.

There are one or two points that deserve mention here. The Marston property was a very nice one; combined with ours, it would make a first-class estate. Sir Matthew had no son, and Sylvia was his only daughter; to be perpetually opposed in everything by a neighbor is vexatious; my father was not really a convinced home ruler, and had only appeared on platforms in that interest because Sir George was such a strong unionist. Finally, the duchess and said that her patience was exhausted with the squabbles of the Merridews and the Marstons, and that for her part she wouldn't ask either of them. Now, my father cared as little for a duchess as any man alive, but the claret at Sangblew castle was proverbial.

"If," said my father at the end of a long discussion, "the man (he meant Sir Matthew Marston) will make an absolute and unreserved apolgy, and withdraw all imputations on Uncle John's memory, I shall be willing to consider the matter."

"You might as well," I protested, "ask him to eat the rubies."

"I believe old Sir George did," answered my father grimly.

I must pass over the next two or three months briefly. Thwarted love ran its usual course. Sylvia (whose interview with Sir Matthew had been even more uncomfortable than mine with my father) peaked and pined and was sent to stay with an aunt at Cheltenham; she returned worse than ever. I went to Paris, where I enjoyed myself very well, but I came back inconsolable. Sylvia's health was gravely endangered. I displayed an alarming inability to settle down to anything. We used to meet every day in highest exultation, and part every day in deepest woe. We talked of death and elopement alternately, and treated our fathers with despairing and most exasperating dutifulness. The month of June found ourselves and our affections exactly where we and they had been in March.

A daughter is, I take it, harder to resist than a son. It was for this reason, and not because Sir Matthew was in any degree less stubborn than my father, that the first overtures came from the Marstons.

Sylvia was brimming over with delight when she met me one morning.

"Papa is ready to be reconciled," she cried; "Oh, Jack, isn't delightful?"

"What? Will he apologize?" I asked, eagerly, as I caught her hand.

"Yes," said she, with smiling lips and dancing eyes. "He'll admit that nothing has occurred to prove Colonel Merridew's guilt, if your father will admit that every sane man must have thought that Colonel Merridew was guilty."

"Hum," said I doubtfully, "I'll tell my father."

My father received my report in a somewhat hostile spirit. At first he was inclined to find a new insult in it, and I had difficulty in bringing him to a more reasonable view. His suggestion at last was—and I could obtain no better terms from him—that Sir Matthew should admit that nothing had occurred to suggest Colonel Merridew's guilt, but that at the same time it was conceivable that a sane man might have thought Colonel Merridew guilty.

When I next met Sylvia, I communicated my father's suggested modification of the terms of peace. I explained that it covered a real and most material concession.

"Papa will never agree to that," said she sorrowfully; and no more he did.

Negotiations and pourparlers continued. Sylvia grew thinner. I became absent and distrait in manner. After a month Sir Matthew forwarded fresh terms. They were as follows: "Although Colonel Merridew may not have stolen the maharajah's rubies yet every reasonable man would naturally have concluded that he had stolen the rubies." My father objected to this and propesd to substitute: "Although Colonel Merridew did not steal the maharajah's rubies, yet a reasonable man might not impossibly think that he had stolen the rubies."

Sylvia and I built hopes on this last formula, but Sir Matthew unhappily objected to it. Matters came to a standstill again and no progress was made until the vicar, having heard of the matter (indeed by now it was common property and excited great interest in the neighborhood), offered his services as mediator. He said that he was a peacemaker by virtue of his office and that he hoped to be able to draw up a statement of the case which would be palatable to both parties. Sir Matthew and my father gladly accepted his friendly offices, and the vicar withdrew to elaborate his irenicon.

The vicar was a man of great intellectual subtlety, which he found very few opportunities of exercising. Therefore he enjoyed his new function extremely, and was very busy riding to and fro between our house and the Marshton's. Sylvia and I grew impatient, but the vicar assured us that the result of hurrying matters would be an irremediable rupture. We were obliged to submit, and waited as resignedly as we could until the terms of peace should be finally settled. At last the welcome news came that the vicar, lying awake on Sunday night, had suddenly struck on a form of words to which both parties could subscribe with satisfaction and without loss of self-respect. I called on the vicar before breakfast on Monday morning. He greeted me with evident pleasure.

"Yes," said he, rubbing his hands contentedly, "I think I have managed it this time," and he hummed a light-hearted tune.

"What is the form of statement?" I asked, for I could scarcely believe in the good news of his success.

"Why, this," answered the vicar: "'Although there was no reason whatsoever to think that Colonel Merridew stole the maharajah's rubies, yet any gentleman may well have supposed, and had every reason for supposing, that Colonel Merridew did steal the maharajah's rubies.'"

"That seems er—very fair and equal," said I, after a moment's consideration.

"I think so, my dear young friend," said the vicar complacently. "I imagine that it will put an end to all trouble between your worthy father and Sir Matthew."

"I am sure it must," I agreed.

"I have modeled it," pursed the vicar, holding out the piece of paper before him and regarding it lovingly, "I have modeled the form of it on—"

"On the thirty-nine articles," I suggested thoughtlessly.

"Not at all," said the vicar sharply. "On parliamentary apologies."

As may be supposed, Sylvia and I spent a day of feverish suspense, mitigated only by one another's company. The vicar rode first to Sir Matthew's; he reached there at half-past 12 o'clock and remained to luncheon. Starting again at 3 o'clock (evidently Sir Matthew had been hard to move) he reached my father's at 4:30 o'clock, and was closeted with him till 7 o'clock. I had parted from Sylvia about 6 o'clock and came to dinner. My father was then alone. I looked at him, but had not the nerve to ask him any questions. Presently he came and patted me on the shoulder.

"I have made a great sacrifice for your sake, my boy," said he. "Sir Matthew Marston and his daughter will dine here tomorrow." And he flung himself into a chair.

"Hurrah!" I cried, springing to my feet.

"The vicar is coming also," pursued my father, with a sigh; and he looked up at Uncle John's portrait, which hung over the mantelpiece. "I hope I have not done wrong," he added, seeming to ask the colonel's pardon in case any slight had been put upon his hallowed memory. The colonel smiled down upon us peacefully, seeming to enjoy the prospect of the glass of wine which he held between his fingers and was represented as being about to drink.

"It's a wonderfully characteristic portrait of dear old Uncle John," said my father, sighing again.

Now, reconciliations are extremely wholesome and desirable things; in this case, indeed, a reconciliation was an absolutely essential and necessary thing, since the happiness of Sylvia and myself entirely depended upon it, but it cannot, in my opinion, be maintained that they are in themselves cheerful functions. After all, they are funerals of quarrels, and men love their quarrels. The dinner held to seal the peace between Sir Matthew and my father was not enjoyable, considered purely as an entertainment. Both gentlemen were stiff and distant; Sylvia was shy, I embarrassed; the vicar bore the whole brunt of conversation. In fact, there were great difficulties. It was impossible to touch on the subject of the maharajah's rubies, and yet we were all thinking of the rubies and of nothing else. At last my father, in despair, took the bull by the horns. He was always in favor of a bold course, as Uncle John had been, he said.

"Over the mantelpiece," said he, turning to his guest with a rather forced smile, "you will observe, Sir Matthew, a portrait of the late Colonel Merridew. It is considered an extremely good likeness."

Sir Matthew examined the colonel through his eyeglasses with a critical stare.

"It looks," said he, "very much like what I have always supposed Colonel Merridew to have been, indeed, exactly like."

My father frowned heavily. Sir Matthew's speech was open to unfavorable interpretation.

"You mean," interposed the vicar, "a man of courage and decision? Yes, yes, indeed, the face looks like the face of just such a man."

"Poor Uncle John," sighed my father. "His last years were embittered by the unfounded aspersions—"

"I beg your pardon," said Sir Matthew, politely but stiffly.

"By the unfounded but very natural accusations," suggested the vicar hastily.

"To which he was subjected'" pursued my father.

"Or—er—may we not say, exposed himself?" asked Sir Matthew.

"In fact, which were brought against him—wrongly but most naturally," suggested the vicar.

Matters looked as unpromising as they well could. Sylvia was on the point of bursting into tears, and my thoughts had again turned to an elopement. My father rose suddenly and held out his hand to Sir Matthew. Again he had decided on the bold course.

"Let us say no more about it," he cried generously.

"With all my heart," cried Sir Matthew, springing up and gripping his hand.

The vicar's eyes beamed through his spectacles. I believe that I touched Sylvia's foot under the table.

"We will," pursued my father, "remember only one thing about the colonel. And that is that one bottle remains of the famous old pipe of port that he laid down. In that, Sir Matthew, let us bury all unkindness."

"My dear sir, I ask no better," cried Sir Matthew.

The heavens brightened—or was it Sylvia's eyes? The butler alone looked perturbed; three butlers had lost their situations in our household for handling the colonel's port in a manner that lacked heart and tenderness. "I cannot bear a callous butler," my father used to say.

"Fetch," said my father, "the last bottle of the colonel's port, a decanter, a corkscrew, a funnel, a piece of muslin, and a napkin. I will decant Sir Matthew's wine myself."

"Sir Matthew's wine!" Could there have been a more delicate compliment?

"The colonel," my father continued, "purchased this wine himself, brought it home himself, and I believe bottled a large portion of it with his own hands."

"He could not have been better employed," said Sir Matthew cordially. But I think there was a latent hint that the colonel had sometimes been much worse employed.

Dawson appeared with the bottle. He carried it as though it had been a baby, combining the love of a mother, the pride of a nurse, and the uneasy care of a bachelor.

"You have not shaken it?" asked my father.

"Upon my word; no sir," answered Dawson earnestly. The poor man had a wife and family.

My father gripped the bottle delicately with the napkin and examined the point of the corkscrew.

"It would be a great pity," he observed, gravely, "if anything happened to the cork."

Nothing happened to the cork. With infinite delicacy my father persuaded it to leave the neck of the bottle. Sir Matthew was ready with decanter, funnel and muslin.

"We must take care of the crust," remarked my father, and we all nodded solemnly.

My father cast his eyes up to Uncle John's portrait for an instant, much as if he were asking the old gentleman's benediction, and gently inclined the bottle toward the muslin-covered mouth of the funnel.

"If only my poor uncle could be here," he sighed. Uncle John had been very fond of port.

"I should be delighted to meet him!" cried Sir Matthew, in genuine friendliness.

The vicar took off his spectacles, wiped them, and replaced them. My father tilted the bottle a little more toward the funnel. Then he stopped suddenly, and a strange, puzzled look appeared on his face. He looked at Sir Matthew and Sir Matthew looked at him; and we all looked at the bottle.

"Does old port wine generally make that noise?" asked Sylvia.

For a most mysterious sound had proceeded from the inside of the bottle, as my father carefully inclined it toward the funnel. It sounded as if—but it was absurd to suppose that a handful of marbles could have found their way into a bottle of old port.

"The crust—" began the vicar, cheerfully.

"It's not the crust," said my father, decisively.

"Let us see what it is," suggested Sir Matthew, very urbanely.

"I've done nothing to the bottle, sir," cried Dawson.

My father cleared his throat and gave the bottle a further inclination toward the funnel. A little wine trickled out and found its way through the muslin. My father smelt the muslin anxiously, but seemed to gain no enlightenment. He poured on under the engrossed gaze of the whole party. The marbles, or what they were, thumped in the bottle; and with a little jump something sprang out into the muslin. Sir Matthew stretched out a hand. My father waved him away.

"We will go on to the end," said he solemnly, and he took it up, the object that had fallen into the muslin, between his finger and thumb and placed it on his plate.

It was round in shape, the size of a very large pill or a smallish marble, and of a dull color, like that of rusted tin. My father poured on, and by the time that the last of the wine was out no less than seven of these strange objects lay in a neat group on my father's plate, one lying by itself a little removed from the others.

"I have placed this one apart," observed my father, pointing to the solitary marble, "because it is much lighter than any of the others. Let us examine it first."

"I propose that we examine the six first," said Sir Matthew in a tone of suppressed excitement.

"As you will, Sir Matthew," said my father gravely, and he took up one of the six that lay in a group. "The surface," said he, looking round, "appears to be composed of tin."

We all agreed. The surface was composed of tin; a line running down the middle showed where the tin had been carefully and dexterously soldered together. Sir Matthew having felt in his pocket, produced a large penknife and opened a strong blade. He held out the knife toward my father blade foremost, such was his agitation.

"Thank you, Sir Matthew," said my father in courteous and calm voice, reaching round the blade and grasping the handle.

Absolute silence now fell on the company; my father was perfectly composed. He forced the point of the knife into the surface of the object and made a gap; then he peeled off the surface of tin. I felt Sylvia's eyes turn to mine, but I did not remove my gaze from my father's plate. Five times did my father repeat his operation, placing what was left in each case on the tablecloth in front of him. When he had finished his task he looked up at Sir Matthew. Sir Matthew's face bore a look of mingled bewilderment and triumph; he opened his mouth to speak; a gesture of my father's hand imposed silence on him.

"It remains," said my father, to examine the seventh object."

The seventh object was treated as its companions had been; the result was different. From the shelter of the sealed tin covering came a small roll of paper. My father unfolded it; faded lines of writing appeared on it.

"Uncle John's hand," said my father, solemnly. "I propose to read what he says."

"An explanation is undoubtedly desirable," remarked Sir Matthew.

"Aren't they beautiful?" whispered Sylvia longingly.

A glance from my father rebuked her; he began to read what Colonel Merridew had written. Here it is:

"That old fool Marston, having made the life of everybody on board the ship a burden to them on account of his miserable rubies, and having dogged my footsteps and spied upon my actions in a most offensive manner, I determined to give him a lesson. So I took these stones from his cabin and carried them to my house. I was about to return them when he found his way into my house and accused me—me, Colonel John Merridew—of being a thief. What followed is known to my family. The result of Sir George's intemperate behavior was to make it impossible for me to return the rubies without giving rise to an impression most injurious to my honor. I have therefore placed them in this bottle. They will not be discovered during my lifetime or in that of Sir George. When they are discovered I request that they may be returned to his son with my compliments and an expression of my hope that he is not such a fool as his father.

"JOHN MERRIDEW, Colonel."

Continued silence followed the reading of this document. The maharajah's rubies glittered and gleamed on the tablecloth. My father looked up at Uncle John's picture. To my excited fancy the old gentleman seemed to smile more broadly than before. My father gathered the rubies into his hand and held them out to Sir Matthew.

"You have heard Colonel Merridew's message, sir," said my father. "There is, I presume, no need for me to repeat it. Allow me to hand you the rubies."

Sir Matthew bowed stiffly, took the maharajah's rubies, counted them carefully and dropped them one by one into his waistcoat pocket.

"Take away that bottle of port," said my father. "The tin will have ruined the flavor."

"What shall I do with it, sir?" asked Dawson.

"Whatever you please," said my father, and looking up again at Uncle John's picture, he exclaimed in an admiring tone, "An uncommon man indeed! How few would have contrived so perfect a hiding place!"

"Sylvia," said Sir Matthew, "get your cloak." Then he turned to my father and continued, "If, sir, to be an expert thief—"

My father sprang to his feet. Sylvia caught Sir Matthew by the arm; I was ready to throw myself between the enraged gentlemen. Uncle John smiled broadly down on us. The vicar looked up with a mild smile. He had taken a nut and was in the act of cracking it.

"Dear, dear!" said he. "What's the matter?"

"Sir Matthew Marston," said my father, "ventures to accuse the late Colonel Merridew of theft. And that in the house which was Colonel Merridew's!"

"Mr. Merridew," said Sir Matthew, in a cold, sarcastic voice, "must admit that any other explanation of the colonel's action is—well, difficult. And that in any house, whether Colonel Merridew's or another's."

"My dear friends," expostulated the vicar, "pray hear reason. The presence of these—er—articles in this bottle of port, taken in conjunction with the explanation afforded by the late Colonel Merridew's letter, makes the whole matter perfectly clear." The vicar paused, swallowed his nut, and then continued with considerable and proper pride. "In fact, although there is no reason whatsoever to think that Colonel Merridew stole the maharajah's rubies, yet any gentleman may well suppose, and has every reason for supposing, that Colonel Merridew did steal the maharajah's rubies."

Sir Matthew tugged at his beard, my father rubbed the side of his nose with his forefinger. The vicar rose and stood between them with his hands spread out and a smile of candid appeal on his face.

"There is no reason at all to suppose Uncle John meant to steal them," observed my father.

"I have every reason for supposing that he meant to steal them," said Sir Matthew.

"Exactly, exactly," murmured the vicar; "what I say, gentlemen; just what I say."

My father smiled; a moment later Sir Matthew smiled. My father slowly stretched out his hand; Sir Matthew's hand came slowly to meet it.

"That's right," cried the vicar, approvingly. "I felt sure that you would both listen to reason."

My father looked up again at Uncle John.

"My uncle was a most uncommon man, Sir Matthew," said he.

"So I should imagine, Mr. Merridew," answered Sir Matthew.

"And now, papa," said Sylvia, "give me the maharajah's rubies."

"A moment," said Sir Matthew; "there was a matter of £5,000."

"We cannot," said my father, "go behind the verdict of the jury."

Sir Matthew turned away and took a step toward the door.

"But," my father added, "I will settle twice the amount on my daughter-in-law."

"We will say no more about it," agreed Sir Matthew, turning back to the table.

So the matter rested, and before long I saw the maharajah's rubies round Sylvia's neck. But as I sit opposite the rubies and under Uncle John's portrait, I wonder very much what the true story was: Uncle John was very fond of rubies, yet he was also very fond of a joke. Was the letter the truth? Or was it written in the hope of protecting himself in case his hiding place was by some unlikely chance discovered? Or was it to save the feelings of his descendants? Or was it to annoy Sir George Marston's descendants? I cannot answer these questions. As the vicar says, there is no reason to suppose that Uncle John stole the rubies; yet any gentleman may well suppose that he stole the rubies. Uncle John smiles placidly down on me, with his glass of port between his fingers, and does not solve the puzzle. He was an uncommon man, Uncle John.

At any rate, the vicar was very much pleased with himself.

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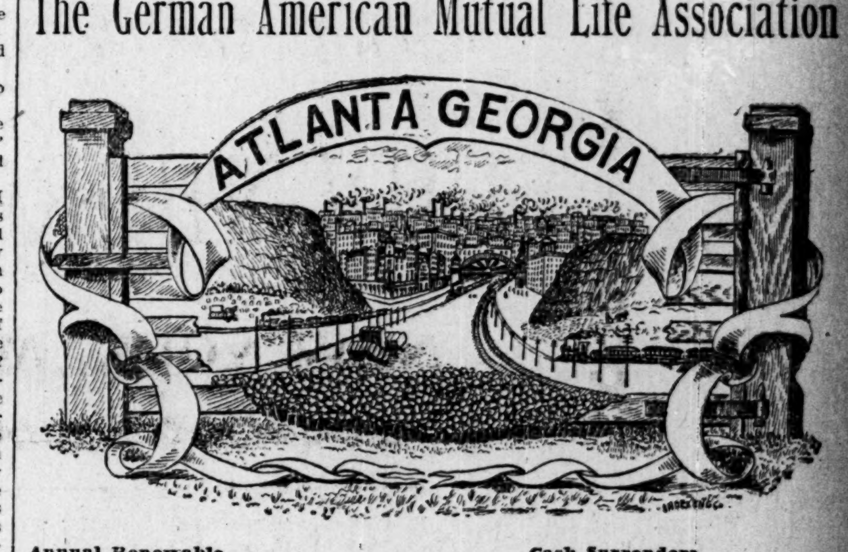

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Mr. Softleigh (who had been waiting for an hour)—Did you tell Miss Helen I was here?
Tommy—Yes, sir.
Mr. Softleigh—And what did she say?
Tommy—She said: "What, that ass again?"

SARGE PLUNKETT

Mistaken Notions of the Old-Time People of the South.

WE LEARN OUR IGNORANCE

Some Thoughts Suggested by Watching the Great Crowds on the Streets of a Great City.

Written for The Constitution.

"Live and learn," says Brown.

"Learn what?" I asked as I turned and saw his melancholy look and listened to the sorrowful sound of his voice.

"Learn to know that whatever we thought right was wrong," said he, as he turned to me with a look of more confidence than is usual with him of late.

"I know that we used to have as lovely seasons as now—as lovely springs and splendid summers, as delightful autumns and easy winters," I ventured, more to draw him out than otherwise.

"Yes," said he, "but the loveliness of the seasons is about all that I can put my finger upon as being a correct estimate in all the estimates of my youthful mind—all the teachings of my past life that were wrong, all the opinions of the old-timers must stand reversed."

"Since I come to think," he went on after a pause, "even these lovely seasons do not sustain all the merit that I give them.

"Our old-time immensity of spring—I think 'immensity' is the correct word—with miles upon miles of green woods and wild flowers, when neighbors thought themselves crowded at two and three miles apart—I am sure that this 'immensity' has been curtailed, at least, and I know now that neighbors two and three miles apart were not crowded.

"The luscious fruits that we used to wait for and long for with the coming of our old summers have been eclipsed by fruits from earlier climes, or else fall flat when they do come by finding our appetites appeased by the rapid transit from other sections. There is no watching, waiting, craving for the products of summer now—she falls as flat as a pancake.

"The wild grapes of autumn, that used to under the trees and hang in abundance upon every old fence row, and that struck my youthful mind as being so delightful are nothing now. Finer grapes and prettier groupings can be found upon any Italian's fruit stand at any corner of the city's streets. To look upon these fruit stands makes me almost ready to admit that art is prettier than nature. Even our old Georgia persimmons have been laid in the shade, if not in lusciousness, surely in size, for I saw some last week as large as goose eggs, and it was not a good year for 'simmons in the country they came from, either.

"Our old winters, with delightful parties and glorious log-rollings, where sweet girls in rosy checks would gather to quilt, while the young men strained and tugged under handsticks, boasting of their manhood at the lifting of a ten-foot log in the new-ground—such as this would be laughed at now; the process of quilting as being too slow, and some little yankee invention would now lift the logs as though they were but feathers, and right behind would come a stump puller snatching out stumps easier than an old-time doctor could pull teeth, and, more than apt, these waste things of old times would be turned into a source of revenue now.

"Yes," proceeded Brown, "death had its sting, and I have sorrowed much as one after another of my old friends have passed away, but now I feel that they were saved much. What fools these old-timers would think themselves if they could arise today and stand upon the streets of Atlanta for an hour. The real sympathy of this world should go out to those who have lived so long as to find that all their ideas were wrong, their methods foolish, their lives a 'bust,' themselves old fools."

Brown is right about there being many changes, and that we had many mistaken ideas; but some things have not changed. The cry of hard times is still in the land; the poor is still among us. I watched the great crowds in Atlanta last week as they surged and pushed to get along, never a one caring for the other—caring for nothing, not even a great God I'm afraid. It was the same years ago or we thought it was. I have known men to move from Georgia because some emigrant would come and settle in two or three miles of him. Room, room, was all the cry—crowded at two miles apart. The poor Indian had to move away to make room, and he is still moving. In those days corn and wheat could be had at 15 and 20 cents a bushel, but it was too high. I have seen the day when a poor man could split rails a day and carry home enough at night to feed his family for a month; but it was too high. A cheaper way of producing must be found, and from time to time—all the time that I can remember—inventions have been coming forward; but the cry of hard times is still in the land. As invention has lighted the way progress has found her wants—more and more invention, more and more wants.

When Brown gets on one of his blue spells his tongue is silenced to a great extent, and it gives me a chance to sit and muse over what I have seen of my own knowledge, and to contemplate the future.

I am ready to admit that old-timers were foolish, especially in the matter of "roomance," as Brown calls it; and so they were as to the effect of certain causes. There are a plenty of old people that can remember how tedious it used to be to separate the lint from the seed of cotton. Cotton had to be picked from the seed by fingers, and we thought it so slow and expensive. The gin was invented, and everybody thought they would get rich right away, and there was a great rush from every direction to the great western cotton lands. Our cotton crop has increased in the memory of many now living from a few hundred bales to millions of bales. The invention of the gin brought that about—the old-timers were not mistaken in their estimate of the importance of the gin. But now, with our millions of bales, there is no less of grumbling, more poverty than ever, and the struggle of life is more intense than ever.

When I go to the great exposition now and look upon the machinery that is there to be seen, I cannot help but remember the days of the old spinning wheel and loom as it used to be in Georgia and all the south. A look upon all these great inventions strikes me with wonder. But when Brown is blue, and will let me muse, I try to draw consolation out of whatever I can.

I was just thinking of a settlement of people in my own county. Within eighteen miles of the great city of Atlanta, in the county of DeKalb, there remains an old settlement where the spinning wheel still runs, the old hand-cards are still used and the old loom has not been piled away. Brown and I paid a visit over among these good people a few Sundays ago, and, somehow, my mind through all the day would connect them in contrast with the "fakirs" upon the streets of Atlanta, the rushing throngs of the exposition, and the anxious business-bent men one sees in a trip to the city at this time. How peaceful this good old settlement seems—how restful the people—how little they knew, if you please. They sleep at night, eat hearty, and the good part is that they have a plenty to eat. Cribs full of corn, pens full of hogs, with old meat yet on hand; beegums in rows, chickens everywhere—abundance everywhere. No anxiety about a living, no desire for millions; yet these good people have their troubles, or think they do. A calf gets in the garden and nips a few of the winter collards; a pig destroyed by some straying dog—something they, and all of humanity, get to fret about. I want these good people to visit the city during this exposition and stand and watch the anxious people—watch faces that pass. See the anxiety, the rush, of all peoples, of all lands. I am sure it would be a good lesson—such people are happy if they only knew it.

My hope for the human family lies in the impression that such good old primitive settlements may make upon the world. To go into this settlement and visit among them cannot fail to impress us that it is not in great cities, not in the rush and scramble, not in the confined shops of trade and business that the sweetest peace is found, the best specimen of manhood grown, the noblest purity of woman retained. My hope is that the care-worn world will be taught by looking upon such people as I have mentioned that agricultural pursuits—a communion with the plants, the birds and life in the open air—is where the vital energy of man is best preserved.

When this truth is known, then attention will be turned to raising the standard of country life, to the beautifying of country homes and to teaching the young that in country life there is the least to fret, the least anxiety, the highest standard of manhood and the most glorious rectitude of women.

This hope grows, to me, almost sublime when I muse that in this great multiplicity of inventions can be seen the loving touch of a kind providence, in the fact that only a very few can do the manufacturing work of the world, thus allowing a greater number to enter the fields of agriculture. Already the fields of manufacture and of commerce are crowded. The professions are the same. Now I hope soon to see the brains and capital of our great country turn for relief to agriculture. A taste for learning and science, for music and the arts will be cultivated in our rural communities, and our southland will grow to be such a land as was never seen on God's green earth before.

This must be. No sensible man can pass through the exposition, now going on, and watch the people and view the wonderful competitions and facilities but what he must decide that the tension in other pursuits must be relieved. In agriculture there is room for as many as will come, when once the brains and capital of our country understand that it is worthy of their greatest efforts.

The trouble has been that our best brains have sought other fields; our capitalists other investments. The glitter of town life has blinded us all. Not even one countryman in a thousand understands the blessedness of country life. Brown, behind his ox team, forgets that he is living, and living without much strain. He envies the fine people that fly past him in their carriages, and he groans. His wife groans, his children groan. Like a ripple on the water, these groans widen and spread till it has come to be so common to groan that the whole world is groaning.

But a change is upon us. Farming is the coming thing. Nothing can keep it back, and I want you to remember that I told you so. SARGE PLUNKETT.

THE HUMAN SAMPLE CASE.

1. Cigar Salesman—You like to see samples of what you buy?

2. How does this strike you?

THE BEAR, THE HUNTER, THE BIKE.

Lord Higgins said, "I see 'tis plain
I have not crossed the seas in vain
To hunt large game, for there's a bear
As big as any house, I swear.

"But now he runs away in fear,
I'll leave my bicycle just here
And follow him around the rock,
A bullet in his head to sock."

The bear came 'round the rock ahead
And saw the bicycle and said,
"How long I've wanted one of these
So now to this I guess I'll freeze."

Lord Higgins when he came around
Observed that bear scorch o'er the ground—
"How did he ride," friends asked that night,
Ang Higgins answered "out of sight."

A Similarity.

"Senator Sorghum seems mighty liberal an' fair-minded in his speeches," said the man who does the chores.

"Yes," replied Farmer Corntassel. "He's jes' like my hen. When we don't keer fer eggs she lays like sixty, but ez soon ez they gits scarce she ain't nowhere's 'round."—Washington Star.

A Dreadful Threat.

Father—You are a bad boy.

Johnny—No, I ain't.

"Yes, you are, and if you give me any more impudence I'll punish you severely. I'll tell your sister to play a tune on the piano for you."

Jonnny promised to behave himself henceforth.—Texas Siftings.

It is better to risk the fire than to stay in the frying pan.—Life.

SAW THE WILD WEST

"Arp" Takes in the Free Parade and He Moralizes.

HE GETS TO TALKING MONEY

In the Olden Times Gold and Silver Were Plentiful, But Gold Is Scarce These Days.

I witnessed the street pageant of Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" show. I suppose there were 50,000 people who did the same thing. That much was free, and quite enough for me. Somehow I have lost my appetite for circuses and other spectacular amusements. The time was when I never missed one if I could help it; but now I prefer to see things that provoke thought instead of smiles. The wonders of the exhibits in the exposition, the progress of mankind in the arts and sciences fill the mind with pleasant contemplation. When the telegraph wires first reached our town we felt sure that there was nothing else to invent or discover; that nothing more was needed. But so many wonderful and useful things have piled up on us since, that now we live in a state of expectancy. What will come next?

When I was a boy we studied a philosophy which said that the load must be near the power, and there was a picture of a horse trying to pull a bag of sand by a rope that was 100 yards long—and he couldn't move it. Now we read that the power from the electric plant at Niagara is soon to pull all the boats on the great Erie canal, and the thousands of horses and mules are to be discharged from their monotonous service. More than this—we read that this same power is soon to supercede all other powers in loading and unloading the vessels in New York harbor. If this power can reach New York from Niagara, why not reach across the continent? How long before all our railway trains will be moved by it? There is sufficient water power right here near Cartersville to operate a plant that would move all the wheels in Georgia. The children now at school will live to laugh at the simplicity and stupidity of their fathers and grandfathers just as I now smile at the recollection of the time when my father kept a flint and steel and a piece of punk in a little tin box and would strike a spark and light a candle when he wanted a light in the night. It is funny to think of the time when there were no matches. What would these cigarette boys do without matches?

Every decade brings cheaper methods and more comforts. The old rule that Adam Smith taught us in his "Wealth of Nations" was that providence had wisely ordained that the labor of one man would easily support eight persons, meaning himself and wife and six children. But he wasent counting on $6 shoes for the boys and $10 hats and balloon sleeves for the girls and a college education for both. The labor of the average man will not support eight persons now, for notwithstanding the cheapness of things our wants are increased ten-fold. Stephen Girard said that the way to get rich was to buy nothing that you are not obliged to have, but we reverse the maxim and buy too many things we are not obliged to have.

While in the exposition I did want to buy a lot of those beautiful aluminium wares for my wife, for she does love pretty things and fine things, but I dident have the money. I let her look at them and only bought her a pepper box. Now, that reminds me of our trouble in the south. That aluminium clay is all about in our hills and is being mined and shipped every day to Pittsburg and there it is reduced and manufactured and the products come back to us with two freights and big profits added. Just so with our manganese and ochre and lumber and hides and most of our cotton and wool. We have got to manufacture our own materials or we will never catch up. But we are making good progress, in iron and cotton and maybe the other plants will come along in time. I learn that 80 per cent of that aluminium clay is wasted and thrown away in the process of reduction. Just think what a saving of freight there would be if we could reduce the metal at the mines. We would soon be the richest people on the earth if we could manufacture our own materials. The labor is here, but it is idle. Our boys are willing but they can't find employment.

It is astonishing how rapidly wealth increases when labor is rewarded. Look at a ruined state like Georgia was in 1865 and now see what thirty years have done. Look at the exposition that has been planted with the money from one city and is now the wonder of the nation. Where does all this money come from? Verily, it looks like Aladdin's lamp has come down to us—and yet almost everybody is complaining of hard times. I've been reading Josephus again and I don't understand how Solomon got all his money, for David was at war with somebody most all his life. Josephus says that silver was as plentiful in Jerusalem as the stones in the street. The temple was overlaid with gold and cost millions of dollars. Herod sent a little present of ten millions of drachmae to Caesar. Hyrcanus sent ten thousand talents of gold. The Pharaohs built the pyramids for their own tombs and one of these took 100,000 men thirty-seven years to complete it and it cost five hundred millions of dollars and is not worth a cent to anybody. The Aztecs of Mexico built some just as large. The ruins of them are still there and historians say they had idols on their tops that were thirty feet high and made of solid gold. There is a cathedral now in the City of Mexico that cost sixty millions of dollars.

What a vast amount of money has been made from the beginning down to the present time. Mankind began early to hunt for gold, for Moses says in the second chapter of Genesis that the gold of that land around Eden was good, and I reckon old Adam dug for it and molded it and jingled it in his pocket. He never wore fig leaves long. John Knox, in his Geneva edition of the Bible, an edition that lasted fifty years and was very popular, says that Adam and Eve, when they knew that they were naked, made for themselves "breeches," and so, of course, they had pockets to carry their money in. Old Mother Eve wore breeches then, and her offspring, the new woman, got her fashion right straight from the garden of Eden. What will Dr. Hawthorne say about that?

But silver came along in due time. Abraham brought the cave of Macpelah and paid 400 shekels of silver current money with the merchant. It was not coined, for he weighed it. I reckon it was granulated like we used to buy gold half a century ago. My father was a merchant, and bought a great deal of fine gold from the miners, and most of it was in goose quills. The quill was transparent and had a little wooden stopper, and a good large one held about $10 worth. Josephus says that in his day gold and silver were coined and stamped. It was roughly done, I reckon, for I have a coin that is 1,600 years old, and it has Constantine on one side and two Roman lictors on the other; and it is a rough job. Aluminium would make a beautiful coin, and with the government stamp would be a handier coin than silver, for it is not half so heavy. It is the stamp that fixes the value. Iron and copper were used by the Greeks and Romans just as we use nickel now.

What a rumpus this question of currency has raised, and it came upon us this time so sudden and unexpected. Where all the gold is I don't know, for I never see any of it. Nobody but the bankers and the United States treasury have any use for it, or anything to do with it. It travels back and forth across the water in bags and boxes and settles the balances of trade with the banks and the merchant princes, and that is what it is for, I reckon. I haven't seen but one piece in t[illegible]ars, and that wasn't mine. What good [illegible] is doing locked up in vaults I don't know, but I reckon it is all right. Pope said whatever is is right, and so I don't worry. We still live and are out of jail, and there is peace and harmony in the household—and that is a bigger thing than gold or silver. BILL ARP.

A STORM AHEAD.

Daughter—What is haste, papa?
Father—Haste? Why, to move rapidly, to hurry, to make haste, you know.
Daughter—Oh, indeed! I thought it was some kind of silk. Mamma said she married in haste.

A STRIKING BRUNETTE.

A Little Mixed.

At Slumburgh Theater Royal:

Heavy Villian (somewhat mixed)—Even a turn will worm when it is trodden upon. (Laughter.) I mean a trod will worm when it is turned upon. (Jeers.) I should say a worm will trod when it's turned upon. (Yells.) That is to say, a turn will trod when it is wormed upon. (Cat calls.) Or, rather, a trod will turn when it is wormed upon. (Uproar.) Well, if that doesn't suit you, you had better try and say it for yourselves.—Sporting Times.

SUPPOSED TO BE FUNNY.

Papa—Are you sorry you hit Wilbur? Bobby—Yes, papa, and he is sorry, too.—Harper's Round Table.

"Dearest girl of all," was the way the letter began. Right here, so to speak, he queered himself. "Of all!" she said softly to herself; "then there are others!"—Indianapolis Journal.

"Are you fond of the water?" "Exceedingly. At the mere thought of sailing over the bounding wave I can scarcely contain myself." "Yes, that's the way it affects me, too."—Brooklyn Eagle.

"That is a pretty good story of yours," said the editor, "but you have fallen into a redundancy of expression." "Where?" "In your reference to the hero as 'a wealthy plumber.' "—Detroit Tribune.

One Rich Father—I think it is the best plan for your son to marry my daughter and in that way we can keep the money in the family. —The Other Rich Father—My dear friend, you don't know my son.—Detroit Free Press.

"What has become of the handsome young woman that use to be here?" inquired the regular customer at the dairy lunch establishment. "Which handsome young woman?" asked the blond maiden behind the counter, haughtily.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Husband—Now, my darling, be sure to write to me the moment you arrive at your sister's, telling me all about your journey and exactly how you felt after the weary ride. I shall be in an agony of suspense until I hear that you have arrived safely and in good health. Wife—Oh, I won't wait to write. I'll send you a nice, long telegram. Husband—Um—that is very thoughtful, my angel; but—er—these telegraph companies are very unreliable. Put your telegram in an envelope and mail it to me, and then I'll be sure to get it.

The New Wife.

"Are you ready?" he asked.

"Yes," answered the wife.

He paused.

He paled.

"This is so sudden," he gasped.

While they were working to revive him she blamed herself for not having apprised him of the new light that had burst upon her. She could see that it would have been better had she broken it to him gradually.

For example, she might better have said: "In thirty seconds," if she did not wish to say as of old, "in a minute."—Detroit Tribune.

Tame Sports.

Maud Ethel—Oh, I will be so glad when all those horrid prize fights are stopped.

Willie Halfback—So will I. What is to become of the nation I should like to know if the men are to be encouraged in such effeminate diversions?—Indianapolis Journal.

Ready To Give.

"Are you willing to give anything to aid the missionary cause?" asked the mild-voiced, spectacled lady.

"Certainly," answered the well-fed gentleman. "Shall I make it cash, Bibles or repeating rifles?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

First Impressions.

After the amateur performance:

Manager—Well, how do you like it?

Amateur Star—Why, those beastly footlights shone into my eyes until I couldn't see a thing!—Chicago Record.

Excusable Ignorance.

Gazmire—What did you have for dinner today at the hotel?

Bazwick—How should I know? The bill of fare was in French.—Roxbury Gazette.

Vindictive.

Mrs. Husband—Mother says she will be here tomorrow. What room shall we give her?

Mr. Husband—The one with the folding-bed in it.—Judge.

If torturing was used today
A martyr she would make,
Because I know that she excels
In burning at the steak.
—Exchange.

Editor (gazing on his best's picture)—That girl is a poem.

Poet (curiously)—And still you do not reject her?—Detroit Free Press.

THE ONLY WAY TO OPEN THEM.

Miss Pulse Warmer—Pardon me, sir, but it's very close. Won't you open this window for me?

Arizona Claude—Why certainly. Bang! Bang!!! Bang!!!!

Miss Pulse Warmer—I'm very much obliged.
Arizona Claude—Don't mention it.

THEN HE WENT HOME.

Willie Nevericave (rapturously)—I saw the sweetest little poem in this morning's paper!
Miss Celia Doome (icily)—In this morning's paper, Mr. Nevericave? I didn't hear the bell ring.

MILLIONS FOR A TITLE

America's Richest Heiress Wedded to England's Chief Peer.

THE DUKE A-WOOING WENT

Two Bishops and a Rector Required to Tie the Knot.

THE STORY OF AN INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Which Ended in the Marriage of Consuelo Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough.

New York, November 1.—(Special Correspondence.)—It isn't every day that an American heiress to many millions marries one of England's noblest peers. When such an event does occur 70,000,000 of people want to know all about it. They are not satisfied with the mere statement that Consuelo, daughter of a Vanderbilt, weds the duke of Marlborough.

And the details of this alliance are full of interest. It is a story that throws deep in the shade any of those fancies of romancists that always absorb the reading world.

Less than twenty-five years ago, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt was Miss Alva Smith, of Mobile—plain Miss Smith, mind you. She was ambitious then as now.

One day she was building air castles with her two sisters.

"I want most," said one, "to wear a white satin gown."

"And I," said the other, "want to bear a fine name."

Alva, with sublime indifference to her almost penniless condition, smiled haughtily. "I want to wear a necklace of unset diamonds strung on a golden wire," she said.

And she did. That was one of the presents given to her by Willie K. Vanderbilt on her wedding day.

But see how timid is the ambition even of a beautiful woman. Now, her daughter is to reign over one of the proudest palaces in England and she herself, the mother of a duchess, will be welcome at the court of St. James, besides being the social ruler in America's swelldom. Nothing but one of Hans Andersen's fairy tales equals it.

We have not been told the history of this famous matchmaking in detail as yet, but we know the outlines of it. They met for the first time nearly two years ago while Consuelo was traveling with her mother in Europe. This was after that disastrous yachting trip on the Valiant. It was during that tour, it will be remembered, that the break occurred between Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. The Valiant had sailed out of New York bound for a trip half way round the world and back. On board the floating palace was a select party of rich Gotham society people. Half the city envied them, and twelve months of idyllic pleasure was predicted for the party. But the yacht, even if it was as big as an ocean steamer, proved too small a place for so many people to spend all their days and nights for weeks without dissensions. There were quarrels and bickerings, and finally an open outbreak between host and hostess.

Then William K. went to Monte Carlo and Paris, the party separated and found their way back to New York in small groups and Mrs. Vanderbilt with Consuelo, went to England. There it was she met the duke of Marlborough.

A Famous Wooing.

The courtship was an interrupted one, but the duke managed to see Miss Vanderbilt many time before she came back to the United States with her mother last spring. It was even reported as long ago as September of last year that Miss Vanderbilt and the duke were engaged. The English newspapers, however, took no pains to keep track of the American heiress, and so that part of the courtship has never been made public.

MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT.

When the scene of action was transferred to this country in August last, all this was changed. The duke had hardly changed his steamer cap for one of those wonderful hats with which he astonished the Fifth avenue chappies than the reporters were after him. He told them that he was over here merely to see the country and do some shooting, but he posted off next morning for Newport and went directly to the marble palace of Mrs. Vanderbilt. There he was entertained in fine style.

Mrs. Vanderbilt at once gave a ball that dazzled even Newport by its brilliancy. She opened the big iron gates with a threefold purpose. She formally re-entered society, she triumphantly presented the duke as her guest, and she introduced her daughter to the fashionable world.

The exclusives of Newport, who had been hesitating somewhat as to whether Mrs. Vanderbilt should be received with open arms or given the cold shoulder, could not resist the triple attraction, and rushed to her doors. By this master stroke Mrs. Vanderbilt proved herself not only a fit mother for a duchess, but a born leader of society.

Then, by what was thought to be a coincidence, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and his yacht Valiant appeared at Newport harbor. When the duke was entertained by Mr. Vanderbilt on the yacht the rumors of the engagement broke out fresh. A few days later the duke went to New York and then the engagement was formally and officially announced. It is said that Mrs. Vanderbilt sent out 2,000 personal letters announcing the engagement. Society people could not help but read between the lines of the stereotyped phrases the exultant joy of a woman who had triumphed.

A Duchess at Nineteen.

The new American duchess may not be able to shine among some of the stately English beauties whom she will meet at the queen's drawing room receptions and other social functions, but at least she is better looking than most of the royal family. While never truthfully spoken of as beautiful, she may safely be called pretty.

MR. W. K. VANDERBILT.

Her private fortune will probably some day amount to $25,000,000, and she brings to the altar $10,000,000 of this in hard cash. The Vanderbilts, although they believe in perpetuating the family fortune and the family name, have alwaye been generous to their daughters, and the $10,000,000 dowry is supposed to be an established feature of a Vanderbilt wedding.

Consuelo is a slim, athletic girl of five feet six inches. She plays tennis and rides a bicycle and is as proficient in social arts and graces as many women who have had a great deal more experience. She is only nineteen years old. As she was born in a modern palace no one doubts that she will not feel out of place in an ancient one.

She is going to England to assume a high place in a society where titles count. Hers will be as fine a title as most of them.

There will be a few women besides those of the royal family who will precede her when it comes to a question of court etiquette.

The Privileges of a Duchess

Of all the European titles of nobility there is none of more importance and dignity than that of duke. Dukes and their duchesses rank immediately next to royalty, even above princes and princesses of the blood, and so few in number are they compared with the other bearers of titular distinction that the possession of the strawberry leaf coronet is generally held to indicate ancient lineage and the bluest of blood.

As Duchess of Marlborough she will be entitled to a kiss on the cheek when presented to the queen and to a seat on the bench especially reserved for the two dozen duchesses of the realm at state balls, state concerts and other court functions. She will likewise be entitled to a front seat in the peeresses gallery of the Chapel Royal at St. James and to what is known as the "entree" at court.

In former times peeresses of the realm were exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of law and could claim trial by the house of lords, which was naturally always prejudiced in favor of a member of its order. Thus the duchess of Kingston was tried by the house of lords for bigamy in the last century. Peeresses, however, have lost many of their old time privileges, for two years ago the now widowed duchess Sutherland was tried and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in Halloway jail by an ordinary court of law for having destroyed a legal paper of vital importance to the lawsuit on the subject of the disposal of her dead husband's property. Should the young duchess of Marlborough ever so far forget what is due to her station as to commit murder and incur the sentence of death she would have the privilege of being hung with a rope of silk in lieu of ordinary hemp, the last peer to be thus executed having been the Earl Ferrers.

THE BRIDE AND GROOM.

Another privilege which, in view of the advanced age and infirmity of Queen Victoria, she is likely to have fall to her lot within the next few years is that of being present at a coronation and of occupying a front seat among the peeresses in Westminster abbey. On that occasion she will carry in her hand a silver gilt coronet adorned with strawberry leaves of the same metal, bordering with ermine and lined with purple velvet. At the moment when the archbishop of Canterbury places upon the head of the new sovereign the historic crown of Great Britain and Ireland the young duchess will, in common with all the other peeresses present, place her own coronet for a few moments upon her own head.

THE DUKE'S FATHER.

Coronations are the only occasions on which peeresses of the realm ever wear officially the coronet of their rank, which at their death is placed upon their coffin.

Should the young duchess of Marlborough ever render herself culpable of any minor offense sufficient to warrant her being summoned in a police court, she will be exempt by virtue of her rank from taking her place in the prisoners' dock, and will be allotted a seat upon the bench alongside of the magistrate; moreover, she will as a peeress of the realm not be asked to swear or to take the customary oath on the Bible, her mere word of honor being regarded as fully equivalent to the most terrible oath of an ordinary citizen.

A Right Noble Duke.

Although the duke of Marlborough is a very noble duke indeed, he doesn't look the part. He is not more than 5 feet 5, his face is boyish, his complexion rather sallow and his mustache is only in the bud. He is not nearly as good looking as thousands of British younger sons with hardly a penny in their pockets and no titles at all.

As to his mental qualities, though, they tell us he is up to the mark. He is a college man, and though only twenty-four, he has written a book, a magazine article or two, dabbled in electricity, made his peace with a whole swarm of angry relatives and made also a speech in the house of lords.

He may not have a big bank account, but he has estates that are both extensive and historic, and when it comes to titles he is as well supplied as any young man of his years on a fortune hunting expedition could wish to be. Besides being a duke he is, as Chimmie Fadden might put it, "a two-times earl," a prince, a baron and a marquis, all rolled into one. Yet when he writes his name on a hotel register he puts it plain "Charles Spencer."

If he should write his full name and all his titles, the inscription would read like this: "Charles Richard John Spencer Churchill, ninth duke of Marlborough, marquis of Blandford, earl of Sunderland, earl of Marlborough, Baron Spencer, Baron Churchill of Sandridge, prince of Mindelheim in Swabia, and prince of the Holy Roman Empire."

Acquaintances and friends who are not on intimate terms with him address him as "your grace." When his man Hawkins speaks to him he says "your lordship." Just what his duchess will call him is not known. Although she has such a variety to select from it may be "ducky" for the first few months.

Of ancestors the duke has a wealth. There have been eight dukes of Marlborough before he came into the title. All of them were famous in one way or another. Some of them he may well be proud of, and of some an expurgated account would be the best to print.

His father, who died two years ago, was both a brilliant man and a profligate rake. He wrote magazine articles that attracted widespread interest, and figured about as extensively in British divorce courts as any peer of England ever has in modern times. As a young man he spent not only the income of his estates, but mortgaged them right and left and finally stripped Blenheim palace, which for ages had been the storehouse of all the rich and rare articles collected by the family, and sold its art treasures under the hammer. In the meantime his wife, the marchioness of Blandford, unable to stand his cruelty and scandalous behavior, left him and secured a divorce, so he was free to come to America on a hunt for a wife with a fortune. All the world knows how he secured both in marrying the beautiful Mrs. Hamersley.

THE MARLBOROUGH TOWN HOUSE IN LONDON.

Her maiden name was Lily Price, and she was born in Troy, N. Y. She married Hamersley, an old and eccentric millionaire of New York city, who died soon after, leaving about $7,000,000 and a will which caused one of the greatest legal battles of the century.

After this second marriage the old duke behaved himself, but did not live long. It was probably the result of his past misdoings and not his reformation that caused his sudden taking off.

Some Ducal Anecdotes.

The present duke gives promise of being a much more moral man than his father was and of making a better husband. He is by no means a quiet youth, though. At college, they say, he lived quite as fast as any of the rich set, and that is saying quite enough. There was, too, a little story told about him when he was taking his trip through the south a few weeks ago. The wires said that he went behind the scenes at a theater in Louisville and was ordered off the stage for talking to a bevy of chorus girls. This, of course, may not be true.

It was in Kentucky, too, that he made his first acquaintance with American whisky, a very appropriate place for forming such an acquaintance, by the way. Colonel Todhunter, a blue grass aristocrat, managed the introduction. After the colonel had seen his grace fill his glass as full, empty it as often and still walk as straight as he, Colonel Todhunter, himself, the colonel remarked sagely:

"He carries well for a kid."

Such adventures, however, are tame, very tame, beside some that his illustrious father engaged in.

It is true that it is a fine thing to be a duke, yet young Marlborough has by no means had an easy time. His mother left his father when he was twelve years old. He was marquis of Blandford then, and took sides in the family quarrel with his mother. His father retaliated by cutting off his allowance, and it was only by appealing to the courts that it was restored. Then at his father's death some of the Churchills tried to keep him from succeeding to the title. When he defeated them, they liked him less than ever.

He must have been a young man of considerable tact, for now all these differences have been bridged over. Even his stepmother likes him. A social tactician he must be indeed when he maintains peace in such a troubled domestic atmosphere. Lady Beresford, his stepmother, is cordially hated by the marchioness of Blandford, his own mother, yet he is a favorite with both.

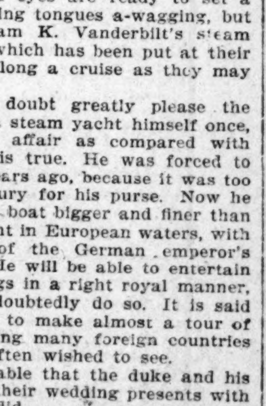
There is no denying that the young duke's future prospects look rosy indeed. With a charming young bride who brings her millions to replenish his shattered fortunes he may well expect happiness.

Princely Wedding Gifts.

Few young couples have ever been presented with so many golden keys to the doors of pleasure. Their honeymoon trip will not be a route along which a thousand curious pairs of eyes are ready to set a thousand gossiping tongues a-wagging, but on board William K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Valiant, which has been put at their disposal for as long a cruise as they may wish to take.

This will no doubt greatly please the duke. He had a steam yacht himself once, an insignificant affair as compared with the Valiant, it is true. He was forced to sell it several years ago, because it was too expensive a luxury for his purse. Now he will command a boat bigger and finer than any private yacht in European waters, with the exception of the German emperor's Hohenzollern. He will be able to entertain princes and kings in a right royal manner, and he will undoubtedly do so. It is said that he intends to make almost a tour of the world, visiting many foreign countries which he has often wished to see.

It is not probable that the duke and his bride will take their wedding presents with them. If they did, the Valiant would be a veritable treasure ship, such as would have made Captain Kidd and the pirates of old brave a squadron for a chance of looting.



MARCHIONESS OF BLANDFORD. [The duke's mother.]

The gifts which have been showered on this fortunate pair are worth a big fortune. The new duchess will have more diamonds than she can wear with comfort. As Miss Vanderbilt, she wore very little jewelry, but as the duchess of Marlborough she may wear as much as she pleases.

One of the duke's wedding presents is a big star, nearly three inches in diameter, composed entirely of diamonds.

It was purchased in London among other fine gems which the duke bought for his American sweetheart at the same time. It is a handsome many pointed pendant, which can be worn in the hair and worn as a pin also. In the center is a large, fine diamond of exceeding brilliancy. The star is larger than those usually worn and is such a magnificent piece of jewelry that it certainly cannot be duplicated.

Of course the new duchess will have a coronet. Mrs. Astor set this fashion several seasons ago, and since then every society woman has had one of those glittering tiaras to wear with her evening costume for the opera or at large events.

A motto bracelet purchased for the future duchess of Marlborough spells "Good Luck." The stones are a garnet, opal, olivine, diamond, lapis lazuli, rualian, catseye and krokydolite. The last is a cheap but very beautiful gem.

The young duchess of Marlborough will have a cape pin with hilt and tip of her "state stone." In spite of the fact of her New York residence and her London home, Miss Vanderbilt has always regarded Rhode Island as her own state. The cape dagger will be of Rhode Island rock crystal and Rhode Island amethyst. These are richly set in chased gold and make a worthy offering.

The New York fashionables are much disappointed because they are not going to see the Marlborough jewels and the gifts from the English nobility; they are not because the duke says he cannot afford to pay the customs duties on all the costly gifts that may come over the water. The duke thinks that our laws are "deucedly annoying." First he was arrested by a big policeman for coasting on a bicycle in Central park and then the federal authorities wanted him to pay duties on his wedding presents. He will soon be back in England, though, where he has a hand in making the laws himself.

Blenheim, a Palace of Palaces.

When the duke and his new duchess return to England after their honeymoon trip on the continent, where, by the way, they are to be entertained by the German emperor, they will go to Blenheim palace in Oxfordshire. It is then probable that the daughter of the Vanderbilts will realize something of what it is to be a duchess. No doubt the peasantry for miles around will assemble and cheer the bridal party as the carriages roll through the palace gates and up the broad roadway to the grand old pile itself. The peasantry will have good cause to cheer, too, for a golden era is about to begin at Blenheim.

The young duke affects not to think much of this old palace. He is reported to have said that he never saw "a building so large, so homely, so irregular or so little imposing." No doubt the young duchess will disagree with him and find it imposing enough, even if she has lived in a five-story Fifth avenue mansion and a marble palace. Probably no American girl of her age has ever been called upon to assume the reins of domestic rule over such a home.

Blenheim has been for nearly 200 years a monument to perpetuate the glory of the house of Marlborough. It was a gift from Queen Anne to the first duke of Marlborough and was a reward to that galliant old fighter for some of his successes against the forces of Louis XIV. It has cost up to the present day many fortunes besides the $1,500,000 which was originally expended, and never has there been money enough in the Marlborough purse to keep it up. The Vanderbilt millions will soon remedy that, however.

BLENHEIM PALACE.

The palace itself is located in a park of 2,000 acres and stands on the site of the old Castle of Woodstock, about which Scott wrote that charming novel whose title is the same as the name of the present town of Woodstock. It was in Woodstock castle that fair Rosamond had her bower and received her royal lover. There are many romances of a sililar character told about the modern building.

Of the 150 rooms in the palace there are eight which the new duchess will probably have all to herself. These are located in a tower which makes the southeast corner of the huge pile. They are the rooms which the duchesses of Marlborough have occupied for 200 years.

There are a boudior, a private dining room, a parlor, a small plantroom and three lounging rooms opening one into another. These last three were fitted up by Duchess Lily as Moorish, Indian and Japanese rooms.

Above the apartments for the use of the duchess, way up in the turret, are rooms for the use of her maids and other personal servants. There are many curious nooks and corners in this part of the house and probably secret doors and all that sort of thing, for there have been some eccentric duchesses at Blenheim, as well as dukes.

The top of this tower is singularly ornamented with piles of cannon balls, with a coronet on each. The walls are ten feet thick, and you can imagine what comfortable window seats there must be. Out of these windows Consuelo can look upon as pleasing a landscape as there is anywhere in all England.

Miss Vanderbilt spent a week at Blenheim last summer with her mother, and though she saw something of the beauties of the place then she will find enough unexplored territory there to occupy many summer days. The great palace itself is an eighth of a mile in length. Around it in the rear are clustered enough smaller buildings to form a small village. There is a bridge over the stream that runs through the grounds, and in this bridge are thirty-two rooms.

Blenheim is just the place in which to entertain disagreeable people. A hostess could have a party of maiden aunts or other relatives whose society she was not particularly fond of and let them live with her for months at a time without ever seeing any of them. The great library is 200 feet in length, or about the length of a city block. This is only one of the big rooms in the palace too.

Blenheim was a bare and barn-like place when the first American duchess went there a bride. The second will not find it so. The Hamersley thousands were spent in partly restoring the palace. Besides rich and modern furnishings Lady Beresford, then the duchess, had a new roof of substantial exterior and ornate interior constructed. When, after the death of the late duke, the American duchess was compelled to leave the palace on which she had spent a large share of her fortune, the young duke told her that she might take away all she had brought. He was so pleasant about it, however, and treated her with so much consideration, that she refused his offer, though she might have fairly stripped the palace.

There are forty guest chambers in Blenheim. They are kept ready for use all the time, the linen hanging over the footposts in old fashioned style, ready to be spread, and the windows thrown open. With an hour's preparation a party of forty-five could be accommodated here.

There is one side of the castle called the new wing. It is new only in having modern inventions in it. Electric lights are all over the castle. But in the new wing there are billiard and pool tables and a very nice inclosed court used for tennis. There is a shooting range and an archery alley, with a good bowling alley also. The duchess of Marlborough is a woman of many friends, and she must make her house parties entertaining.

There are twenty staircases in Blenheim leading from the main floor to the second. It is a declared fact that the father of the present duke dwelt at Blenheim several months with his wife after her divorce from him, neither ever seeing the other nor even looking out over the same section of country.

To rule such a large home goes Consuelo, a daughter of the Vanderbilts. And fortunate it is that there has been before her an American duchess to make the home pretty and homelike in spots and modern throughout, or even its historic and cherished love spots could not drive away the longing for home.

When the London season opens, the new duchess will probably leave Blenheim for a few months and go to the city. In London she will reside in the town house of the Marlboroughs. This is quite a pretentious building at 50 Grosvenor square. It adjoins the brick edifice of Baron A. de Rothschild, and is just opposite the mansion of Lord Rosebery.

Lots of Titles Left.

It may not fall to the lot of many young ladies on this side of the Atlantic to attain the most exalted rank of duchess, but there is no good reason why they should not become marchionesses. In the British aristocracy a marquis ranks next below a duke. Of the marquisates of the United Kingdom that of Winchester is the oldest, dating from 1551. The six next in seniority are Lansdowne, Townsend, Bath, Salisbury, Abercorn and Hertford.

As the heirs to the several marquisates approach manhood they naturally enough become objects of extreme interest to the girls in their vicinity. In this progressive age, when so many bright young men of title and promise come to the United States in search of marital felicity, it may be of interest to the young ladies of New York and other states to know what opportunities are practically within reach.

THE MARLBOROUGH CREST.

Heirs over ten years of age are not mentioned, because if, as is usual at that age, they happen to be engaged in one or more love affairs, it is best not to precipitate complications.

The earl of Ronaldshay, now nineteen, is heir to the marquisate of Zetland. This title is of recent origin.

Viscount Castlereagh, aged seventeen, is heir to the marquisate of Londonderry. Seaham hall, Sunderland, will be Castlereagh's home, or one of them, when he becomes a marquis. From the estate of 50,323 acres, held in six counties, he will have the very comfortable income of £100,118, or about $500,000.

After the available candidates for the rank of marquis come the earls. There are 119 of the United Kingdom, forty-four of Scotland and sixty-two of Ireland. Two existing earldoms of the United Kingdom, Derby, and Shrewsbury and Talbot, date back to the fifteenth century. Three—Devon, Huntington, and Pembroke and Montgomery—were bestowed in the sixteenth century. Eighteen of the present earldoms were granted in the seventeenth century and thirty have been held from between 100 to 150 years. Thirty-nine of the Scotch earldoms are over two hundred years old and twenty-eight in the Irish peerage of this rank are in their second century of existence.

Lord Hyde is hear to the earldom of Clarendon. He is eighteen. Here is a chance for an heiress. His rent roll will bring him a gross annual income of $20,000, and there will be lots of expenses to meet out of that. His pedigree is good.

Viscount Helmsley is heir to the earldom of Feversham. His age is sixteen. The present earl's age is sixty-six.

Viscount Boringdon is the earl of Morley's heir; age eighteen. His estate will only produce about $40,000 yearly. But if his bride has, say, twice as much, how nicely they both could live!

Viscount Cranley is heir to the earldom of Onslow. He is nineteen. The acreage of the Onslow estate is 13,488, but the yearly rental of $55,000 ought to be supplemented.

Viscount Andover is next on the roll for the earldom of Suffolk and Berkshire. He is eighteen, will live at Charlton park, Malmesbury, will own 11,098 acres or thereabouts and will receive in the shape of rents, etc., every year some $70,000.

Lord Kilmarnock will by and by be earl of Erroll; he is in his nineteenth year. The estate spreads over 8,000 acres, yielding about $50,000 a year.

Lord Inverurie, heir to the Scottish earldom of Kintore, is eighteen. His address as an earl will be Keith hall, Inverurie. He will own 25,433 acres and will have an income of about $150,000.

Lord Aberdour will succeed to the earldom of Morton. He is seventeen. The home estate is Dalmahoy, Midcalder. The acreage of the Morton lands is 65,161, and the income about $110,000.

Viscount Dunluce is heir to the Irish earldom of Antrim. He is in his seventeenth year. When he assumes the higher dignity his principal place of residence will be Glenarm castle, Antrim. The estate occupies 34,404 acres, with a gross annual rental of about $100,000.

Viscount Cole will be the successor of the present earl of Enniskillen. He is now 19. The Enniskillen lands cover 30,204 acres, yielding nearly $100,000 a year.

Viscount Acheson of Gosford castle, Armagh, is heir to the earldom of Gosford, age eighteen; estate, 18,594 acres; income, $90,000.

Those who feel that a dukedom is out of reach and an earldom somewhat doubtful of attainment can easily find a nice, rich barony, occupied by a nice, rich baron with a charming and amiable heir who is highly susceptible. There are 308 baronies of the United Kingdom, twenty-four of Scotland and sixty-five of Ireland. These numbers, as in all other ranks, fluctuate from year to year, consequent on deaths, when the title becomes void through lack of heirs or promotions for political or other reasons.

THE FIRST AMERICAN DUCHESS. [Now Lady Beresford.]

A baron is styled lord, and his wife, of course, lady. He takes rank after the bishops and before the privy councilors. An elder son follows the younger sons of an earl and precedes the knights of the garter. Younger sons follow the younger sons of viscounts and precede all baronets. Daughters of all peers rank next after the wives of their elder brothers and before their younger brothers' wives.

There are from twenty to twenty-five young noblemen from seventeen to nineteen years of age, heirs to baronies, always available for the attentions of the fair sex.

As a last resource there are the eldest sons of baronets. They, when they succeed to the titles, succeed to the title also. There are about 760 of England and the United Kingdom, ninety-one of Scotland and sixty-three of Ireland. Nearly 200 of these baronetcies are in the seventh and eighth generation and about 150 are in the fourth and fifth.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S OLD HOME ON STATEN ISLAND.

THANKS FROM JAPAN

For the Kind Offices of the United States in the Recent War.

Washington, November 1.—Mr. Shinichiro Kurino, the Japanese minister, paid a visit to the white house today and presented to President Cleveland an autograph letter from the emperor of Japan thanking the president and the government of the United States for the good offices exercised toward bringing about peace between China and Japan. The emperor of China sent a similar letter to the president some time ago. Mr. Kurino was presented to the president today by Secretary Olney. He was also accompanied by Mr. Keisherird Matsu, secretary of the Japanese legation.

The text of the letter was as follows:

"Mutshuito, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial—To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America—Great and Good Friend: During the war between our empire and that of China, which has now happily been brought to an end by the conclusion of a treaty of peace, the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in China, with your excellency's gracious permission, and acting under your excellency's wise direction, extended their friendly offices to our subjects in China and on many occasions afforded them succor and assistance.

"Again, as the war was nearing its final stage the representatives of the United States at Tokio and Peking, by your excellency's authorization, provided the way whereby China was able to approach directly to our government on the subject of peace and it was through the facilities afforded by those two representatives for direct reciprocal communication between the governments of Japan and China that all the preliminaries looking to the opening of negotiations for the definite termination of hostilities were adjusted. The manner in which those delicate services in the interest of peace were performed left nothing to be desired, and we take this opportunity to express to your excellency our high appreciation of these acts on the part of your excellency as well as on the part of your excellency's officers acting under your excellency's direction, which not only tended to mitigate the severities and hardships of the war and finally to promote the successful issue of the negotiations for peace, but served to draw still closer the bonds of friendship and good neighborhood which happily unite our two countries.

"We assure your excellency of our highest regard and esteem.

"MUTSHUITO."

"Done at our palace at Kioto the 12th day of the fifth month of the twenty-eighth year of Meizi.

"Countersigned.

"VISCOUNT MUTSU MUNEMITSU,"
"Minister of Foreign Affairs."

CATCHING COLD

Is What Many People Are Doing Now-a-Days, and Thus Laying a Foundation for Chronic Catarrh.

Already the season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze and the nasal twang is to be heard on every hand. The origin of chronic catarrh, the most common and dreadful of chronic diseases, is a cold. This is the way chronic catarrh usually begins: A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. Then follows sensitiveness of the air passages, which inclines one to catch cold very easily. At last the person has a cold all the while seemingly—more or less discharge from the nose, hawking from the throat, nostrils stopped up, full feeling in the head, cracking in the ears.

The best time to treat catarrh is at the very beginning. A bottle of Pe-ru-na, properly used, never fails to cure a common cold, thus preventing chronic catarrh. While many people have been cured of catarrh by a single bottle of Pe-ru-na, yet, as a rule, when the catarrh becomes thoroughly fixed more than one bottle is necessary to complete a cure. Pe-ru-na has cured cases innumerable of twenty years' standing. It is the best, if not the only, internal remedy for chronic catarrh in existence. But prevention is far better than cure. Every person subject to catching cold should take Pe-ru-na at once at the slightest symptom of cold at this season of the year, and thus prevent what is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh.

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Supplement to The Atlanta Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1895.

ALTHEA'S VISITOR.

A Brave Girl, a Thieving Tramp and A Conch Shell That Won The Day.

BY L. ROBBINS.

Althea Dean lived on a farm, three miles from any village. The house of the nearest neighbor was a quarter of a mile away, and only the top of its chimney could be seen over the trees and bushes that lay between. The road was seldom traveled, since a newer one had been built, and grass grew in it.

Althea's mother was dead, and her older brothers and sisters had all left home, so she and her father lived there alone.

Although Mr. Dean was often at work on a distant part of the farm, and Althea sometimes felt a little lonely, nothing had ever happened in the seventeen years of her liff to make her feel afraid.

If for any reason she wanted her father, and he happened not to be in speaking distance, she would call him with a large conch shell, which in summer time was usually kept, for convenience, on the kitchen window sill.

If he heard a long and then a short note, repeated several times, Mr. Dean understood that dinner was ready, or would be by the time he could get home. Two long and two short notes meant that someone who wished to see him had come to the house, and was waiting.

When dinner was ready he often delayed going at once, if there was a bit of work he wished to finish, and even when someone was waiting, he took his time.

But when Althea blew one or more long notes, with no short ones, then her father knew that the cows were in the corn, the dog gone mad, the house caught fire, or that something equally serious had happened, and he must drop everything and run as for his life.

It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of a beautiful October day, as Althea was screwing the cover on to the tenth and last jar of tomatoes she had been canning, that she heard somebody knock at the back door.

She gave the cover a final turn, and then hastily ridding herself of her big kitchen apron and smoothing her hair with her hands, went to see who it was.

A large, rough-looking man was standing on the doorstep, and the instant Althea's eyes fell on him she knew he was a tramp.

As soon as he saw her he pushed open the screen door without waiting for an invitation, and asked in a surly tone for something to eat.

Althea was frightened, and her first impulse was to flee from him. Then she remembered that her father had been paid $70 for a cow, the night before, and that the money was yet in the house. Plainly, it would not do to run away.

Neither would it do to show that she was afraid of him, so calling up a smile

And the Instant Althea's Eyes Fell on Him She Knew He was a Tramp.

she told him, pleasantly, to come into the kitchen, and she would get him something to eat.

Before the tramp had taken the chair she set for him beside the table, she had decided on what to do.

Althea was in general a rather quiet girl, more given to listening than to talking. But now she seemed, suddenly, to have changed and became one of the most garrulous.

The man was hardly seated before she began to talk. She asked him if he had traveled far, and told him he looked tired. She called his attention to the tomatoes, said they had had a good crop that year, but that there was likely to be a frost any time now, and spoil them. She informed him of the price of jars, and enlarged on the merits of the different kinds. She wanted to know if he liked tomatoes. She commented on the fineness of the napkin she spread for his plate to rest upon, and told when and where she had bought the set of crockery to which the plate had belonged, appealing to him to know if he didn't think the ware pretty. When the clock struck 2 she asked him if he didn't think it was the stillest striker he ever heard, and let him know that it had been her grandfather's. She said the cook stove had been bought at an auction, and wondered if he could tell why it didn't bake any better.

All the time she was thinking of the $70 in the old desk behind the tramp, and literally within an arm's reach of him, and of what they should do for the taxes and interest money, if it were stolen, for ready money was not plentiful with the Deans.

She thought also of her father, picking cranberries in the meadow, nearly a third of a mile away.

The man answered her questions by grunts, and seemed to be listening, she thought, to learn if she were the only person about the place.

Althea had delayed as much as possible in preparing the tramp's dinner, stopping to replenish the fire, to make coffee and to talk, but when she began setting out the food, he attacked it so ravenously, and ate so fast, that she made haste to bring the remaining dishes from the pantry.

As she placed the last one on the table, which she had pushed up near the window, she hit the big conch shell, apparently by accident, and it fell to the floor with a loud clatter.

The tramp gave a startled jump, and Althea, with a laughing remark about her carelessness, stooped and picked up the shell, and holding it in her hands sat down in a chair by the open window, opposite her visitor.

"Did you ever see one of these?" she asked him.

The tramp mumbled something that sounded like "No."

"You wouldn't think you could get music out of it, would you?" she persisted.

"Don't believe yer can, neither," muttered the tramp.

She lifted it to her lips, and made a spluttering noise at which the tramp grinned sardonically.

"Oh, you needn't laugh," said Althea, laughing herself, "you wait a minute."

She put the shell again to her lips, and this time there came a full, clear tone, loud yet mellow, and prolonged till Althea's face flushed, and she ceased for lack of breath.

The tramp looked at the shell curiously, and Althea held it out to him, with a smile, and asked him if he didn't want to try it.

"My brother and I used to try and see which could make the longest tone," she went on, when he had declined the offer. "Now, you look at the clock, this time, and listen again."

But the tramp did not look at the clock. He seemed to take little interest in anything but eating, and Althea, closely watching his brutal face as she blew the second long note, was convinced that her foolish and continuous chatter had made this last performance seem only a continuation of what had gone before, and perfectly in character. He evidently suspected nothing.

The illusion must be kept up, or he might even yet suspect, and Althea told anecdotes of the black and yellow and white cat who lay curled up in the rocking chair, and asked the tramp if he didn't think tigers much handsomer than tortoise shells. She spoke of the flies, of the trouble she had in keeping them out, and of the various traps she had devised for them.

Her heart stood still with fear as she saw how quickly the food was vanishing. To gain time she brought out another pie, and made the tramp wait until she skimmed a pan of milk for cream to put in his coffee.

She strained her ears for any sound of her father's coming, though she knew it was too soon to expect him.

She grew, every minute, more and more afraid of her ugly visitor. His clothes were ragged, his face unwashed and unshaven. He kept on his tattered hat, and his cruel, mean-looking eyes hardly left her face for an instant, except for his food.

At last the moment came when the tramp's hunger was fully satisfied. Althea felt herself start and grow pale, when he pushed his chair away from the table, but she talked on, and even smiled.

"Aw, hold yer jaw," growled the tramp impatiently, as he rose to his feet.

"Have you had enough?" asked Althea. "Isn't there anything more you would like?"

"Yes, they is," said the tramp, threateningly. "I want all the money you've got, all they is in the house—an' I want it lively, too."

Althea confronted him. "I shall not give you once cent of money," she said defiantly, her cheeks flushing.

"Won't yer, won't yer? We'll see whether yer won't," he sneered, after glaring at

HE CAME TOWARD HER BUT ALTHEA DID NOT FLINCH.

her for an instant, a dull gleam of anger in his eyes.

He came toward her, but Althea did not flinch, and his cruel fist was raised to strke her down, when suddenly his arm dropped to his side, and he turned his head toward the door and listened.

"Father! Father!" cried Althea, staggering against the wall, as the tramp ran from the room and trembling so she could hardly stand.

She heard an angry question from her father, an oath from the tramp, the sound of blows and scuffling, and a heavy thud, and then Mr. Dean came rushing in, wild-eyed and breathless.

"What has happened? What has he done?" he asked hoarsely.

"Nothing—he wanted money—you came just in time," Althea answered faintly and tremulously.

"Thank God," said Mr. Dean fervently.

Then he began to question her more particularly, going to the door once or twice to look at the tramp, who lay motionless on the ground.

"I don't know but I've killed the brute," he said, when Althea had told him all there was to tell. "He hasn't moved yet."

But the tramp was only stunned, and soon showed signs of returning consciousness.

"I shall harness up, and take him to town in the express wagon," said Mr. Dean. "If we let him go, he'll be frightening other defenseless women."

By the time the horse and wagon was ready, the tramp was sitting up, though still a good deal dazed. Mr. Dean helped him to his feet, and into the back of the wagon, where he tied his hands together.

"I want you to go, too," he said to Althea, when he went in to get the $70, for as long as he was going to town he might as well pay the taxes and interest money, though the latter was quite due.

"If the money is gone, I am not afraid to stay alone," said Althea.

"Well, I am afraid to leave you," said her father, dryly, "so hurry—and dress up warm, for it will be late before we get home."

The tramp revived sufficiently, before they reached town, to make several ineffectual attempts to slip from the back end of the wagon. When at last they delivered him over to the sheriff, they learned that he was one of the three men who had, a few weeks before, escaped from the state's prison, where he had been serving a long sentence for burglary.

Before they returned home that evening Mr. Dean bought Althea a self-cocking revolver, with ever so many boxes of cartridges, and the next morning he set up a target for her.

He insisted on her practicing each day, till she had become perfectly familiar with her weapon, and quite expert in hitting whatever she aimed at.

Althea kept her revolver clean and bright, and it lay in a drawer of the old desk, ready to her hand in case she should ever have another unexpected and dangerous visitor.

A HEROIC BOY.

THE TERRIBLE STRUGLE OF A GREAT MAN.

BY SARAH K. BOLTON.

In Bavaria, a little over a century ago, a great German author was born, Jean Paul Ritchter. His father was an under-pastor and organist in a small village and did not earn enough to keep his family from want. Finally he became despondent over his debts, small though they were, and died when Paul was sixteen.

The lad was ext[illegible] fond of books and, thinking that [illegible] should never be able to possess any, [illegible] spent the greater part of four years in copying into blank books of his own making, all he thought he should need of raw medicine, philosophy, theology, natural history, and poetry, from the library of a friend. It was hard, weary work, but when it was done the boy had a good store of knowledge in his brain as well as in his blank books.

At eighteen Paul started for the city of Leipsig, having to teach and go through college at the same time. He was poorly dressed, timid and sensitive, and found to his sorrow that scores of other young men were hoping for the same occupation. He could not obtain work and soon, even with the strictest economy, became in debt. He wrote to his widowed mother who prayed for and idolized her boy, but she could do little to help him.

In his letter he said: "I have no longer any friends, I must continue to be trusted. But what can I at last expect? I must eat, and I cannot continue to be trusted. I cannot freeze, but where shall I get wood without money? I can no longer take care of my health, for I have warm food neither morning nor evening. I must every week pay the washerwoman, who does not trust. I must drink some milk every morning. I must have my boots soled by the cobbler, who does not trust. My torn cap must be repaired by the tailor, who does not trust; and I must give something to the maid servant, who, of course, does not trust. Eight dollars of Saxony money will satisfy all, and then I shall need your help no longer." He then began to write a book and he had visions of debts paid and comforts for himself and his mother. Alas how little he then knew of the hard road to success.

The poor mother spun a little later into the night and saved a few dollars for the student. She discouraged his writing and wished him to be a preacher, but he could not be dissuaded.

When the book of satirical essays was finished, it was sent with fear and trembling, not unmixed with hope, to a publisher. It came back after several months, "with thanks." For a year Paul tried in vain to find a publisher, and then laid the manuscript away in a corner, to be forgotten.

In six months he had finished another book of essays, and disheartened but not discouraged, went personally to every publisher in Leipsig. Everybody declined it. He was used to poverty; he had now become used to disappointment. He finally, as a last effort, sent his book to Voss, of Berlin.

On the last day of December, as he sat in his room shivering, because he had no fire, and hungry from lack of food, a letter was handed him from Voss. He tore it open, and found the, to him, munificent offer of $70 for his book. He was overjoyed. Through life he used to speak of this hour, when he was nineteen, as one of the supremest of his life.

Another volume of essays was soon published, and for this he received $125. As the book had little sale, a third volume was refused by every publisher.

Paul was soon in need of money. His hopes for a literary career began to lessen. He must leave college as he could not get enough to eat. His boarding mistress was daily asking for money due her. He could bear the hardship and disgrace no longer, and borrowing a coat from a college boy that he might not freeze, he stole away from Leipsig in the evening and went back to his overworked mother.

She was living with two children in one room, where cooking, washing and spinning were carried on. Paul put a little desk near the spinning wheel and began to write. He says: "I was like a prisoner, without the prisoner's fare of bread and water, for I had only the latter; and if a gulden found its way into the house, the jubilee was such that the windows were nearly broken with joy."

He wrote ten essays, sent them to magazines, waited for months for them to be published, and finally one was accepted but never paid for.

He obtained a position to teach French, but at the end of three years, through poor remuneration, he returned to his mother broken in health and spirits.

Another book was published but almost no money came from it. He taught school for four years and helped support his mother. He wrote another book, a novel, and asked the counsellor of the town to help him publish it, if the story pleased him. The counsellor was annoyed at the request, but read it. He was surprised and delighted, caused the book to be published and Paul received for it $226.

The moment the first installment of $70 came, Paul hastened to his home and there, late at night, he found his mother spinning. He poured all the gold into her lap and together they wept for joy.

The tide of fortune had turned. His novel "Hesperus" soon followed, and Richter had become famous. He was invited to court and gathered there the material for his greatest work, "Titan." His mother died when her son was thirty-four, but she lived to see him honored by the leading men and women of his country. For weeks Paul was so overcome by her death that he could not write a letter. "To the man who has had a mother," he said, "all women are sacred for her sake." His more than one-hundred volumes are his enduring monument.

Wheelman's Day

The Young Riders — Will Participate.

The Junior Division of the Atlanta Bicycle Club.

The bicycle craze among the boys has not died out by a long jump; in fact, it increases if anything. The weather for riding up to a few days ago was fine, and all the young cyclers in the city had their wheels out.

The Atlanta Bicycle Club has been organized and The Junior proposes to have its hand in the pie. We are going to have a boys' division in this club under the regulations that govern the senior club and it will be a regular part of the club. On special occasions, such as on a parade, the junior will cut as much—even more—of a figure than the older team.

If all The Junior riders; that is, all the riders who have entered The Junior races and who are in that class, will take an interest in the club, we promise to make it amusing and pleasant for all. The Junior will offer prizes from time to time for events, so that the boys will go in for a gain and for a good time when they do go in. The boys will have a separate department, but will be under the direction and orders of the officers of the senior part of the club.

In Atlanta there are 300 boys who have bicycles and who are in The Junior class. If these boys would join this club and take interest in it they will be the feature of many special occasions ere the exposition is over. We would have moonlight parades with the wheels all decorated with Chinese lanterns and other gaudy and pretty displays. With all the young wheelmen in Atlanta in such a parade it would be the greatest sight ever seen in this city. The Junior proposes to give such a parade, and not far off, either.

To get all the boys to enter we will offer a handsome prize, say a bicycle suit or a pair of shoes; probably both; who can tell? And besides this we will get the Western wheel works, who make the Crescent, which is ridden by more than half the boys in the city, to give some prize. Those who have ever had dealings with this house know the generosity of the firm, and some Atlanta boy will receive some handsome token, a present from them, before the month is over. Mr. Harry C. Palmer, the traveling representative of the Western wheel works, was in the city a few days ago, and when told of The Junior department he was delighted and immediately went into the movement with interest. That means we will get something from his factory as a prize in the parade, for what he says goes.

Wheelmen's day at the exposition is the 5th of December, on which day there will be half a hundred of the fastest men in the country in Atlanta. The boys always like to mix with the champions, and this is a chance to be of as much prominence as they are. The Junior proposes to have all the young riders in the city in a parade on Wheelmen's day and make it the feature of the large procession that will go to the exposition.

A movement is on foot to have a grand illuminated parade, in which there will be 300 or 400 young riders with their wheels decorated with lanterns and the like. We will offer a handsome prize for the best decorated wheel and the one that makes the best display. This means a good thing for the boys. You can get the consent of your parents to let you come out on this night and ride in the parade, as they will no doubt be out to see it themselves.

It promises to be the feature of the exposition. With the fastest men in the country here that day, we will have the greatest race meet ever held in the south. The track will be laid on the exposition grounds—the same old track on which hundreds of Atlanta boys have ridden. If the boys take an active interest in this day we will give them a free-for-all race, the boys entering without any training preparations for the event.

At all of the Junior races that were held during early fall there were between three and four hundred boys on wheels out to see them. Now if all these boys will enter the parade it will be the grandest pageant that ever marched or rolled down the streets of Atlanta. There will be no fast riding, and a slow rider will have as much show as the fast ones. They will all be in charge of the senior members of the Atlanta club, who will place corporals along the line to keep the boys straight.

This is a grand opportunity for the boys who ride wheels. Get your wheel in order for Wheelman's day. The Junior will see the exposition company and see what can be done in way of admission for the members of the Atlanta Club. They will be given advantage over all other boys who are not members of the club and who are not going to participate in the parade.

All of the members of the junior part of the club will have on badges on that day and be one of the leading and most attractive features. All of the boys want to join this club and be in the swim, for on all occasions when wheelmen have their displays The Junior division of the club will be in line. We are a part of the older club and what they do we will also do.

All who wish to enter The Junior division of the Atlanta Bicycle Club must send their names to the bicycle editor of The Junior and be enrolled. There are no dues or any thing of that kind. When there is any paying to be done The Junior will do it. It is for the pleasure of the boys that we are doing this, and we want them to take an interest in it. All we ask of you is to help get up this club and especially the big illuminated parade. Everybody in the city is invited to enter this parade and send your names to The Junior and you will be given a place in the line.

IN THE SCHOOLS.

Boys' High School.

Professor Slaton's idea of having a number of distinguished speakers to address the boys on the subject of "Higher Eudcation" is being well carried out. It was only a few weeks ago that Dr. Candler, of Oxford, addressed the school, and another treat was given it today by Dr. Gambrell, of Mercer.

The interesting talk made by the distinguished orator was begun at 12 o'clock and for one hour cheers and applause were constantly ringing through the long hall.

Dr. Gambrell never fails to "hit the mark" and it is most assuredly a great pleasure to hear him discuss so important a question. The doctor said, amidst great applause, that there were two kinds of knowledge given us by schoolbooks and other literature; one is "information" and the other is "imflammation." He described the two as follows:

"Information is the useful knowledge we get from our teachers, schoolbooks and literature by good authors, while the excitable novel read by the schoolgirl and which does more harm than good is inflammation."

Dr. Gambrell made a very splendid comparison of strength and knowledge by the following illustration:

"I have no doubt but what there are a good many things at which I could beat Jim Corbett. I would be a better college president, a better statesman and a better judge in all probability, but I should fear very much to go into the ring with him. And so it is with the boy who goes through college and his less fortunate associate. The man who has taken many years to train himself in a special business may excel in one thing, but not so with the boy who is educated at college. He is up on all things."

Dr. Gambrell's one hour talk will certainly accomplish a great deal of good and is certain to induce many to take a collegiate education.

If Dr. Boggs would now address us we would all be greatly delighted and could say that we have had the presidents of the south's three greatest universities to give us words of advice.

New officers were elected on last Friday and Mr. George Boynton received the presidency of the "Old Alciphronian." Mr. Boynton will certainly make a good officer and The Junior congratulates him on receiving so honorable a position. When the school closes, some time in December, the champion debate will be held and prizes given to the best debators.

Jay Youngblood.

Hunter's School.

The correspondents of Hunter's school were elected last week, the undersigned being chosen as senior correspondent, and Russell Mitchell junior correspondent. The boys of Hunter's school met on Friday last for the purpose of reorganizing the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society. The officers elected were: Russell Mitchell, president; S. Y. Tupper, Jr., vice president; Ira Chandler, secretary; L. L. Hunnicutt, censor.

The by-laws and constitution were read, which were the same as those of last year. The society then adjourned until next Friday.

Professor Hunter did not post the honor roll, or red list this week, but will do so next week.

I take great pleasure in announcing that our school is in a flourishing condition, having about twenty students, and Professor Hunter hopes to have the number increased to thirty (which is his limit) in a few weeks.

There is much interest manifested in the scholastic duties, and everything points to a most successful session. The readers of The Contitution Junior will be reminded of events of interest happening during the weeks to follow.

S. Y. Tupper, Jr.,
Senior Correspondent.

Marietta Street School.

The general exercise for Monday was very pleasant. Some of those who recited were: Minnie Chambers, Lizzie Spear, Dora Duke, Mamie McGee, Elsie Evans, Lizzie Hartrampt, Wily Mann, George Flournoy and Ulysses Belle.

Professor Wilson gave us a talk on "Prephration, Punctuality, Purity and Power" Friday.

The sixth grade won the banner for attendance. The eighth grade's average was 97; seventh grade, 88.7; sixth grade, 99; fifth grade, 89.6; fourth grade, 94.6; third grade, 96.6; second grade, 91.3; first grade, 98.

Otis Nix.
Estelle Spear, Assistant.

Calhoun Street School.

Very little has been said of late about the old brick school on Piedmont avenue, but we are still in the ring, and the present generation will not live to see the day when we are not up when time is called.

The work in the school is progressing more each day, and under the guidance of our faithful principal, Mrs. H. R. Echols, and her able and conscientious care we have the best school in the city. All of the scholars, as are all in Atlanta at present, are very much interested in the exposition; but we try and forget the many attractions out there until Saturday comes, when as many as possible of us go out and see the Midway. There was a crowd from our school who went out Atlanta day and went through the government building, and we are far more advanced in the geography and history of America than we would have been had we studied geography a year and had not seen the exhibit in the government building.

We hope to arrange it so that we can have excursions out there on Saturdays and study the different buildings, which will be of great benefit. We all appreciate the fact that an object makes a deeper impression on a school boy or girl than all the talking that could be done in a week.

With the boys in the school—they are always talking either football or bicycle races at recess, and do little else outside of school; but in the different rooms, under the eye of the teacher, they can only think to themselves of the sports.

We have not yet appointed correspondents from our school, but Mrs. Echols will probably do so within the next week. We appreciate the fact that writing for The Junior is an honor, and one that is sought for by all the scholars in school.

Williams Street School.

In the different classes the scholars are progressing rapidly. We are going to organize several new societies, and hope to have some sparkling news for The Junior pretty soon.

Our genial, kind and interested principal is more lenial this year than ever before, and her praises are sung night and morning. There is not a scholar in school who does not think she is the best principal in the whole public schools.

The lower grades are doing very nicely this year, much to the pleasure of their teachers and to themselves. In drawing those who are just beginning are doing nicely, and promise to have a number of beautiful papers by Christmas. Like everybody, we are interested in the exposition, and I think a composition on the best attraction would be interesting, and am hoping every day that our teacher will give it to us for a subject, as I have mine picked out, and think I can do it justice.

Our school will appoint regular correspondents this week, much to our pleasure.

Ivy Street School.

"Old Ivy" is again in the "swim," as the boys say, and we are down to good hard work. Mrs. Whiteside, our principal, has manifested even more interest in the school, if such a thing is possible, and we are running the line smoothly.

A number of the boys have football in their head and practice tackling at recess, but we can't be too rough, as we are under the eagle eye of one of the teachers all during recess, who stops the fun when it gets too rough. I wish they could realize that nothing is too rough when it comes to football and let us have a game every day at recess, but they won't realize this fact, so we have to content ourselves with what is allowed and go smiling on.

Ivy sent a large class to the High school this year of both girls and boys. We are always in the front rank when it comes to scholarship, for we have a high standard of discipline in our school. We will send The Junior a report every week from our school with a hearing from a girl correspondent next week.

Walker Street School.

As for a crowd, Walker is certainly in the lead. When we are not crowded, as was the case last year, we had two firsts, two seconds—in fact, two of each grade down stairs, but this year we have three of each of the lower grades, with an average of from forty to fifty in each grade. How is this for a school? "The more the merrier" is the old saying, and so it is in our case. We have lots of scholars and lots of fun. We are greatly interested in our studies at present, as several in the different grades hope to go up to a higher grade Christmas and are now studying to make the required mark.

Walker was well represented at the exposition on Atlanta day, as from what could be learned we had more than one hundred of our pupils there that day. We are going to appoint regular correspondents in our school this week and hope to have an interesting report from Walker next week.

Mrs. Prather's School.

I think, dear Constitution, Jr., that if you were to visit our school some day, at about 10:30 o'clock a. m., you would find the most interesting place in it to be the clay modeling class of the primary department. Our school, you know, is the only one in the city in which form, color and design are taught as a part of the regular daily course. We are quite proud of the progress our little sisters and their friends are making.

Last week the primaries were studying the sphere. They modeled it, drew it, designed an ornamental border of circles. On Friday each child was allowed to bring a little red apple to school, which, at the drawing hour, she placed at the head of her desk and copied, irregularities, stem and starlike cap, so perfectly in clay that, although the red apples were all eaten up at recess, each child carried home "for mamma to see" the same apple seemingly turned into gray stone.

The college and intermediate departments, too, are much interested in their drawing. Last month we studied the cylinder with the many elliptical and circular forms produced by the drawing of it in various positions. Then we applied this knowledge to the careful drawing from the objects of cups, saucers, plates, tumblers, goblets, bottles, etc. On Thursday Pearl Peck was complimented by the teacher on the absolute correctness of her drawing of a wine glass and goblet. Our teachers think that the training in the drawing class is already assisting us in forming habits of rapid and accurate observation.

The boarding girls and the science class are much interested in the splendid exhibits of the government building at the exposition. They talk quite learnedly of crinoids, foraminifers, hematite, chalcopyrite and syenyte, and last week one of the girls was delighted when she discovered in the alcove next to the exhibit of prehistoric ceramics a glass bottle containing a siliceous or glass sponge exactly like the illustration in geology.

Our class in ancient history are trying to arrange for a meeting in the right wing of the government building some Saturday this month to examine, under Miss Emily's guidance, the objects—mummies, Assyrian statues, obelisks, etc.—of special interest to us. Some of the smaller girls spent a most delightful morning last Saturday in an examination of the fisheries and botanical departments. We day girls in the neighborhood of the school return there in the evenings for study with the boarding pupils. It is such a help to be able to consult a presiding teacher when you are confused over your Latin composition. Sometimes after lessons are over Mrs. Prather comes in and we have merry little talks about our plans and homelife and games. Mrs. Prather is very good company.

Last evening we were sure Annette Broughton must be in deep water, for she studied straight through our laughing good-night talk, and looked very serious indeed, but this morning she came out perfect as usual. She reflects great credit on Madison, and her father, who is in Atlanta, at the legislature, this week, will be proud to know that she has gained the respect, as well as the love and admiration, of her schoolmates. Stella Redden, a pupil from Alabama, is Annette's room mate. She is very pretty and is learning to play beautifully on the piano.

We have two lovely and most companionable girls, Ruth and Eleanor McLellan, from New Jersey, and a dear little blond girl, Ethel Shaw, from away off in Amherst, Mass. They are all excellent students and are quite a spur to the rest of us.

Helen Angier.

YOUNG FOLKS CORRESPONDENCE

Annie L. Patrick, Porter's Springs—Dear Junior: My father takes The Atlanta Constitution. I think it is a very good paper, especially The Junior letters. Our school will commence shortly. I do not know whether I will go or not. I like to go to school. We are having some very beautiful weather at present. I like to read Betsy Hamilton and Sarge Plunkett's letters very much. I think they are very nice and interesting. I would like to correspond with some of the girl cousins living in Georgia and Alabama.

Nora Sanders, Porter's Springs, Tex.—Dear Junior: My uncle takes The Atlanta Constitution. I think it is a good paper. I read The Junior letters. I think they are very interesting. Our school begins shortly. I will be very glad, for I love to go to school. I love to read Betsy Hamilton and Sarge Plunkett's letters very much. I will close with best wishes

Mary A. Wellborn, Conyers, Ga.—Dear Junior: My papa is a subscriber to The Constitution and I like to read it very much. I am not going to school now, but expect to go after Christmas. I haven't but one pet, and that is a pet dog. His name is Jumbo. I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Mamie Holloway, Adams Station, Tenn.—How many of the cousins can say they have two grandpas and two grandmas living in the same town? I am thirteen years old. I am the oldest grandchild of Grandpa Jetts. Grandpa Jetts was in the rebel army. I have four sisters, but only one is old enough to go to school with me.

Eddie Green, Chattahoochee, Fla.—Dear Junior: I am a farmer boy. I have two sisters—one in Texas and one in Georgia. My father, mother and two little sisters have gone to rest. My brother-in-law takes The Constitution and I like to read it very much, especially The Junior and "Mr. Thimblefinger." I live down in the southwestern part of Georgia, near the Florida line. I live with my brother-in-law. We made a very good crop of corn and cotton this year. We had a lot of fruit this summer. I am glad to see winter come, so I can have lots of fun killing birds. I will close by asking a question: How deep is the Atlantic ocean?

Winnie and Mary Drew, Dranesville, Ga.—Dear Junior: We have often thought of writing, but have never made an attempt before. Our father takes The Constitution and we like to read it very much. We are glad that "Little Mr. Thimblefinger" has started again. We live on a farm three miles from Dranesville. We are not going to school now; our school closed in August. The first cotton gin was invented in the year 1793 by Eli Whitney. Enclosed find 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Zulu Barnett, Watkinsville, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am quite a stranger in your midst, as I have never written to the dear old Constitution before. I don't think there is anything that affords me more pleasure than to read The Constitution. I am a Farmer's daughter and I like to live on a farm very much. I like to go to school very much and I like my teacher splendid, but our school has closed. I live in the country four miles from Watkinsville and I enjoy country life

I also enjoy roving the wood in search of fruits and flowers, which the buzzing bee and flitting butterfly love so well. Papa and three of my brothers are going to the exposition. I will ask what was George Washington's father's name?

L. B., Hodo, Ga.—Dear Junior: Will you let this little girl join your happy band? I have never been to but one school; my teacher's name was Miss Ella Etheredge. She was from Sunny Side, Ga. Mamma always taught me at home. I like mamma to teach me, but I had rather go to Miss Ella, she wouldn't scold me; she'd just whip and it was over. I had rather take a whipping any time than a scolding. I wish I could go to the exposition. I send 2 cents to the Grady hospital; if I see this in print I will sent 10 cents next time. I am eleven years old.

Chester Magee, Sabine Parish, La.—Dear Junior: I am a little boy eight years old. I like to read The Constitution and think it is a good paper. My papa is a farmer. Our school was out last Friday. I was studying spelling, reading and arithmetic. How many words in the dictionary begin with S?

Charles Spellman, Kenton, O.—Dear Junior: I have been a constant reader of The Constitution for four years. I am a farmer's son, living three miles from Kenton, a very nice town of about seven thousand inhabitants, located on the banks of the Scioto river, near the site of old Fort McArthur, the once headquarters of General Hull and Simon Kenton, the great Indian fighters. We have a very fine country here. It is very level and fertile, but we have no mountains. But we have the Scioto marsh, which is quite interesting to those who never saw it. It is very flat, the black muck varying in depth from two to thirty feet. It contains about sixty-five thousand acres and is nearly all under cultivation. Its products are principally corn, potatoes, onions and cabbage. We are located about sixty miles from the northern lakes, which is quite a place for our young folks in the summer, but it is too cold there in winter. There will be a train load of Kenton people land in Atlanta the 8th of November to see your great exposition, which I suppose is grand. We will be pleased to meet some of the cousins there. I also would be pleased to call on Aunt Susie. Correspondence solicited.

Mayme Rogers, Mooresburg, Tenn.—Dear Junior: I like to read The Constitution better than any paper we take. It always has so many nice letters from the young people. My father is a farmer and we have some real nice horses. I am very fond of horseback riding. I attend school, which is about one half mile from where I live. The schoolhouse is situated on a hill from which we have a lovely view of Holston river. We haven't a very large school now. I would like for Carrie Herring to send the song, "Two Little Girls in Blue," to The Constitution. I think it is a pretty song and would like very much to have it.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution. Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., November 3, 1895.

Bicycle Club.

On the local page of this issue is an article on The Junior division of the Atlanta Bicycle Club, which is very interesting. A feature of the article is the illuminated parade which will be held on Wheelmen's day at the exposition.

On Wheelman's day there will be a hundred or more of the fastest men in the country here who will give a number of races. The old race track that is still around the plaza at the grounds will be put into condition for the races.

The prizes that are offered for the best decorated wheel will be sufficient to entice the boys to enter. On that night there will be six or seven hundred wheelmen in line and we hope to have at least 200 of these young riders.

Prize Story Contest.

The prize offered by The Junior for the best story on some attraction at the exposition has caught a number of our young readers and ten or fifteen stories have already been sent in.

Write your story on one side of the paper only and send to The Junior at once, so as to give the judges more time to consider it. This immediate response is sufficient proof that all the enterprising young readers of The Junior are active in their own interest and know from past prizes that the medal offered will be of no small value, but a handsome gold medal that it will be an honor to wear. Send in your story at once.

MARS BOB WHITE.

Are you acquainted with him?

I need not introduce him to the farmer boy, for he announces his presence every spring and gives his name on every farm in Georgia, I suppose. He rarely visits the cities, probably would never do so if he could prevent it. When he does come it is after he is dead, and is sent there by some pot hunter, who sells his dainty carcass as a choice morsel at the cafes or restaurants. So the city boy may have often seen the lifeless body of our little friend, but has seldom seen him living and on his native heath. His dead form is sold in our markets as that of the partridge or quail, and he is sometimes so named in the country; but he is commonly known as Bob White or, as he has named himself, "Mars' Bob White."

The true farmer boy has long accepted this name, and the scientists are now inclined to do so, for they recognize the fact that he is neither a quail nor a partridge; but he is a "Bob White," occupying a position rather between the other two spcies, or varieties at least.

He is a southern gentleman of the old school, absolute in his own dominions, and claiming the right to name himself and to assume the title of "Mars'" though he asserts this last rather modestly in his song of introduction.

He belongs to the gallinaceous family of birds, and hence has something of the game cock's courage and sauciness. He is ready enough to fight any fellow of his own size, and especially so if that fellow is disposed to fly around his sweetheart. If there is anything good lying around on the farm, such as wheat or peas, he is ready enough to measure conclusions with the farmer himself to get a fair share of the dainties. This he generally accomplishes by shrewdness, however, rather than by boldness or open fight. In the spring, after he has selected his little "Patsy," no other fellow must be making eyes at her; for he is as bold and jealous as a game cock in claiming and defending his loved ones.

Generally speaking, Patsy is as true to her Robert as he is to her, and while she is a very modest little dame, in the defense of her children she shows a courage very little inferior to that of Mars' Bob himself.

The young couple usually select a nesting place in a well-sheltered nook, in the midst of wheat, oats or some early ripening grain; for they commonly start their family with the growing season, and have the little ones old enough to begin to pick up the scattered grains of wheat that have been left there by reapers. This pair, under favorable conditions, will raise a very large family. I have often seen one nest contain from eighteen to twenty eggs. They teach their children very early the importance of taking care of themselves, and show them all the tricks of hiding and of perfect self-control under danger. Whether these smart birds have the power to "hold their scent," as hunters say, and training their babies to do the same, I cannot say; but I have seen the very best of pointers and setters run all around and over the little fellows hid in the weeds and never catch, by nostril, a single trace of their presence. I have even picked up the little ones pressed down and entangled in the weeds, and over which the dogs had gone again and again without discovering them.

I have thought that dame Nature had come to the assistance of these good parents and had rendered the little Bob Whites inodorous until they were of an age and strong enough to take care of themselves. I have tried frequently to capture the babies of Mrs. Patsy White, while Mars' Bob was singing his song and ringing the changes on his name from a neighboring stump; but almost universally I have been baffled in the effort. The little things can run like young ostriches and can hide like vanishing ghosts, while the loving mother will come fluttering toward you as though she were badly hurt and dare you to capture her in her crippled condition. And, as you are sure to accept the challenge, she will go limping and struggling from you, and will be sure to take a direction opposite to that pursued by her little ones in their efforts to conceal themselves. Ah, how often in my boyhood have I abused Mrs. Patsy as a dear deceiver who has led me a long and fruitless chase after an ignis fatuus, and how stupid have I been not to learn a lesson from her! It would have saved me some bitter disappointments, perhaps, brought by the later charmers in "love's young dream."

A similar trick has frequently been played on me by Mars' Bob, who was busy singing to his mate from the tree, and who had not, as I thought, noticed my approach along the fence row; but when I came within range and raised my gun to bag the rascal he had vanished I knew not whither. With all the thousands of dogs and hunters in pursuit of these little people, I have often wondered how they have so long escaped extermination in Georgia, and how within the past few years they have increased rather than diminished in numbers.

I have thought surely they must emigrate or be utterly annihilated; but, again, it has occurred to me that nature provides for her own, and that the increase of the pine thickets, the growth of brambles and broom sedge and, above all, the development in the shrewdness of Mars' Bob and Mrs. Patsy have proven more than a match for the dogs and hunters.

Indeed, I have shrewdly suspected that our bright birds under the promptings of nature have been studying the laws of Georgia, which protect such creatures until the 1st of October, and they have been arranging their family affairs and shaping all of their plans with reference to that date.

Most hunters now find that every covey flushed knows exactly what retreat to seek, and usually it is one inaccessible to the hunter, if not to his dog. Even the feeding grounds of the family are chosen with much care, and those are selected which are hidden away from the sight of the hawk; while the roosts are concealed among the brambles, where the little ones are safe from the keen eyes of owls.

The babies are evidently drilled from the time of their birth, and they soon learn to care for themselves in the absence of their parents. They hide with a skill never attained by human kind, and they never leave cover except to escape death or to seek a better hiding place.

Early hatching, rapid growth and strong development seem to be the policy in this species of birds, and evidently it is a wise policy, for the rabbits and the squirrels, the field mice and the chickens feed the hawks and the owls during the spring and summer, while men and dogs are not allowed to hunt our little Bob Whites.

Then, again, the thickened pine fields, the yellow broom sedge and the multiplied brambles give shelter to them during the early fall and winter.

I am glad this is so, for I have always loved the bright, beautiful, gamy little creatures.

While I have shot many a one, and have enjoyed the sweet dainty food the sport furnished, I have long wished to see every one punished who would trap or snare the little beauties, or shoot one on the ground without giving it a chance for its life. I presume that is the old hunter instinct in me, or it may be a few drops of English blood demanding fair play. Anyhow. I do love Mars' White and Mrs. Patsy White with a tenderness that does not come altogether from the dish on the dinner table.

When I had the measles Mars' Bob sang me a song that promised me early release and a glimpse of the bright fields. When I was naughty and met with merited punishment in my childhood the concert, the bright buoyant concert of this rollicking little pair, often mingled with my sobs and brought back the smiles to my face and hopes to my heart.

God bless the little Bob White, and may he and his family ever occupy a distinct and a distinguished place in the great animal kingdom!

JOHN W. GLENN.

P.S.—This paper was to be given to the school of my childhood and to the haunted house near it—the "Old Red House"—but "Bob White" has been clamoring for a place in our columns for several weeks. He and his family are in great danger during October and November. If the above can save one of the babies I shall rejoice. J. W. G.

Strange Visiting Cards.

Calling in Corea must be a very difficult performance, if, as a London journalist has recently stated, the ordinary visiting cards there are a foot square. The same journal goes on to say that the savages of Dahomey announce their visits to each other by a wooden board or the branch of a tree artistically carved. This is sent on in advance and the visitor, on taking leave, pockets his card, which probably serves him for many years. The natives of Sumatra also have a visiting card consisting of a piece of wood about a foot long and decorated with a bunch of straw and a knife.

Education in Foreign Countries.

A Russian Hebrew is said to have devoted a large sum to establishing a Jewish university in Jerusalem, in which special attention is to be paid to the Semitic languages and Hebrew literature. Significant figures from Russia tell of but 120 university students per million inhabitants, while Germany has 500 to every 1,000,000.

The splendid university of Tokio, Japan, with its faculties of law, medicine, science, literature and engineering attracts young men from all parts of the country. There are at least 50,000 students of various sexes, grades and ages in the capital aside from those born in the city itself.

An Odd Onion.

Those who dislike the smell of onions will be delighted to learn that a new vegetable has been discovered or developed, and is reported to have appeared in the Florida market last spring. It is called the Spanish odorless onion, being a product of Spain. It is said to vary in size from six to twelve inches in circumference.

BOY NOBLES.

Young Britans Who Have Inherited Great Titles.

BY ESTHER SINGLETON.

Coming of age means a great deal more to a young Englishman of wealth than to an American. The latter receives the right to vote, but that is all; but his British cousin comes into the inheritance of his estates, including castles with romantic histories, of a long line of ancestors, many of whom have distinguished themselves, and a seat is his in the famous and powerful house of lords. In his honor a fete is usually held, or a ball is given; he receives the congratulations of his friends and his tenants; and there is a kind of general holiday in the district when the young earl, or duke, or lord comes to age.

A Baby Duke.

There are a number of minors now in line, growing up to their titles. The youngest of all is the little duke of Leinster, Maurice Fitzgerald, the fifth in line and the premier duke, marquise and earl of Ireland. He was born in March, 1887, and is therefore but eight years old. He succeeded his father in 1893. It is a very old house which he has the honor to represent. The Fitzgeralds came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066 and in 1200 the barony of Offaly and in 1316 the earldom of Kildare were conferred upon them, which the present boy still retains. The twentieth earl of Leinster was created duke in 1766. The little duke of Leinster inherits the beauty of his mother—the duchess of Leinster, who died last March, leaving three little sons. As his house was the earliest ennobled, the duke of Leinster is the oldest and youngest of the peers who are minors.

Very Young Peers.

Next youngest is the Viscount Torrington, who succeeded his father at the age of three years. He was born in 1886 and will come of age in 1907, being therefore nine years old. His family is one of great antiquity, and he, its last representative, is called Sir George, Master Byng, ninth Viscount Torrington. He is a descendant of the famous Admiral Byng, who won so many victories for the British at sea, and for which service he was created Viscount Torrington in 1721. The present peer has only a sister living and he is being educated in a private school at Folkestone.

Third in age comes Baron de Clifford Jack Southewell Russell, the twenty-second Baron de Clifford, eleven years old, who succeeded his father last year. At different times his family bore the titles earls of Cumberland, one of whom fell at Bannockburn, and earls of Thanet. Both titles are extinct. The family name is Russell, owing to a connection with the duke of Bedford. Baron de Clifford comes of age on July 2, 1905.

The Queen's Grandson.

The duke of Albany is the grandson of Queen Victoria and in addition to his long name Leopold Charles Edward George Albert has five titles, the earl of Clarence, Baron Arklow, duke of Saxony, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and duke of Albany, by which he is chiefly known. His mother is the daughter of the recently dead prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, so that he is not purely of English birth. He was born in 1884 and comes of age in 1905. His dukedom came into existence in 1398 for the second son of Robert II of Scotland and expired on the death of the second son of George III of England. Queen Victoria revived it in 1881 for her son, Prince Leopold, who died just before the birth of his son, now being educated in the school near Lyndhurst. In this picture he appears in the uniform of the famous regiment which bears his name, and is also called the Seaforth Highlanders, and the Ross-shire Buffs.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

Two Irish Titles.

The earl of Leitrim, born in 1879, will sit in the house of lords as Baron Clements, when he comes of age in 1900. He succeeded to his title, which was given to Robert Clements, ranger of the Phoenix park in 1783, who soon afterwards was advanced to the earldom. His ancestors settled in Ireland when serving with Cromwell, and have been prominent in political life. The present earl has one brother and four sisters. He is now at Eton.

The marquis of Headfort, who succeeded his father last year, will come of age also in 1899, being therefore seventeen. His family removed from Sussex to Ireland in 1653, and one of them was created a baronet of Ireland in 1704. The marquisate. The Marquis of Headfort, Viscount Headfort and earl of Bective, and his son was in 1800 raised to the marquisate. The marquis of Headfort is being educated at Harrow and when of age will sit in the house of lords as Baron Kenlis. He is now know as Sir Geoffrey Thomas Taylour, fourth marquis of Headfort. The year 1899 also means succession to the young earl of Dalhousie and Baron Vivian.

A Poet's Son.

Sir Victor Alexander George Robert Bulwer Lytton, the second earl of Lytton, born in 1879, succeeded in 1891, and is now at Eton. The family originated with Sir Robert de Lytton, comptroller of the house of Henry IV, and Knebeworth, the family estate, came into his possesion in the fifteenth century. By the alliance with the Bulwer family, the descendants became more famous. Henry, the distinguished diplomat, was made Baron Dalling and Bulwer; Edward, the great novelist, was created Baron Lytton in 1866, and his son, the poet, known as "Owen Meredith," brought the earldom to the house in 1880. The earl of Seafield comes of the Ogilvies, an old Scotch family, created Lords Ogilvie in 1616. The earldom of Seafield dates from 1701. The young earl who will sit in the house of lords as Lord Strathspey, now lives in New Zealand with his mother, brother and three sisters.

THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

Thomas Denman, third Baron Denman, comes of age next November. The title was given to his grandfather in 1834, who was lord chief justice of England from 1832 to 1850. Lord Denman was educated on the continent and at Sandhurst, and is a lieutenant in the Royal Scots.

The latest peer elevated beyond the minor stage was the earl of Granard, born on September 17, 1874, eighth in line, whose family is branch of the Aberdeenshire clan of Forbes, whose head is the premier baron of Scotland.

Time for Help.

"Oh, do come and help," gasped a boy who ran up to a policeman; "there is an awful fight on in our street!"

"Who's fighting?"

"My father and another man."

"How long have they been at it?"

"Oh, half an hour."

"But why didn't you come and tell me about it before?"

"Why, because dad was getting the best of it up to ten minutes ago."

Slightly Mixed.

The difficulties of the English language are well illustrated in a story recently told of three French boys who were doing Shakespeare into English from their French versions. When they came to the line from "Hamlet," "To be, or not to be," the three translations came out as follows: "To was or not to am," "To were or is to not," "To should or not to will."

Once Was Enough.

Judge (gravely)—The prosecutor swears that you hit him twice upon the nose. Have you any denial to make?

Defendant (stoutly)—Yis, yer honor; it's false; Oi hit him but wanst upon the nose. Th' second toime Oi hit him where his nose had bin.

Its Meaning.

Here is a piece of poetry which some of The Junior readers may appreciate:

Upon the quiet river,
Enameled and serene,
Great flakes of oil are floating
In blue and pink and green.

They look like maps all colored
In my geography,
Blue China, and green Ireland,
And pink Algiers I see.

And still I think the meaning
Of all this I've found;
It's this—a school of sardines
Right here is swimming round.

THE TOUCH STONE.

A FAIRY STORY.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

The king was a man who stood well before the world; his smile was sweet as clover, but his soul withinsides was as little as a pea. He had two sons; and the younger son was a boy after his heart, but the elder one was one whom he feared. It befell one morning that the drum sounded in the dun before it was yet day; and the king rode with his two sons and a brave army behind them. They rode two hours and came to the foot of a brown mountain that was very steep.

"Where do we ride?" said the elder son.

"Across this brown mountain," said the king, and smiled to himself.

"My father knows what he is doing," said the younger son.

And they rode two hours more, and came to the sides of a black river that was wondrous deep.

"And where do we ride," asked the elder son.

"Over this black river," and the king smiled to himself.

"My father knows what he is doing," said the younger son.

And they rode on all that day, and about the time of the sun-setting came to the side of a lake, where was a great dun.

"It is here we ride," said the king; "to a king's house, and a priest's, and a house where you will learn much."

At the gates of the dun the king who was a priest met them, and he was a grave man, and besides him stood his daughter, and she was as fair as the morn, and one that smiled and looked down.

"These are my two sons," said the first king.

"And here is my daughter," said the king who was a priest.

"She is a wonderful fine maid," said the first king, "and I like her manner of smiling."

"They are wonderful well-grown lads," said the second, "and I like their gravity."

And then the two kings looked at each other, and said, "The thing may come about."

And in the meantime the two lads looked upon the maid, and the one grew pale and the other red; and the maid looked upon the ground smiling.

"Here is the maid that I shall marry," said the elder. "For I think she smiled upon me."

But the younger plucked his father by the sleeve. "Father," said he, "a word in your ear. If I find favor in your sight, might not I wed this maid, for I think she smiles upon me?"

"A word in yours" said the king, his father. "Waiting is good hunting, and when the teeth are shut the tongue is at home."

Now they were come into the dun, and feasted; and this was a great house, so that the lads were astonished; and the king that was a priest sat at the end of the board and was silent, so that the lads were filled with reverence; and the maid served them smiling, with downcast eyes, so that their hearts were enlarged.

Before it was day, the elder son arose, and he found the maid at her weaving, for she was a diligent girl. "Maid," quoth he, "I would fain marry you."

"You must speak with my father," said she, and she looked upon the ground smiling, and became like the rose.

"Her heart is with me," said the elder son, and he went down to the lake and sang.

A little after came the younger son.

THE PRINCESS.

"Maid," quoth he, "if our fathers were agreed I would like well to marry you."

"You can speak to my father," said she, and she looked upon the ground and smiled and grew like the rose.

"She is a dutiful daughter," said the younger son, "she will make an obedient wife." And he thought, "What shall I do?" and he remembered the king, her father, was a priestl so he went into the temple and sacrificed a weasel and a hare.

Presently the news got about; and the two lads and the first king were called into the presence of the king who was a priest, where he sat upon a high seat.

"Little I reck of gear," said the king who was a priest," and little of power. For we live here among the shadow of things, and the heart is sick of seeing them. And we stay here in the wind like raiment drying, and the heart is weary ofthe wind. But one thing I love, that is truth; and for one thing will I give my daughter, and that is the trial stone. For in the light of that stone the seeming goes, and the being shows, and all things besides are worthless. Therefore, lads, if you would wed my daughter, outfoot and bring me the stone of touch, for that is the price of her."

"A word in your ear," said the younger so to his father. "I think we do very well without this stone."

"A word in yours," said the father. "I am of your way of thinking; but when the teeth are shut the tongue is at home." And he smiled to the king that was a priest.

But the elder son got to his feet, and called the king that was a priest by the name of his father. "For whether I marry the maid or no, I will call you by that word for the love of your wisdom; and even now I will ride forth and search the world for the stone of touch." So he said farewell and rode into the world.

"I think I will go, too," said the younger son, "if I can have your leave. For my heart goes out to the maid."

"You will ride home with me," said the father.

So they rode home, and when they came to the dun, the king had his son into his treasury. "Here," said he, "is the touchstone which shows truth; for there is no truth but plain truth; and if you will look into this you will see yourself as you are."

HE LOOKED IN THE MIRROR AND WAS SORE AMAZED.

And the younger son looked in it, and saw his face as it were the face of a beardless youth, and he was well enough pleased; for the thing was a piece of mirror.

"Here is no such great thing to make a work about," said he; "but if it will get me the maid, I shall never complain. But what a fool my brother is to ride into the world, and the thing all the while at home?"

So they rode back to the other dun, and showed the mirror to the king that was a priest; and when he had looked in it, and seen himself like a king, and his house like a king's house, and all things like themselves, he cried out and blessed God. "For now I know," said he, "there is no truth but the plain truth; and I am a king, indeed, although my heart misgave me." And he pulled down his temple and built a new one; and then the younger son was married to the maid.

In the meantime the elder son rode into the world to find the touchstone of the trial of truth, and whenever he came to a placeof habitation, he would ask the men if they had heard of it. And in every place the men answered: "Not only have we heard of it, but we alone of all men possess the thing itself, and it hangs in the side of our chimney to this day." Then would the elder son be glad, and beg for a sight of it. And sometimes it would be a piece of mirror, that showed the seeming of things, and then he would say: "This can never be, for there should be more than seeming." and sometimes it would be a lump of coal, which showed nothing; and then he would say: "This can never be, for at least there is the seeming." And sometimes it would be a touchstone, indeed, beautiful in hue, adorned with polishing, the light inhabiting its sides; and when he found this, he wouldn't beg the thing, and the persons in that place would give it to him, for all men were very generous of that gift; so that at least he had his wallet full of them, and they chinked together when he rode; and when he halted by the side of the way, he would take them out and try them, till his head turned like sails upon a windmill.

"A murrain upon this business!" said the elder son, "for I perceive no end to it. Here I have the red, and here the blue and the green; and to me they seem all excellent, and yet shame each other. A murrain on the trade! If it were not for the king who is a priest, and whom I have called my father, and if it were not for the fair maid of the dun that makes my mouth to sing and my heart to enlarge, I would even tumble them all into the salt sea, and go home and be a king like other folks."

But he is like the hunter that has seen a stag upon a mountain, so that the night may fall, and the fire be kindled, and the lights shine in his house, but desire of that stage is single in his bosom.

Now after many years the elder son came upon the sides of the salt sea; and it was night, and a savage place, and the clamor of the sea was loud. There he was aware of a house, and a man that sat there by the light of a candle, for he had no fire. Now the elder son came in to him, and the man gave him water to drink, for he had no bread; and wagged his head when he was spoken to, for he had no words.

"Have you the touchstone of truth?" asked the elder son; and when the man had wagged his head, "I might have known that," cried the elder son. "I have here a wallet full of them!" And with that he laughed, although his heart was weary.

And with that the man laughed too, and with the fuff of his laughter the candle went out.

"Sleep," said the man, "for now I think you have come far enough; and your quest is ended, and my candle is out."

Now, when the morning came, the man gave him a clear pebble in his hand, and it had no beauty and no color, and the elder son looked upon it scornfully and shook his head, and he went away, for it seemed a small affair to him.

All that day he rode, and his mind was quiet, and the desire of the chase allayed. "How if this poor pebble be the touchstone after all?" said he; and he got down from his horse, and emptied forth his wallet by the side of the way. Now in the light of each other, all the touchstones lost their hue and fire and withered like stars at morning; but in the light of the pebble, their beauty only remained, only the pebble was the most bright. And the elder son smote upon his brow. "How if this be the truth," he cried, that all are a little true?" And he took the pebble and turned its light upon the heavens, and they deepened above him like the pit; and he turned it on the hills, and the hills were cold and rugged, but life ran in their sides so that his own life bounded; and he turned it on the dust with joy and terror; and he turned it on himself, and kneeled down and prayed.

"Now thanks be to God," said the eldest son, "I have found the touchstone; and now I may turn my reins, and ride home to the king and to the maid of the dun that makes my mouth to sing and my heart to enlarge."

ELDER BROTHER AND THE MAID.

Now when he came to the dun he saw children playing by the gate where the king had met him in the old days, and this stayed his pleasure; for he thought in his heart, "It is here my children should be playing." And when he came into the hall there was his brother on the high seat and the maid beside him; and at that his anger rose, for he thought in his heart, "It is I that should be sitting there, and the maid beside me."

"Who are you?" said his brother. "And what make you in the dun?"

"I am your elder brother," he replied. "And I am come to marry the maid, for I have brought the touchstone of truth."

Then the younger brother laughed aloud. "Why," said he, "I have found the touchstone years ago, and married the maid, and there are four children playing at the gate."

Now at this the elder brother grew as gray as the dawn. "I pray you have dealt justly," said he, "for I perceive my life is lost."

"Justly?" quoth the younger brother. "It becomes you ill, that are a restless man and a runagate, to doubt my justice or the king my father's that are sedentary folk and known in the land."

"Nay," said the elder brother, "you have all else, have patience also, and suffer me ror, and he was sore amazed, for he was an old man, and his hair was white upon his head; and he sat down in the hall and wept aloud.

"Now," said the younger brother, "see what a fool's part you have played, that ran over all the world to seek what was lying in your father's treasury, and came back an old carle for the dogs to bark at, and without chick or child. And I that was dutiful and wise sit here crowned with virtues and pleasures, and happy in the light of my hearth."

"Methinks you have a cruel tongue," said the elder brother; and he pulled out the clear pebble and turned its light on his brother; and behold, the man was lying; his soul was shrunk into the smallness of a pea, and his heart was a bag of little fears like scorpions, and love was dead in his bosom. And at that the elder brother cried out aloud, and turned the light of the pebble on the maid, and lo! she was but a mask of a woman, and withinsides she was quite dead, and she smiled as a clock ticks, and knew not wherefore.

"Oh, well," said the elder brother, "I perceive there is both good and bad. So fare ye all as well as ye may in the dun; but I will go forth into the world with my pebble in my pocket.'

Some "Don'ts" for Bicyclers.

From Harper's Round Table.

Don't wheel up a steep hill. Leave that sort of thing to fellows who haven't enough sense to go in when it rains. What gain is there in it, anyhow? You can walk up and push your wheel just as fast, and with one-quarter of the exertion. If too much wheeling on the level road is bad, too much hill-climbing is ten times worse. If you could look into the minds of the smart hill-climbers you would find that they half kill themselves to make bystanders think they are wonderful riders. Really, that sort of thing is too silly to talk about with patience.

Don't coast too much. If you feel that life without coasting is a mockery, then go to some hill that you are thoroughly familiar with, where there are no crossings, where you can watch the road for at least one hundred miles ahead, and then take care. No matter whether you have coasted down the hill a hundred times before or not, the danger is always just as great. Perhaps we are never in so great peril is when we think we know it all.

Don't "scorch" in the streets. At any crossing you are liable to run over some pedestrian or to collide with a big truck or carriage. Either one may mean a life lost, or at least broken bones. You wouldn't drive a horse at a 2:40 gait through the streets. Remember a bicycle is quite as dangerous.

Don't ride on the left side of the street. Your place is on the right side, because a bicycle is a vehicle in the eyes of the law, having the same rights and subject to the same rules as any other vehicle. If anything happens to you because you are on the wrong side of the street you cannot recover damages.

Don't think because somebody you know has wheeled a "century" that you must do it too. There is really very little satisfaction in riding 100 miles merely for the sake of saying that you have done it. If any other wheelman chooses to tire his muscles and overstrain his heart for a mere bit of boasting, let him do it. I know that most of us are sorely tempted by the "century" folly. But think a moment. If you owned a fine thoroughbred horse would you run the risk of ruining him forever by speeding him to the utmost limit of his strength for a whole day? Yet is not your own health more valuable to you than all the horses in the world?

Ram's Horn Truths.

If some people would do more thinking their tongues would get more rest.

It is folly to seek happiness while we are unwilling to be good.

Why not use our common sense in religious matters as much as we do in other things?

The prayer of the grateful man will please God, whether it pleases anybody else or not.

God's will done in earth as it is in heaven is the only thing that can make earth like heaven.

Can you say, "Forgive as I forgive," with as much earnestness as you say, "Give us our daily bread?"

Men who say they can quit drinking when they want to generally quit before they want to and the devil becomes their keeper.

Some Novel Races.

A London newspaper some years ago contained an account of a strange sort of contest which two noblemen once got up for their own amusement. It consisted of matching a flock of turkeys and a flock of geese for a race on the London and Norwich road, in the middle of the last century. The turkeys would insist upon flying up into the roadside trees to roost; while the geese, keeping up a steady waddle all night, reached London from Norwich two days ahead. The same journal also mentions the facts of the Hon. Tom Coventry's sprinting pig. In 1803 this speedy animal was matched against a celebrated runner and was a strong favorite on the day of the race, which she won with ease. The pig had been trained to run the distance each day for its dinner. Another strange contest of this kind took place between two sporting noblemen who raced against each other on a windy day on Hampstead Heath, one running backwards in jackboots and the other holding up an umbrella and running forwards.

THIS IS WOMAN'S BUSY DAY

Her Achievements as Shown in the Woman's Building—Matters That Interest Her Chronicled and Discussed.

Conducted by MAUDE ANDREWS.

The Passing Throng in the Woman's Building.

Her name is Mrs. Josefa Humpal Zeman. She is the editor of The Zenski Listy in Chicago. That sounds alarming, doesn't it? But she is not a bit so, and the name of her paper interpreted in English means simply "The Bohemian." She is a Bohemian by birth, but has lived long in America. She spent several days in Atlanta exposition last week, coming without a herald to proclaim her work and her talents, bringing with her no papers and no certificates of honor, but representing, withal, one of the greatest philanthropic works on this American continent. She called at the press room in the woman's building, not to give information concerning herself, but to ask it.

"I am," she said, "very much interested in the work that you have accomplished here, and I want to present it to my people. You see we admire the American women so much, we foreigners; we see in them the greatest exponents of feminine liberty and progress, but we know only of the women of the north and west. I want to dispel the idea which foreign women have of southerners. They get it from such books as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and, as my train hurried southward, I myself felt on the lookout for the old homes of the southern days and their indolent, luxurious mistresses. I find here instead a city full of energy, intelligence, prosperous, brilliant, and then, you women—what wonders have you accomplished! The building is a little gem, so perfect in every detail, so well assorted and harmonious; and now I want to find out all that was done to accomplish this great undertaking."

After this information had been given her, the listener was asked something about herself and her mission.

"I am from Hull House, and I, perhaps, will be the only woman to visit the exposition from that great institution."

"And what is your work?" was asked.

"I edit the woman's paper for the women of my nationality and have charge, in a general way, of their social meetings and their clubs. The story, you know, of Hull the most distinguished people of his race in this country, attends the social entertainments at her house. Great musicians, artists and writers gather there socially, and also to give the benefits of their talents gratis to the people. After giving you these little facts, I feel," said Mrs. Zeman, "the story of the work to be so poor, so incomplete as I have told it. The institution has so many interesting branches, and then Miss Addams's investigation of these classes has an interesting side in that it resulted in placing women as members of the city government. Miss Addams, for instance, is an inspector of streets, Mrs. Kelly looks after women and children in the factories, and Mrs. Johnson is assistant inspector of food. The work, of course, is all done gratis, and the educated, refined women of every nationality give their time freely, like myself, in looking after those from their own country who live here."

A great work it is, indeed. It corresponds very much with the People's palace in London, and America has reason to be proud of this modest Jane Addams with her Quaker face, her gentle ways and her heart so Christianlike in its love that it can take in all of humanity.

Mrs. Zeman came to this country some eight years ago, in order to gain that higher education which is denied to women in her own land. Like all women of the Slavic race she is very intense, very interesting. She is not strictly handsome, but she is more than that when her face lights up with a subject in which she is interested. She speaks beautiful English. "But," she says deprecatingly, "I would speak better if I did not speak five other language besides."

She tells me that Modjeska will give a lecture to the women of Poland, Russia and Bohemia at Hull House this winter. The occasion will, no doubt, be a delightful one, and the enthusiasm of her audience may well be imagined. These Polish women are wonderful creatures—they are stronger, more intense than most men, deep in their passions, sensuously feminine in their tastes.

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Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, of New York, is coming to Atlanta in a few days and while she is here she will give a little talk upon the success of women in applied architectural design. Mrs. Hopkins is no theorist, but a practical promoter of the great work in which she has so generously interested herself for a number of years. She will tell southern women much that the assembly hall of the woman's building, she denounced the men of her vicinity—said there were no statesmen in South Carolina, and, therefore, it was time for the women to buckle on their armor and manage the country as it should be done.

In direct opposition to her ideas was Mrs. Cotton, of North Carolina—North and South Carolina, by the way, are always opposed. Mrs. Cotton does not want to lead in the men's political battles, and she especially states that she does not want to wear bloomers or go without a corset. She likes to curl her bangs and wear fluffy, feminine things, and she wants her husband to take the lead in all governmental matters, though she believes in liberty of thought and action for women in political matters.

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A southern woman who has become a leader in many matters of importance to her sex, and who is a prominent member of the Federation of Women's Clubs, is the Countess di Brazza. That is her "for-short" name; in its entirety it is Countess Cora Slocomb di Brazza-Savorgnan. She was born at New Orleans during the civil war. Her father was Captain Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, of the Washington artillery, and his company was one of the bravest corps in the confederate army, and he saw much active service. He was a descendant on his mother's side of the younger brother of Benjamin Harrison, the signer of the declaration of independence. These brief particulars with regard to the Countess di Brazza's parentage are interesting because of the impression that she was the daughter of General Slocomb who commanded on the northern side in the late unpleasantness, and who is in no way connected with her family.

Patriotism and philanthropy have always ruled the actions of the Slocombs. The countess's father was the victim of his humanitarian impulses, for he died on his fortieth birthday from the effects of malaria contracted in directing the committee for the relief of the sufferers in one of the most terrible of the Mississippi's inundations.

The countess's mother is also of colonial ancestry, being the descendant of Abigail Hinman, who figured so heroically in the capture of New London by the British, assisted by her quondam suitor, Benedict Arnold, the traitor. Mrs. Slocomb is the organizer and regent of the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of that historic district, and with her chapter enjoys honorary charge of the old Groton fort and monument, which are national as well as state relics.

MRS. AARON BURR STEELE.

Who, as Secretary of the Woman's Department, Has Contributed Largely to Its Success.

The Countess di Brazza is an only child, and, as her father died when she was a little girl, her education was conducted entirely by her mother, and much that she is she owes to the care that her surviving parent lavished upon her. Soon after losing her husband Mrs. Slocomb, with her daughter, removed to Europe. As she had always taken a lively interest in the indigent who surrounded her, the countess thus as a child became familiar with the peasant life of the continent, which differs so widely in its fundamental principles from the existence of the negroes in Louisiana, and yet, owing to the dependence of the people on the will of the proprietors of the soil, resembles it in many ways. The countess's ready sympathy developed a quick comprehension of the needs of the uneducated classes, and they easily yielded to her the confidences of their lives, which furnished her with the opportunity to work for their relief. It was in Germany, however, that she worked and many years elapsed before she became acquainted with the Italian peasants, in whose interests she now exerts herself and expends her energy. She visited Italy one year before her marriage for the first time in 1887, where she met her husband, who is the older brother of the African explorer, Pierre Savorgnan di Brazza, the governor of French Congo. Like his most illustrious brother, the Count Detalmo is a man of high intellectual development and keen intelligence. He is a civil engineer, who is considered an adept in all that regards scientific agriculture, and for many years has taken a great interest in and has devoted much of his time to all philanthropic projects which had as objects the instruction and amelioration of the conditions of the agricultural classes. He was second commissioner from Italy a tthe world's fair.

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The revival of lace-making in the province of Friuli, Italy, was due entirely to the countess's efforts and the great lace exhibit, which was one of the wonders of the world's fair, was the result of her untiring energy. This was undertaken with the idea of furnishing occupation for the peasant women during their idle hours of rainy days and rainy months. The countess herself first undertook the personal instruction of six little girls in the pretty handicraft which she had acquired during her summer's stay in Kreuznach, and in a fortnight they became so proficient in their work that they aroused the admiration and envy of all the peasants who came to the first rural exhibition which took place within the Park of the Castle. Thousands crowded around the barricade which protected the workers. A register was opened on which those who chose to learn the new art could inscribe their names and many more pupils were enrolled within a week than it was possible to undertake to instruct.

The classes grew rapidly and so did the interest in lace-making, and a notable result was the magnificent exhibit at the world's fair. This exhibit was one of the last to open, because ten days before the 1st of May the countess's child became desperately ill and for three months she was detained beside her bedside. During the last three months of that fair, however, owing to her indefatigable efforts, thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of the work of her proteges was sold, and out of fifty exhibitors thirty-seven obtained medals and the highest awards. For her personal work the countess was allotted three medals at the world's fair.

One was for the designs coupled with the superior quality of the lace produced at her schools. The second for the magnificent collection of antique laces exhibited, which dated from before the Christian era to the present day and contained many historical pieces of incalculable value.

The third was allotted to her book on lace, written especially for the world's fair, "A Guide to Old and New Lace in Italy," which she dedicated to her majesty, Queen Margherita, of Italy, an enthusiastic and able connoisseur of lace and her devoted supporter.

The countess has written "Two Types of Today," which includes "An American Idyl" and "A Literary Farce." She is at work upon a novel, "The Misadventure of a Nobleman," the scene of which is laid in Italy. She is indeed a busy woman. As a recent writer said of her:

"The Countess di Brazza is a woman of remarkable brilliancy, personal accomplishments, rare mental and spiritual attainments. Although hardly more than a girl in years, her life is replete and overflowing with noble and humane acts and the course of many a life has been changed for the better through her disinterested, heartfelt sympathy and substantial assistance. She is eminently a woman of the people and her life beautifully illustrates woman's progress and achievement in the nineteenth century."

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Mrs. Cora Stewart Wheeler is one of the many New England women who have won countless numbers of friends during their stay in Atlanta. She came here about a month ago to assist in the installment of the Massachusetts room; but she was not unknown to us, for her verses, so exquisite in tender sentiment, so rhythmic and so perfect in execution, had become familiar through their appearance in various leading publications of the north. She was known, too, as a parlor lecturer, her talks being very unique in every way and entirely different from the general run of entertainments in that line. So fine is her adaptibility for the portrayal of any theme which she undertakes that she seems for the time being to completely identify herself with it. Her temperament is one to which all of the grace of the southern races strongly appeal, and therefore the Spanish lecture which she gave, treating of the folklore of the country and of the personal grace and fascination of its women, was one which established for her a unique reputation.

During her visit here she scored a great success on Georgetown day by her rendition of one of her most charming poems called "Both Sides," which has gone all over the country. It appealed pathetically to her audience, as it treated of the feeling between the women of the north and south during the war. Mrs. Wheeler is a Georgetown girl and was a charming factor in entertaining the Georgetown alumnae while they were here. She is in the south now for the main purpose of studying types of southern women, as she wants to make this a theme for a lecture. She is charmed with our people and says that the energy, the great executive ability and intellectual active in the cause of missions, and as vice president of the Indiana Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of that denomination she has spoken in its churches often to arouse a missionary zeal and enthusiasm.

She is now, at the beginning of the fourth year of the Indianapolis Local Council of Women, serving as its president for the second time, she having been the second president of that organization, and its work was practically aggressive and successful during her wise and energetic administration. Mrs. Nichols is a woman about fifty years of age, wonderfully vigorous, both mentally and physically, and with many years before her her many friends hope for her to go on and continue in the good work in which she is so eminently successful.

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Mrs. A. B. Steele, whose picture is given upon this page today, is a woman who through her magnificent work for the woman's department of the exposition has well earned the laurels that are now hers. Her faithful and efficient work as secretary of the board of women managers cannot be too highly commended or too sincerely appreciated. The position as every one knows is usually a salaried one and it is very doubtful if there is in all Atlanta another woman who would have given her work unremunerated as has Mrs. Steele. Most women who like herself belong to the world of wealth and fashion would have been willing to do much for this cause, but it is very doubtful if any save herself would have done this much. The work was tiresome and arduous, full of little and big worries, requiring infinite patience and a deep fund of good common sense added to a fine education.

Mrs. Steele possessed all these qualities. She was a Wellesley girl and graduated from that famous institution with honors. Naturally systematic and possessing a splendid talent for business she seemed to find much in her big undertaking which appealed to her tastes. Her books and accounts have been kept with the precision of a man and so clear and well arranged has been every bit of data in regard to the department that every person who came to her for information received exactly the kind he wanted in a moment. The general cry of "Go to Mrs Steele" when anything was wanted in the offices became so familiar that it is a wonder that doors and windows down at the Fitten building haven't it stamped upon them. It was a delight to ask her for information and not to have her rummage around for things and pull out bits of data as a rat pulls paper from her nest; people of this kind become the very staff of life to their less orderly associates. It was wonderful, too, always to find her self-contained, never out of temper mentally or out of sorts physically, always the same faithful, capable worker in rain or sunshine, at her post when the thermometer arose above 100, down in these hot offices.

Such self-abnegating service as hers will never be forgot by the women who were her friends and associates in the work, and even if she, like all strong personalities in this world, should have enemies, none could honestly deny that she has done a great and lasting service to the woman's department. I don't honestly believe that any man would have worked so faithfully or with such steadfastness of purpose. This special tribute is rendered her because now at the fulfillment of every hope all connected with the work feel her to have been a great factor in its accomplishment. Hers is a unique place in the history of the enterprise, and she has filled it incomparably. Besides filling the position of secretary, she has ever taken the keenest interest in all the salient and practical features of the woman's department. She is a thorough believer in the industrial arts for women and it is her faith that the women of the south will uplift their country into splendid prosperity through industrial endeavor.

SOME WOMEN OF THE FEDERATION OF CLUBS.

C, D' BRAZZA.

MRS. LINDEN BATES.

CORA STUART WHEELER.

MRS. HENROTIN.

MOLLY ELLIOTT LAWELL.

MRS. FRENCH.

House has often been told. It was the creation of Jane Addams, who traveled all over the world investigating the needs of the lower classes and the educational systems of all ranks before sh eevolved this great plan for the benefit of humanity. It is wonderful," continued the speaker, her dark, intense face brightening with enthusiasm. "You know we women of the Slavic race are socialistic in our ideas, and Miss Adams's convictions appeal to me intensely. She does not believe in any caste lines, you know. She thinks that the only way to make humanity great as an entity is to make their social life equal; the rich and the poor, the high and the low to mingle with one another, the poor learning from the rich and mighty their graces of manner, the prosperous learning from their less fortunate brethren, the virtues of patience and sympathy.

"Some half a dozen years ago Jane Addams rented a flat in the nineteenth ward of Chicago, and took with her there her friend, Miss Starr, who has been, through the entire work, her counselor and assistant. A miserable little flat it ... districts ... young woman who had everything ... wealth could bestow said: 'I will ... handicapped ... poor as one of them; then I can ... their needs and help them to comfort and prosperity.' It was her faith that people had no right to enter the homes of the unfortunate uninvited, and those who went in this way in charity's name accomplished but little good. 'I will ... and be neighborly with the people,' she said, 'and win their confidence and friendship.' This was the beginning of her work, which has now broadened so wonderfully that ten houses are used for the various departments into which the plan has developed. The gradual growth of this great philanthropic scheme, the way in which Jane Addams planted in the hearts of the poor the seeds of pride and ambition, her struggles for their comfort, her sympathy and understanding of them, is beyond telling.

"As you may know, the nineteenth ward was the very lowest part of Chicago. It had no lighted streets, and the sidewalks were horrible. The first thing Miss Addams did after she had gotten acquainted with the people was to stir them up toward making the city give them lights and decent sidewalks, and this accomplished, she began among the wretched tenements and the people therein. She opened a free kindergarten and after this came a sewing class for mothers and young women; a cooking school soon followed and an industrial school for boys. Feeling that the poor should have their pleasures as well as the people of wealth she established a young woman's literary club and a gymnasium for men.

"Her most wonderful achievement, in a social way, was in securing the interest and aid of distinguished foreigners for these people. As you know, the Italians are the greatest sticklers of all foreigners for caste lines. Signor Valerio, one of they need to know and much that will appeal to their ideas of the most practical and thrifty advancement. An artist herself to her finger tips, this handsome woman believes that the beautiful and graceful vocations of life are the ones for women to follow. Some three years ago she established with her own funds a school of applied design for women, in New York, which has given to hundreds of clever girls an opportunity of fitting themselves in various lines of art. A practical idea in itself, it is no wonder that this enterprise should succeed with the aid of such a forceful woman, one who has given her time as instructor in the work for five hours each day, thus rendering personal aid as well as any amount of money and patience to the great idea which she has developed. Her achievement is well known in the north, and the women of the south need to know her and what she is doing. It is very probable that her visit to Atlanta and the impetus which she will give through her magnetism and the practical force of her convictions, will lead toward the establishment of a school of applied design in Atlanta. Many clever women here who are interested in the progress of their sex in these lines have been thinking for a long time upon the establishment of such a school and now what they really need is the practical account of the work as Mrs. Hopkins has developed it. Her school, in many ways, is the finest of the kind in this country and so great has been the name she has made by it that last spring she was invited by the Princess Christian to establish one like it in England.

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The past week has been a great one in the woman's building, bringing the various representatives of the federation of clubs to Atlanta.

This is the first meeting of the federation ever held in the south, and, although southern women are not as much interested in club life as their northern and western sisters, it is an interesting fact to know that the south has twenty-seven women's clubs represented in the federation. Among these are the Ladies' Progressive Club, of New Decatur, Ala.; the Tuesday Literary Club, of Selma, Ala.; the Woman's Press Club, of Georgia; the Georgia Sorosis, of Elberton, Ga.; Covington Art Club, Covington, Ky.; Fortnightly Club, Lexington, Ala.; Louisiana Woman's Club, of New Orleans, La.; Arundel Club, Baltimore; Cosmos Club, Chattanooga; Chattanooga Woman's Club; Ossoli Circle, Knoxville; Nineteenth Century Club, Memphis; XXI Club, Denison, Tex.; Woman's Wednesday Club, Fort Worth, Tex.; Lotus Club, Paris, Tex., and the Hypatia Club, of Tennessee. It is a matter of interest, also, to know that the last named club is the only one which is what could be called a woman's suffrage club. The others are all literary, artistic or social.

An old fact in regard to woman's suffrage is that one of its strongest and most virile advocates in the whole south comes from South Carolina, the state noted for its old-fogy ideas in regard to feminine advancement; one, indeed, where the general idea of a feminine vocation is in hunting ancestry or embroidering on linen. The little Carolina promulgator of woman's rights is a Mrs. Cunningham, who shows her descent from Huguenot stock by her fiery speeches. Last week, in a speech in

AFTER CHURCH.

force which the women of the south display are a revelation to her.

"I expect," she said, "to find them beautiful and charming in manner, but I did not dream of their strength and wonderful versatility of their natures."

Mrs. Wheeler holds a high social position in Boston and her lectures and readings have always been given in the homes of wealthy and refined people. Personally she is one of those sweet, gentle, restful women who make friends and keep them.

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A prominent western woman who is here attending the federation congress is Mrs. Josephine Ralston Nichols, who is, for the second time, president of the Local Council of Women of Indianapolis. She is a woman of fine presence and a speaker who always holds and interests an audience. Mrs. Nichols is closely related to Washington McAllister, of Savannah, Ga., who was known far and wide for his magnificent physical and mental powers; to Hall McAllister, the first supreme judge of California, and to all descendants of the famous Clan McAllister, of Scotland. She is, perhaps, best known to the American public by her work on the lecture platform, though this work is not strictly local, since she has filled engagements in Canada, England, France, Holland and Belgium, as well as in widely separated parts of the United States.

Mrs. Nichols was born, reared and educated in Kentucky. Upon leaving school she was advised to pursue a literary career, but marrying early and having the care of a family interfered seriously with such ambitions, and it was at last quite by accident, as it were, that she entered upon what has proved to be a more than usually successful life work. Asked to help out the local lecture course, she wrote her lecture on "Boys," and delivered it with great success. The fame of the lecturer spread around the immediate country, her residence at that time being in Illinois, and she soon had all the engagements she could fill. Other lectures were written by her for the popular lecture courses, for which, as she was very successful in this line, she received large fees.

Then came the great temperance crusade in Illinois, and giving up to a large extent her remunerative lectures, she began lecturing on temperance for nothing in her zeal to help the cause. Of her lectures the following are best known: "Evil Recoils Upon Itself," "Prohibition vs. License," "Is License a Crime?" "A Social Problem and How to Solve It," "The Present Outlook," "Woman's Relation to Temperance," "Who Is Responsible?" "Shall We Have Equal Suffrage?" "Boys," "Girls," "Men," "Nineteenth Century Womanhood."

She also has a series of illustrated lectures on "Rome," "Italy," "Paris," "Universal Exposition" and "The World's Fair," which rival Stoddard's, both in the quality of the pictures, which are most beautiful, and the interesting descriptions themselves.

Mrs. Nichols represented the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the Universal exposition held in Paris, and she received a gold medal from the jury in a special exposition in the interests of health, Mrs. Nichols representing temperance as a hygienic measure. She has been state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Indiana for many years, although she does not hold that position at present, and she originated the plan and secured the farm for the Hadley Industrial school for girls in Hendricks county, which is now successfully inaugurated, and of which she is president of the board of managers.

Mrs. Nichols's home for about fifteen years has been in Indianapolis, Ind., and she is prominent in all good work in that city. An earnest member of the Protestant Episcopal church she has been very

Personally Mrs. Steele is handsome and distinguished looking. Her features are fine and clear-cut and her jet black hair, dark eyes and the contour of her face give a sense of strength and intensity. She has handsome hands always exquisitely cared for and in the length and formation of the fingers and the smooth, symmetrical palms, denoting executive force, a fine sense of order and the ability to succeed. She She dresses in lovely taste and is exquisitely neat and refined. She was a Miss Wadley and a member of one of the proudest families in Georgia. She also comes from fine northern stock, her mother being a Van Rensselaer, and in the elegant hom on Peachtree she has one of the most interesting collections of rare old china and silver, which has descended to her through many generations.

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This chat about one of the members of the board brings me to the board itself. Why does it have to meet twice a week these days? Why should it meet at all? unless these is some special thing to be speedily attended to. The time, it seems to me, has now come for the board of women managers to have a rest from their business cares and reap some of the pleasures and benefits from the harvest. They have been serving during the last twenty month. The positions held now by them should be ornamental and social rather than arduous. They should come to the woman's building and interest themselves constantly in its continued success, but why make a burden of it with meetings? Why not come every day simply to meet and chat with the interesting women who are holding congresses in the assembly hall? Why not turn the offices into cosy little gathering places? Mrs. Thompson, now that her room is completed, will be in the woman's building every day during certain hours, but during the time she is absent some of the members of the board should take her place. People are constantly coming to the building—people of prominence from all parts of the country—who want to see the president or some one nearly connected with her.

Let the president meet the people in her pretty office, and when she is not there, let some of those women who have helped so faithfully toward the success of the woman's department take her place.

It might be well for her to appoint certain members of the board for different days and hours. The work is over. There should be, to tell about it, and how it was accomplished, some women who have been nearly interested. The social side of the exposition will stand for all time as one of its most charming features, and, now in the woman's building, this seems to me the one thing now of importance. It will be a pleasant thing for strangers to know that there is always some woman representative of the board ready to have a pleasant chat with them and delighted to give them information concerning anything they wish to know about the woman's department.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

CINCINNATI FLYER.

Fast New Train Service to Cincinnati Via Southern Railway and Queen and Crescent Route.

Commencing Sunday, November 3d, Southern railway will inaugurate a fast through vestibuled train between Atlanta and Cincinnati. This train will leave Atlanta 4:30 p. m., arriving at Cincinnati 7 a. m. and will have dining car.

Returning southbound this train will leave Cincinnati at 7:30 p. m., arriving at Atlanta 12:10 noon.

This train will connect at Cincinnati with all lines to and from Chicago and points north of Cincinnati and will afford the quickest and best possible route to Atlanta and the exposition. nov 3-2t

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or mucous membranes.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

ACHES and PAINS.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

TAKEN INWARDLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water for stomach troubles, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, Cold Chills, Fever and Ague, Diarrhoea, Sick Headache and all internal pains.

Price 50c per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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a liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of the dealers who refill with inferior whisky the original bottles of

canadian club, old oscar pepper whiskeys.

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Standard Typewriters, Expert Repairing, Office Supplies.

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TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, CASES, Etc.

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

M. W. ROUNTREE & BRO. TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY, 67 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga., And Richmond Va.

SHAVE Without a Razor,

SOAP OR WATER BY USING THE MEXICAN SHAVING STONE

100 Shaves 25 Cents.

On Exhibition and Sale at PALMER'S DRUG STORE Under Kimball House.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell street, and branch store 201 Peters street, is just now receiving a supply of turnipseed, such as ruta baga, red top, white flat dutch, white globe, yellow globe, red top globe, pomeranenan globe, yellow aberdeen, dixie, seven top and other varieties; also, fruit jars and fruit-jar fixtures of all kinds separate. His stock of fruit jars are Mason's metal top, Mason's improved glass top, Glassboro improved, Woodbury and Millville, all in pints, quarts and half gallons; also, a large supply of jelly tumbers, one-half and one-third pints, and other varieties of goods at his stores on Whitehall and Peters streets.

The usual stock of fine wines, ales, beers, porter, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies of the very best grades for medicinal and beverage purposes can be had at his Whitehall street store.

A perfect variety store at each place. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable rates.

250 empty wine and spirit barrels and half barrels.

Terms cash.

A Coal Mine In Operation

By the Corona Coal Co.

On Exposition Grounds

East Alabama Building. See it.

Oct30 nov1 3 5 7 9 11

PROFESSOR SEVOLE, THE MESMERIST.

BY W. M. HOBBY.

Everybody in the village of S—— remembers Professor Nario Sevole. He was a traveling showman—a great individual in those days in little towns, and he was greater than that—a hypnotist. There was no doubt about the professor's mesmeric powers. It was in him and no mistake. His keen, glittering eye told it, an eye before whose deep and piercing glance the stoutest quailed. The people in the little town of S—— were all afraid of Professor Sevole, and yet they had a kind of reverential admiration for him at the same time. Every year or two he came round in his traveling house, and it was a great time in the village.

The vehicle in which he traveled was a curious and interesting old contrivance. It was a house on wheels. It had a wooden roof and sides and was divided into two apartments—one the kitchen and the other the dining room, parlor, etc. It was set on easy springs and was a most delightful mode of traveling through the country. In his sitting room the professor had comfortable cushioned seats and when night came these were easily converted into a bedstead. In this way he lived and traveled over the land, his only companion being his driver, a large black negro named Joe.

Sevole had mesmerized a number of people in S—— from time to time; had made them dance and sing and stagger like drunken men, and had stuck pins up to the head in their arms without any one of them ever flinching. No one doubted his power over those minds that were inferior to his. If there had been any doubt that his performances in this line were genuine his last visit to S—— would have convinced the most skeptical.

The performance at the courthouse was over and Professor Sevole and Joe had gone to their vehicle, which was quartered in the public square, to retire for the night. It was nearly midnight, but there were several citizens of curious minds lingering near around the little house on wheels. There was something strangely fascinating about the dark-eyed professor and his vehicle.

Soon loud talking was heard in the covered wagon, and the two or three men who were standing near listened closely. The mesmerist and his servant were quarreling at a high rate and both were evidently in a great rage. Creeping up to the wagon the outsiders peered through a crack and by the light that burned within they saw the professor seated in one end of the room and the negro standing at the door in the other end. They were quarreling about the negro's brother, whom, it seems, he accused the professor of killing. In another moment the climax came and the negro, suddenly drawing a knife, started toward the mesmerist. His eyes flashed fire as he exclaimed:

"You killed my brother and—"

But he did not finish the sentence.

By this time he was half way across the little room, but he stopped suddenly as if shot. The uplifted knife fell from his hand, his arm dropped nerveless to his side and his face relaxed from its fury and looked wild and frightened.

Those who were on the outside looked at the professor. He was still sitting and his eyes, which were fastened on the eyes of the negro, glowed like two coals of living fire. He had caught the negro's eye and held him there as if he was chained.

The professor arose slowly, all the time looking his servant in the eyes, and advanced toward him. He then muttered some unintelligible words, stroked him on the head several times and told him to laugh and say it was all right.

The negro, obedient to orders, threw his hands up and clapped them together and then laughed loud and long.

"Oh, it's all right," he said, "it's all right," and then he would break out in a loud laugh again.

After he got him well under the influence of he spell the professor said:

"Now, Joe, since it's all right, I want you to go down the road and stop at the house we saw today, indicating it by name, and stay there till I come."

"It's all right, it's all right," said the negro, as he went off laughing.

The men outside saw him start down the road and curious to know what he would do, followed him. He went directly to the house mentioned, about a mile from the village, and sat down by the gate.

The men watched him for several hours, but he did not stir, and it was about daylight when they got back to the town. They looked for the professor's vehicle, but in vain. He was gone. While they were away he had harnessed up his two horses and departed in the darkness. No one saw him leave or knew which direction he went. The men who had witnessed the affair between him and Joe came to the conclusion that he was afraid when the negro recovered from the effects of the spell he might thirst for vengeance, and not wishing to run the risk again of being killed, Sevole had left for parts unknown.

The next day the negro was still laughing and saying: "It's all right—it's all right," but he had lost all reason and sense. Various plans were tried to bring him out from under the influence of the strange power. But in vain. For several weeks the physicians worked on him, but nothing could bring back the light of reason that was so mysteriously obscured. At last he was taken before the court, adjudged insane—as he verily was—and sent to the asylum. He went off chuckling to himself, and saying: "It's all right."

About three years after the occurrence related above, one of the young men who had been an eye-witness of it and who was one of the sheriff's deputies in the county, went up to the insane asylum to carry an insane woman. While there, among other visitors to the institution, he saw Professor Nario Sevole. The professor, of course, did not remember who the young man was, or that he was from the town of S—, but there was no mistaking the pale face and dark, piercing eyes of the mesmerist. Whether he had heard that Joe was there, an inmate of the asylum, or had only happened there incidentally, the deputy never knew. But anyhow he was there, and heard the superintendent tell the visitors, among other things, of the negro man who had been hypnotized and had never come out from under the spell.

Sevole was immediately interested and asked the superintendent to carry him to the negro's ward. The young deputy went with them. As soon as the professor put eyes on the darky he recognized him as Joe. The negro was still laughing at times and saying: "It's all right."

After a hurried conversation the keeper consented to let Sevole make a trial on the negro, as he felt it could do no harm. They took him into a room near-by and locked the doors. The negro, the keeper, the professor and the deputy were all who were present.

Sevole went up to the darky and muttered a few words, at the same time stroking him on the forehead. At first the negro only said "It's all right," but as Sevole muttered the words again he seemed to listen. Then, as the strokes were kept up his face grew interested and serious. He no longer muttered or laughed.

Sevole stroked him harder, and as he gave a last pass and then ceased, the negro, who was standing in the center of the room, raised up his head, rubbed his eyes and looked all round, like one just awakening from sleep.

At first he did not seem to realize what it all meant. Then his eyes lighted on the professor, who stood with pale face before him. As soon as he saw Sevole his eyes seemed to flash fire. The keeper and deputy were standing in another part of the room and were not prepared for what happened—for it was totally unexpected by them all.

As soon as the negro saw the professor and recognized him his anger was something fearful. On a table by his side there was unfortunately an open knife. He seized it, and before the two others knew what had occurred, he sprang like a tiger at the professor's throat and with one cut nearly severed the head from the body.

As he sprang toward him he shouted with demoniacal fury, "I'll kill you."

The professor fell to the floor in a pool of blood, and was dead in a few minutes. The negro did not try to hurt the keeper and deputy, but talked sensibly and sanely. He said the professor had killed his brother, and he had now revenged his death and was satisfied.

The deputy asked him where he thought he was, and he said he was in S—, where the professor had just finished showing, and that he had gotten into a quarrel with Sevole in the wagon, when the latter had admitted killing his brother by a mesmeric experiment. He said he remembered that he had sprung toward the professor with a knife as soon as he said it, but something—he couldn't remember what—had stopped him. But it was only for a moment, when he again sprang on his brother's murderer, as they had just seen, and avenged his death.

The deputy then remembered the words he had heard in the wagon three years before, "You killed my brother, and—"

And he had just now heard the sentence completed, when the negro shouted—

"I'll kill you."

The three years had been a perfect blank in his mind, and when he was at last loosed from the spell and the hypnotic current that had chained his anger was broken, the ice-bound vengeance, so long restrained, burst forth again in all its fury, and he killed his brother's slayer under the same heat of the same passion that had stirred him three years before.

TRAGEDY NEAR TIFFIN.

Albert Fox Shoots His Wife and Then Commits Suicide.

Tiffin, O., November 1.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Green Springs, in this county, yesterday. Albert Fox, a prominent farmer of that vicinity, married Miss A. Kunsman on October 1st. Yesterday a quarrel occurred over an illegitimate child of Fox's wife, for whose parentage the brother of the woman is charged. After learning the truth, Fox shot his wife through the neck and fatally injured her and also shot at his brother-in-law, the bullet passing through his hat. He then put a bullet through his own brain, causing instant death.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH

In a Fire at West Pawlet, Vt.—Nine Families Homeless.

Troy, N. Y., November 1.—About 1 o'clock Thursday morning fire started in Layden & Burdick's drug store at West Pawlet, Vt., burning to death Mrs. Thomas Knowles and her two daughters, Kate, about twenty years old, and Anna, about fifteen years old. The postoffice block, Copeland & Nelson's store, Beecher Brothers, hardware; F. Johnson's dwelling and R. J. Roberts's block were also burned, nine families being made homeless. A large portion of the business part of the town was destroyed. The Knowles family lived in the upper part of the drug store. So rapidly did the flames spread that only a portion of the family escaped. The origin of the fire is unknown.

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Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, contains the whole oil. The hypophosphites are tonics to the nervous system. Its use is when there is a tendency to consumption, loss of flesh, cough or cold and in the wasting diseases of early life.

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oct14-1m

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Cure all Kidney Troubles, as well as Rheumatism, Gout, Anaemia, Lack of Ambition, Nervousness, Headache, etc.

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At all druggists, or by mail prepaid, for 50c. a box. *Send for pamphlet.*

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Better Health Than Ever

"An attack of La Grippe, three years ago, left me a physical wreck, and being naturally frail and delicate, it seemed as if I never should rally again. Induced at last to try

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I was surprised after taking it two weeks, to find I was gaining strength, and now I am pleased to say I am enjoying better health than I ever had before in my life."—EVA BRAGG, Lincoln, Ill.

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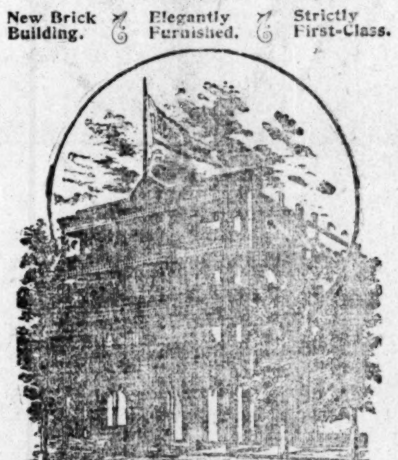

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37 and 39 Walton street, ATLANTA, GA. Rates reasonable. Three minutes' walk from union depot; in rear of postoffice and convenient to churches and theaters; exposition cars within half block. Special rates to families or several in a party. For terms call on or write to ED CALLAWAY & CO.

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oct 24—1m

PINE FOREST INN, Summerville, S. C. Opens Sept. 1st, 1895.

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To Exposition Visitors.

The Delbridge Hotel having purchased The Ardmore Hotel, and connected same, now offers the public elegant quarters, and are prepared to accommodate schools, military companies or large conventions, having one hundred elegantly-furnished, large, airy rooms, besides parlors, etc. Bath rooms on each floor, and no extra charge for baths.

These are both fine Brick Buildings and Permanent Hotels, and special rates are named as follows:

America Plan: $1.50 to $3.50 per day.

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When several guests are willing to occupy same room a special rate will be made on either American or European plan.

Two free busses meet each train, night or day. One buss has stand No. 4 and the other No. 8, to the right of main exit of the Union Depot. Car line direct to Exposition. Centrally located. Corner South Forsyth St. and Trinity Ave. Correspondence solicited. Rooms can be reserved by telegram or mail.

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Nov1-1w

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Strictly first-class board. Fifty beautifully furnished, large, airy rooms (something you cannot get at any hotel). Hot and cold water baths on every floor.

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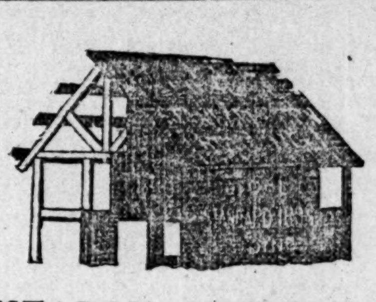

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NORTH AVENUE, corner Spring st., large lot, 60x190 to alley at a bargain—$3,500.

WEST PEACHTREE—Nine-room two-story, modern house, large corner lot, 75x190, best part of street, for $9,000. Forest avenue lot 53x150, near Peachtree, for only $3,500.

TWO-STORY modern house at a sacrifice, close in on south side, for $3,750.

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I am always ready to show bargains and can suit you in any kind of property you may want. G. W. ADAIR, No. 14 Wall street.

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Choice improved residence property; water and gas; very central; streets paved.

As agent for MRS. R. W. CROSBY, administratrix, I will sell before the courthouse door the following places, absolutely without reserve, to highest bidder, on

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Viz: Nos. 106 and 108 TRINITY AVENUE, near WASHINGTON STREET (in one-half mile circle), lot 107x209 feet, with double 2-story house, 7 rooms each side; all in splendid condition; elevated lot, and admirable locality.

131 AUBURN AVENUE, NEAR COURTLAND STREET, TWO-STORY 7-ROOM HOUSE, lot 41x120 feet, in one-half mile circle; good renting property, boarding house or business man's home.

115 CREW STREET, near Crew street public school, TWO-STORY 8-ROOM HOUSE, lot 70x150 feet, east front.

If you want a home, or a safe and profitable investment in the very best Atlanta dirt, now is the opportunity; the estate must be wound up, and the property will be sold at a sacrifice.

Call and take a look at the above before day of sale. Terms half cash, balance in six and twelve months, with 8 per cent.

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$3,300—Woodward ave., 7-room house, new, finished in oak; place worth $4,000.

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$5,000—50 acres 6 miles from city limits, near Decatur; 10 acres in vineyard; good barn, etc., cottage house; near Georgia railroad.

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To home seekers and investors in Atlanta, suburban or farming lands, we would say now is your time to do so, as property can be bought at present for less money and on better terms than any time in the last five years. We have a large list of all kinds of property on our books and some parties are compelled to sell, and you know what that means, so come and see us and let us show you some of these bargains. Here are a few of the good things we are talking about, but we have a great many more:

4-room cottage, new and complete, corner lot on Sells avenue, 85x264 to alley, for $1,475; terms one-half cash, balance $10 monthly; very cheap.

8-room house, water, gas, pantry, closets, etc., on Houston street, close in, lot 49x1[illegible], 12-foot alley on side, belgian block, side walk, sewer all down and paid for; nice shade trees, in fact a nice home; price $3,600, one-fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser; a big bargain.

At Peachtree Park, between 5 and [illegible] acres fronting Peachtree road, 432x8[illegible], street running along side, with one 5-room dwelling cost $700; one 2-story store and hall overhead, cost $800, built in 1893; barn, stable, etc, cost $200; cost of land in 18[illegible], $620; elegant fine wells; fine young orchard and otherwise well improved, which we can sell if sold in next few days for the pitiable sum of $1,650 cash; party compelled to sell; come quick if you want this sacrifice.

We have a good many other bargains but can't advertise them all; come in and let us talk to you about them.

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We have 100 acres on R. & D. railroad and Peachtree road to exchange for city property; will assume some encumbrance on city property; see this before it is gone. $3,000.

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6-room, 2-story house, 2 wide [illegible] one block from car line, for [illegible] $18 per month; will take Flor[illegible] property near St. Petersburg, Clearwa[illegible] Harbor or Tampa, for balance $1,200.

2-room Tumlin street, 50x100, $200 cash, $10 per month, 8 per cent. $600.

6-room West Peachtree, 90x140, $6,500.

3-rooms, Bellwood, $25 cash, $10 month, $350.

3-room, corner Rhodes and Lowe street, rents $4 per month, $50, $10 per month

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